

LEATH & ROSS'S HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACIES

9 VERE STREET, W.,
And 5 ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

TRADE NOTICE—10 % Discount for Cash with Orders.

OUR £4 4s. AGENTS' CASE,

Contents realise £7 5s. 3d.



Upwards of 1,600 of these Cases have been sent out.
DIMENSIONS.—Length, 19 inches; breadth, 16 inches; height of front, 3½ inches;
height of back, including flap, 11 inches.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF MEDICINES PUT UP READY FOR SALE.

| | TO ACCOUNT. | FOR CASH. | | TO ACCOUNT. | FOR CASH. |
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| GLOBULES. —Sixpenny Tubes ... | 3/0 doz. | 2/9 doz. | PILULES. —Sixpenny Bottles ... | 3/0 doz. | 2/9 doz. |
| Ninepenny „ ... | 4/6 „ | 4/1 „ | Ninepenny „ ... | 4/8 „ | 4/1 „ |
| Shilling „ ... | 6/0 „ | 5/5 „ | Shilling „ ... | 6/0 „ | 5 „ |
| TINCTURES. —Sixpenny Bottles ... | 3/0 „ | 2/9 „ | TRITURATIONS. —Sixpenny Bottles | 4/0 „ | 3 7 „ |
| Ninepenny „ ... | 4/6 „ | 4/1 „ | Ninepenny „ | 4/6 „ | 4/1 „ |
| Shilling „ ... | 6/0 „ | 5/5 „ | Shilling „ | 6/0 „ | 5/5 „ |

Liberal supply of printed matter to Agents, also Showcards, Transparencies, &c.

SEVEN HIGHEST AWARDS—Philadelphia, 1876; Paris, 1878; International Medical Exhibition, London, 1881.

"Greatly superior to the preparations in common use."—THE LANCET.

VASELINE SOAPS.

EMOLLIENT, ANTISEPTIC, HEALING.

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| Three Styles. | { | VASELINE, SUPERFINE TOILET, | One size, 1s. per tablet. |
| | | VASELINE, FAMILY TOILET, | Two sizes, 6d. and 9d. per tablet. |
| | | VASELINE TAR, | Two sizes, 6d. and 9d. per tablet. |

The "VASELINE" TAR SOAP is the pleasantest and most effective combination of Tar for all Skin Diseases and Irritations, and a delightful Toilet article. The only genuine Tar Soap made.

The use of Lard, &c., as a basis for all ointments is now discarded by Medical Men, and "VASELINE" only is used for the purpose. "VASELINE," as is well known, possesses the most powerful inherent healing properties, is the best Emollient known to science, and will never become rancid: it is therefore the natural and only true basis for Soaps.

PREPARATIONS FOR MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL USE.

| | |
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| "VASELINE" (PURE). | In 1-oz., 2-oz., and 5-oz. bottles, and in ½-lb., 1-lb., and 5-lb. tins. |
| "CAMPHORATED VASELINE." | In 2-oz. and 4-oz. bottles. |
| "CARBOLATED VASELINE." | " " and in 1-lb. tins. |
| "WHITE VASELINE." | In 1-lb. and 5-lb. tins. |
| "VASELINE CONFECTIONS." | In fancy tin box, one size, 1s. each. |
| "VETERINARY VASELINE." | In ½-lb., 1-lb., and 5-lb. tins. |
| "VASELINE OIL." | In 8-oz. bottles and 5-lb. tins. |

FOR TOILET USE.

| | |
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| "POMADE VASELINE." | In 2-oz. and 5-oz. bottles. Also white in coloured glass-stoppered bottles. |
| "VASELINE HAIR TONIC." | One size, price 4s. each. |
| "VASELINE COLD CREAM." | In glass pots, 9d. and 2s. |
| "VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE." | In fancy tin box, one size, 6d. each. |
| "VASELINE TOILET SOAP." | As above, 6d., 9d. and 1s. tablets. Boxes of 6 and 3 tablets. |
| "VASELINE TAR SOAP." | " 6d. and 9d. tablets. " " |

SUNDRY PREPARATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| "VASELINE ANTI-CORROSIVE PASTE." | One size, tin box, 6d. each. |
| "VASELINE BOOT PASTE." | " " " |
| "VASELINE HARNESS PASTE." | In 1-lb. tins, 1s. 6d. |
| "VASELINE AXLE PASTE." | " " |
| "VASELINE" (PURE). | In Metal Collapsible Cases, for Bicyclists and Sportsmen's Use. 6d. each. |

NOTICE.—The above only Genuine in our Packages. The BOTTLED GOODS are put up in Cardboard Cases.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
(NEW YORK),
41 HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

REGISTERED TRADE MARKS.

FLETCHERS' Concentrated Liquors.

Opinions of Pharmacists.

From Messrs. SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
LIVERPOOL.

We have carefully examined the samples of **Concentrated Liquors**, and have prepared the various Syrups therefrom. The Liquors are of full strength; the Syrups excellent.

Faithfully Yours
Symes & Co.

March 25, 1880.

From Mr. GEORGE BROWN, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
SANDOWN.

In reply to your inquiry, I may state that I have found your **Liquors** keep well and free from deposit. I have been in the habit of using *Liq. Ferri Phosph.*, *Liq. Ferri Iodid.*, *Liq. Calcis Hypophosph.*, and *Liq. Ferri Phosph. Co.*, and find them produce elegant preparations.

Yours truly
George Brown

July 6, 1881.

From Mr. HORACE THOMAS, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
ST. LEONARD'S.

I have used several of your **Liquors** for the last twelve months with great satisfaction, having found them most useful, convenient, and economical. The loss from keeping some of the Syrups made, particularly those containing iron, used to be considerable—a loss which your **Liquors** have entirely removed; not to mention the great advantage of having the Syrups of a uniform colour.

Yours faithfully
Horace Thomas

July 9, 1881.

From Messrs. W. A. SMITH & Co., Dispensing Chemists,
GREENWICH.

In reply to your communication we have much pleasure in stating that we have found your **Concentrated Liquors** admirable in every respect.

Faithfully yours
W. A. Smith & Co.

July 8, 1881.

From Mr. T. BIFFIN, Dispensing Chemist, TAUNTON.

I have used your **Concentrated Liquors** for some time now, and can speak in unqualified praise of them. I feel sure that they give the public satisfaction, as I am frequently told that my *Syr. Ferri Iodidi* is always a good colour, and that very often what is purchased elsewhere cannot be taken by sensitive patients.

November 9, 1883.

Yours faithfully
T. Biffin

From Mr. A. G. RICKARBY, Pharmaceutical Chemist,
WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.

Speaking from a practical point of view, I consider your **Concentrated Liquors** a perfect boon to provincial chemists, who are occasionally called upon to dispense prescriptions that have been previously dispensed by the large dispensing establishments in London, as they are thus enabled to vie with them in producing, without extra expense or trouble, fresh Syrups of uniform colour. Without your **Concentrated Liquors** I consider no provincial chemist's stock is complete.

November 9, 1883.

Yours truly
A. G. Rickarby

Trial Samples free of cost on application to the Sole Manufacturers—

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & STEVENSON,
HOLLOWAY, LONDON, N.

ECONOMICAL COFFEE FOR THE MILLION CONVENIENT

Forty large Cups of delicious Coffee made without trouble, for One Shilling, by using

SYMINGTON'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE & CHICORY.

Their other Beverages are also well known, viz.:—

ESSENCE OF PURE COFFEE, Finest Quality.

ESSENCE OF DANDELION COFFEE,

A genuine preparation, guaranteed to be prepared from the Dandelion, and containing no Chicory.

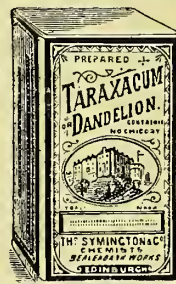
"EDINBURGH" COFFEE AND MILK.

"EDINBURGH" COCOA AND MILK.

Prepared Taraxacum or Dandelion.

Prepared Taraxacum with Coffee.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL DEALERS



GOLD MEDAL awarded New Zealand Exhibition, 1882; and Calcutta Exhibition, 1884.
QUALITY UNSURPASSED. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

EXTRACT FROM "LANCET."

"The Essence of Dandelion Coffee is really an excellent substitute for Coffee, and will, we think, be an advantage to many bilious and dyspeptic patients."

EXTRACT FROM "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

"Symington & Co.'s Coffee Essences have a standard reputation, and possess great merit. The Coffee Essence must be prepared in *Vacuo* at a low temperature, as the aroma of the Coffee is well preserved; in its essential qualities it does not differ in any way from a cup of Coffee made in the ordinary way. The Coffee and Milk is extremely convenient for travellers, bachelors, &c., or wherever it may be convenient to have at hand a preparation which requires only the addition of boiling water to make a cup of good Milk-Coffee."

Agent for Australia: C. A. Anderson, Clarence Street, Sydney, N.S.W. New Zealand: R. Wilkin & Co., Christchurch; Levin & Co., Wellington; and A. Heather, Auckland. United States: Davis, Sacker & Perkins, Boston. Canada: Thos. Stewart, 24 Scott Street, Toronto.

THOS. SYMINGTON & CO., CHEMISTS, EDINBURGH.



COMFORT.

HEALTH.

NEATNESS.

ECONOMY.

THE NEW PATENT PERFORATED TOILET PAPER & FIXTURE

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

This Paper is strongly recommended for family and hotel use, combining, as it does, great economy and neatness, with protection to health. Once tried always continued. Gives great satisfaction.

One Fixture will last a lifetime, and rolls of paper to refill can always be easily obtained and readily attached.

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| 1 Roll Paper, with nickel holder | 2/6 |
| 1 Roll Paper, with bronzed holder | 2/- |
| 1 Roll Paper, with 1,000 sheets, to refill either holder ... | 1/- |

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

THE BRITISH PATENT PERFORATED PAPER CO., LTD.
12 LONG LANE, WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C.

SQUIRE'S CHEMICAL FOOD.

[Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Comp. (Squire).]

History. This agreeable preparation was originally introduced by the late Professor EDWARD PARRISH, about the middle of the present century; he subsequently much improved his original formula.

In its present perfected form the sole right of manufacture has been acquired by Messrs. SQUIRE, who have for many years acted as Professor PARRISH's Agents in this country.

Properties. It is a complex solution of IRON, LIME, SODA, and POTASH, in a PHOSPHORIC SYRUP (containing the Iron in the Ferrous condition). It thus contains no single substance which is not a constituent of the blood and tissues, and therefore may be administered daily for a lengthened period.

Uses. Physicians have prescribed it for the last twenty years more extensively than any other preparation of the kind. They have found it useful in a great variety of maladies, and especially suitable as an addition to the diet of delicate children and in all cases of pallor and general weakness in adults as well as children.

SQUIRE,

Chemist on the Establishment in Ordinary to the Queen,
413 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

PROFITABLE AGENCY OFFERED TO FIRST-CLASS BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CHEMISTS.

PRICE TO AGENTS,
12/- per Gross.

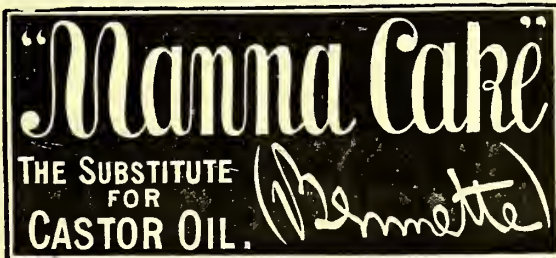
Less 15 per cent. off cash with order.

Less 12½ per cent. within one month.

Less 5 per cent. within two months.

AFTERWARDS NETT.

Retail, 1½d. each (18/- per Gross).



REGISTERED TRADE MARK, NO. 22,133.

CONDITIONS OF AGENCY.—1. Perpetual Agency Guaranteed. 2. 2,000 Handbills, containing Trade Mark, and with the Agent's name at foot, are sent with each gross ordered. 3. No less quantity than 1 gross will be sent out. 4. Agent to take at his own risk quantities as here given, viz.:—In Great Britain, 1 gross for every 4,000 population; in Ireland, 1 gross for every 6,000 population of the town or district for which he accepts. Carriage paid in England over 5 gross, Ireland over 10 gross. 5. Terms cash, or two reputed referees.

TO COLONIAL AND FOREIGN HOUSES.—Monopolies are offered on terms enabling them to force the sale in any way they think best. Terms 12s. per gross, free alongside ship, less 25 per cent. for cash against shipping documents. A liberal supply of printed matter is included in this, the consignee issuing such as he thinks best for his monopoly, the large margin of profit being allowed for this and retail profits. On orders of 20 gross and upwards at a time printed matter is supplied in any language. These contracts are made on the basis of 1 gross for every 8,000 population, and the interest of consignor and consignees will be enhanced by the contracts covering as large districts as can conveniently be managed. In these cases the whole quantity contracted for should be taken out within three years, and consignees must guarantee in writing not to supply the home trade through any source.

Applicants for these must state the boundaries of monopolies sought, and its population, which will be compared with printed statistics. Should these boundaries infringe on existing monopolies, the fact will be pointed out, and arrangements made accordingly.

EXTRACTS FROM AGENTS' LETTERS.

"Please forward me another 4 gross. Its pleasant taste and easy operation constitute it a favourable medicine in my own, as in other families."—A. T. BOEHMICK, Chemist, Telkirk.

"A Physician in the West of England says he gave Calomel and Jalap in repeated doses without effect, but a MANNA CAKE acted almost immediately. The article is selling freely."—W. H. HAYWARD, Chemist, Trowbridge, Wilts.

"Send another 4 gross. My counter sal. last week was over 10 dozen." [Fourth order.] JOHN LEA, Chemist, Folkestone.

"It answers the purpose admirably, and gives great satisfaction. It (or you) may justly be called 'The Children's Friend.'"—H. T. DOBLE, Chemist, Tavistock.

Advertisements will be continued in the Trade Journals until every Chemist feels it to his interest to stock the Manna Cake.

P.S.—There have been in all nearly 450,000 Manna Cakes ordered.

All communications to be addressed—

BENNETTE & COMPANY, 62 Dale Street, LIVERPOOL,

Who are Prepared to Execute Orders to any amount at One Day's Notice.

The MANNA CAKE is sent out in Handsome Decorated Tin Boxes, suitable for display on the Counter.

SUPPLIED TO ONE
RETAIL CHEMIST
IN EACH TOWN OR
DISTRICT.

In Towns over 75,000 Population
Special Arrangements will be
made.

WHAT IS IT?

"LA BRILLANTINE"

(REGISTERED)

Is used by the Life, Horse, and Dragoon Guards,
the Fire Brigades, &c.

METALLIC POWDER

For Cleaning and Polishing Metals and
Glass (especially Brass).

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J. F. BAUMGARTNER & CO.,

22 NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

Sold by all Wholesale Houses. Beware of Imitations.

ESTABLISHED 1732.

RICHARD W. WRANGHAM

(Successor to Foster & Wrangham, Established 1732),

CRUSHED LINSEED & LINSEED MEAL MANUFACTURER,

PRACTICAL OIL REFINER, OIL BOILER,

AND SEED CRUSHER

Paint, Colour, Varnish, and Whiting Manufacturer,

OIL, TALLOW, BEESWAX, ROSIN, AND TAR MERCHANT,

PETROLEUM OIL AND TURPENTINE IMPORTER,

SEED, CAKE, CORN, AND GENERAL MERCHANT,

Chemist & Grocers' Sundryman, Wholesale Drysalter.

LIME STREET, HULL.

Exporter to all parts of the World. Importer from all parts of the World.

BIGGS & OLIPHANT,

TIN WORKS,

HERTFORD ST., HAGGERSTON RD., LONDON, E.

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TIN CANISTERS, OIL BOTTLES, &c.,

FOR

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, CONFECTIONERS,
AND OIL MERCHANTS.Also Packages suitable for the New Postal Arrangements
for Post Parcels.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

GENUINE EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, AND BLACK LEAD.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth; Emery, Black Lead, Pumice, Putty Powder,
Jocus, Urn Powder, Tripoli, Rouge, Plate Powder, Steel Polish, Furniture Polish,
Knife Boards, Brunswick and Berlin Black, &c.

OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,

Prepared expressly for Oakley's Patent India-Rubber Knife Boards, Buff Leather Boards, and all the Patent Knife Cleaning Machines. Sold in Packets,
8d. each; and Tins, with perforated Tops to prevent waste, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP,

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S POLISHING PASTE,

For Cleaning Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, &c., &c. Tins, 1d., 2d.; Pots, 6d. and 1s. each.

WELLINGTON BLOCK BLACK LEAD,

In 1d., 2d., and 4d. Blocks, and 1s. Boxes.

WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.

Highest Award and Prize Medal, Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876; and Boston, 1883.

GOLD MEDAL, ADELAIDE, 1881.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA, 1873.
ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE, 1880.Needham's
Polishing Paste,
For Cleaning Brass
Copper, and Britan
Metal Goods, &c.Pickering's Razor
Paste,
For Sharpening Razors, &c.Waterproof
Harness Blacking,
For Black Leather
Harness.

Joseph Pickering & Sons (J. Needham), Albion Works, Sheffield.

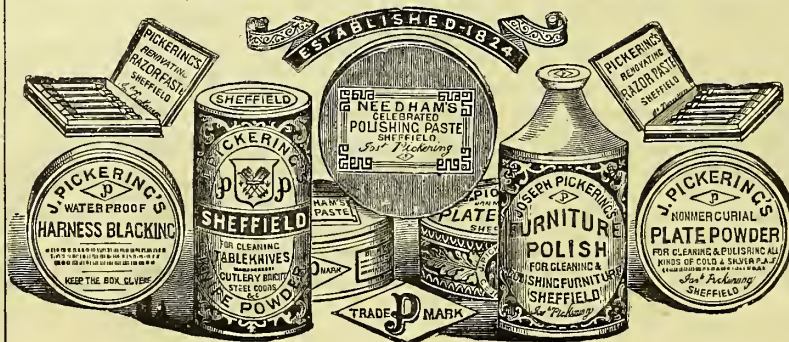
Sheffield Knife
Powder,For Table Knives, Fire
Irons, &c.

Plate Powder,

For Electro-plate
Articles, &c.

Furniture Polish,

For cleaning French
Polished Furniture, &c.

Brunswick

Black,

For all kinds of
Iron Work.

Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.



ESTABLISHED 1796.



WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK,

Varnish, Japan, and Colour Works,

7 CALEDONIAN RD., LONDON, N.

*Manufactory—*WEST DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX.

DEPOTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF EUROPE.

Paris—87 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly. Liverpool—30 Seel Street.

Gold Medal for Varnish and



Colours, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

Varnishes.—Varnishes of all descriptions for Railway Carriage Builders, Coach Builders, Decorators, Ship Builders, Agricultural Implement Makers, Paper Stainers, Floor Cloth Manufacturers, &c., &c. These Varnishes are all of acknowledged superiority, and will stand the severest tests.

Non-Blooming Varnishes for interior decoration, *guaranteed not to bloom.*

Colours, Dry, Ground and in Pulp, of all kinds.—These Colours have for many years past been supplied to all the leading Coach Builders, House Painters, Paper Stainers, and Agricultural Implement Makers in the United Kingdom and abroad. They are all of the very finest quality; and for brilliancy, softness, and body are unsurpassed.

Non-Poisonous Colours.—A complete series of original Colours, all guaranteed to be non-poisonous. From these Colours an infinite variety of delicate tints can be obtained. Primarily intended for distemper, they can be also used in oil and supplied in pulp.

Colours in Collapsible Tubes.—The advantages of these Tubes are well known. The packages are exceedingly portable; and the exact quantity required can be easily taken out and the remainder kept in perfect condition for any length of time. Guaranteed absolutely pure; and for brilliancy of colour, strength of staining power, and softness, they are unsurpassed.

Paints Ready for Use, in 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 lb. Tins.—These Paints are intended for domestic use. The Colours are very brilliant, durable, and dry well, and with a good surface.

The demand for these Mixed Paints is rapidly increasing, and large quantities are supplied to all parts of the country and to the Colonies. Tint cards sent on application.

Brushes.—Varnish and Paint Brushes of every description always in stock.

All Brushes manufactured by WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK bear the initials of the firm, have for years past been in great demand, and give the greatest satisfaction. Illustrated Price Lists sent on application.

Oils.—Raw and Boiled Linseed, Colza, Olive, Lubricating, and other Oils for home and export trades.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK have long enjoyed a great reputation amongst all the leading Coach Builders and Decorators, House Painters, Ship Builders; and for years past they have supplied their goods to the Admiralty, to the War Office, to the India Office, to the Colonial Office, to the Board of Trade, and to the largest Shipping Houses and Railway Companies.

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 BURROUGHS
 SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS P.B.
SPIRITS OF WINE
 THE BEST ENGLISH GRAIN SPIRIT
 FREE FROM FUSIL OIL. CHEMICALLY PURE
 5 gallons 60 over proof at 20/1 net cash
 Special Quotation for Quantity
 DUTY FREE FOR EXPORT 4/4
 Best BURROUGHS
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 Spirits
 AT LOWEST PRICES
 BURROUGHS ✱

JONES & MASON, METHYLATED SPIRIT MAKERS.

Regent Wharf, Copperfield Road, Mile End, London, E.

FROM RATCLIFF.

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PURE SPIRITS OF WINE

FOR

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, PERFUMES, &c.,
OXFORD ROAD DISTILLERY, MANCHESTER.

MESSRS. SMITH & GIBB

Beg to call the attention of CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS to the under-mentioned Prices of Pure Spirits of Wine:

| Strength per cent. | Specific Gravity. | Price per gallon. |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 63 over proof .. | 0.8238 .. | 20/10 |
| 60 " " .. | 0.8298 .. | 20/4 |
| 55 " " .. | 0.8366 .. | 19/10 |
| 50 " " .. | 0.8482 .. | 19/4 |

Terms—Cash on Delivery. Jars to be returned or paid for.

For Exportation, Cask included, 4/0, 60 O.P., F.O.B.

Orders from the country must be accompanied with a remittance, including the price of the Jars, which are charged as follows:—2 galls. 3/-; 3 galls. 3/6; 4 galls. 4/-; 5 galls. 5/6; 6 galls. 6/-. When the empties are returned the money will be repaid.

PRONK, DAVIS & CO.,

ANILINE DYE AND CHEMICAL AGENTS,

41 GREAT TOWER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

Specialities for Varnishes and Wood Stains.

THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST

SPIRIT BLACK

IN THE MARKET.

BRONZE POWDER, GOLD AND METAL LEAF.

Vermillion, Vermillionette, Ultramarine.

CUDBEAR, INDIGO PASTE, JEWELLERS' ROUGE.

S.V.R.

PURE SPIRITS OF WINE

CHEMICALLY PURE AND FREE FROM FUSIL OIL.

Price 20/4 per gall. 60 over proof; 19/10 per gall. 56 over proof; 4/ per gall. DUTY FREE for EXPORT; 60 over proof.

ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL.—Price 3/ per lb., S. G. 0.795.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

A. MACNAIR & CO., 20 Dutton St., MANCHESTER.

METHYLATED SPIRIT & FINISH

Supplied of the best quality in wholesale quantities by

J. & W. HARVEY & CO., Distillers, Yoker, GLASGOW.

LONDON AGENTS—JAMES CHAMBERS & CO., 23 BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, E.C.

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G. F. H. CLARK & CO.,

ESTAB. 1848.] 1 BURY STREET, ST. MARY AXE, E.C., [ESTAB. 1848.

SHELLACS, CUTCH, & GENERAL DRYSALTERS.

Drugs of all descriptions.

CHEMICALS, ESS. LEMON, GLUES, GELATINES.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PAINTS. VARNISHES. WOOD STAINS.



VIENNA.

THOMAS S. JACKSON & SONS,



LONDON.

READY-MIXED PAINTS,

In 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lb. Tins.

These goods are packed in the "Patent Self-opening Tins," which require no cutting. Tins painted to correspond with contents, and enclosed in printed wrappers.

28 USEFUL and SALEABLE TINTS,

Guaranteed to Dry Well.

HANDSOME SHOW BOARDS

(Framed and Glazed), with Specimens of the Colours, supplied.

PRICES AND SAMPLE CARD ON APPLICATION.

OIL VARNISHES

(Every description).

JAPANS.

BRUNSWICK AND BERLIN BLACKS.

TEREBINE.

FRENCH POLISH.

WHITE AND BROWN HARD SPIRIT VARNISHES.

KNOTTING. LACQUERS.

DRYERS and GROUND COLOURS } of the finest quality.

DRY COLOURS, all Prices and Shades.

IMPORTERS OF OCHRE,
ULTRAMARINE, &c.

WOOD STAINS,

"SPECIAL."

MAHOGANY, OAK, WALNUT,

SATINWOOD,

ROSEWOOD, EBONY.

Draught, or packed in 6d. bottles (8 oz.), capsuled and wrapped. Also in powder.

SHOW BOARDS,

With specimens of the Stained Woods, supplied.

The demand for these Stains is steadily increasing. They possess great richness and truth of colour, and

ARE OFFERED AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

NOTICE.—All communications should be addressed to the Office—

LAYTON'S BUILDINGS, 199 HIGH STREET, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

There is no connection with any firm of a similar name.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

BROWN'S SATIN POLISH.

Highest Award, Philadelphia, 1876. Gold Medal, Berlin, 1877. Highest Award and only Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878. Highest Award, Melbourne, 1881. Highest Award and only Medal, Frankfort, 1881. Highest Award and only Medal, Amsterdam, 1883.

Put on by Sponge attached to Wire and Cork in each Bottle. No Polishing Brush required. Dries in a few minutes. Can be used by any lady without soiling her fingers.

The "Satin Polish" is the most Elegant Article of the kind ever produced.

LADIES' SHOES, which have become Red and Rough by wearing, are restored to their ORIGINAL COLOUR AND LUSTRE, and will not soil the skirts when wet. TARNISHED PATENT LEATHER is improved by it.

For Travelling Bags, Trunks, Harness, Carriage Tops, &c., it is unequalled. It will not harden the Leather nor crack. It is not a spirit varnish. In Cartons, 4s. 6d. per dozen; 52s. per gross. Packed in Sawdust, 3s. 9d. per doz.; 43s. per gross. 2½%.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE

Is the best in the Market, and it can be used with good effect on Ornaments, Picture Frames, Iron and Fancy Work generally, as well as for Boots and Shoes. In Cartons, 7s. per dozen. 2½%.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN.

Factories: BOSTON: MONTREAL: 18 & 20 Norman's Buildings. ST. LUKE'S. LONDON.

H. BESSEMER'S GOLD PAINT.

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| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Small Bottles of Gold with Liquid | 1s. 6d. | Large Bottles of Gold | 3s. 6d. |
| Medium " " " & Bowl & Brush | 2s. 6d. | " " Liquid | 0s. 6d. |

To be obtained of all Chemists, Artists' Colourmen, and Druggists' Sundriesmen.

NEW 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. PACKETS.

CONTENTS:—1 Bottle Gold Powder, 1 Bottle Mixing Liquid, 1 Mixing Bowl, 1 Brush, in Cardboard Box.

Where the Bowl and Brush are not required, the usual 1s. 6d. Packet should be purchased, as it contains a larger quantity of both Gold and Liquid.

A Copper and Silver Paint, at the same prices, and yielding equally good results, can be obtained.

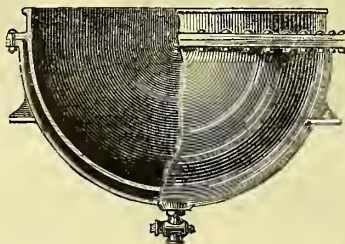
NOTICE.—The Gold Paint is so easy of application, economical in use, and excellent in appearance, that it is extensively employed in the Ornamental Gilding of Decorative Mouldings, Carvings, and all Fancy Ornaments made either of Metal, Wood, Porcelain, or Plaster, and the effect that can be produced, even by unskilled hands, makes it useful to all engaged in fancy or home embellishment.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, } **RICHARD J. ALLEN**, Mansfield Place, Kentish Town, London, N.W.

If Translations are supplied, Circulars, Cards, or Labels will be printed in any language necessary for its sale.



ESTABLISHED 1829.

EVAPORATING
PANS,PANS
OF ALL KINDS,

IN COPPER, IRON, TIN, AND ENAMELLED IRON.

VACUUM PANS.

For Boiling, Evaporating, and Concentrating Quickly at Low Temperatures from 80° F.,
thus avoiding the high heat which an open pan necessitates.

IMPROVED MILL GRINDING & LEVIGATING MACHINERY,
MACHINERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

BRINJES & GOODWIN,

WHITECHAPEL ENGINE WORKS, 25 FIELDGATE STREET, LONDON, E.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

PROFESSOR TUSON'S
DISINFECTANTS,
DEODORISERS & ANTISEPTICS.
LIQUID AND POWDER.

*These Preparations are the Invention of Prof. TUSON, of the
Chemical Laboratory, Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town.*

THE LIQUID is a solution of one of the most powerful
non-volatile disinfectants impregnated with the BEST gaseous dis-
infectant.

THE POWDER, when exposed to the air, but more rapidly when damped
with water, or when applied to litter, manure, or other moist substances,
evolves the same gaseous disinfectant as the liquid.

Both preparations fix ammonia, prevent putrefaction and the spread of
infectious diseases, DESTROY (not merely mask) bad smells, and
LEAVE NO SMELL of their own. These combined qualities
render them superior to, and unlike, every other disinfectant hitherto
invented.

THEY WILL BE FOUND INVALUABLE in Houses infected with
Cholera, Fever, Small-pox, Measles, &c.; in Hospitals, Dissecting Rooms,
Ships, Factories, Stables, Cow-sheds, Davies, Larders, Piggeries, Slaughter-
houses, Kennels, Urinals, Privies, Cesspools, Water-closets, Sewers, Drains,
Manure Heaps, &c.

Note.—For use in Water-Closets, Sinks, Drains, and the like, preference
should be given to the Liquid, as the choking of soil-pipes, &c., by solid
Disinfectants is thereby entirely avoided.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—

BAISS BROTHERS & CO., Jewry St., London, E.C.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:—

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CHLORIDE OF LIME

IN PACKAGES.

Waterproof,
Airtight, Neat,
Clean, and
covenient for use.

Odourless,
and retains its strength
unimpaired, and
will keep for years in
any climate.



**NATIONAL
CHEMICAL CO.,**
CHLORIDE OF LIME
IN WATERPROOF AND
AIRTIGHT PACKAGES

| | | | Per Box |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 24-lb. BOXES, containing 24 | 1-lb. Packages | ..... | 5/6 |
| Ditto | ditto 48 ½-lb. ditto | ..... | 7/6 |
| Ditto | ditto 96 ½-lb. ditto | ..... | 8/6 |
| Ditto | ditto 1-lb., ½-lb., & ¼-lb., assorted | ..... | 7/3 |
| Ditto | ditto 1 Gross Penny Packages | ..... | 8/6 |
| | | | Per Case |
| 50-lb. CASES, containing 50 | 1-lb. Packages | ..... | 13/6 |
| Ditto | ditto 10 5-lb. ditto | ..... | 13/6 |
| Ditto | ditto 100 ½-lb. ditto | ..... | 14/6 |
| Ditto | ditto 200 ¼-lb. ditto | ..... | 16/6 |
| Ditto | ditto 1-lb., ½-lb., & ¼-lb., assorted | ..... | 14/6 |

Also in 1 cwt. and ½-cwt. Cases, to meet the requirements of large buyers
and the Export Trade.

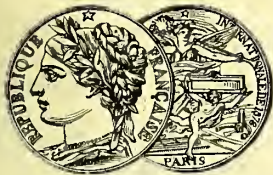
A Liberal Discount allowed on all Orders of 5 Cases or 10 Boxes and
upwards. Special Quotations for Contract or Large Orders.
Sample Box or Case can be had from any London or Country Wholesale
Druggists. All Goods Delivered Free in London.

Write for Prices of the N. C. Co.'s Chloride of Lime in Jars, Bottles, Tin
Boxes, Casks, Cases, etc.

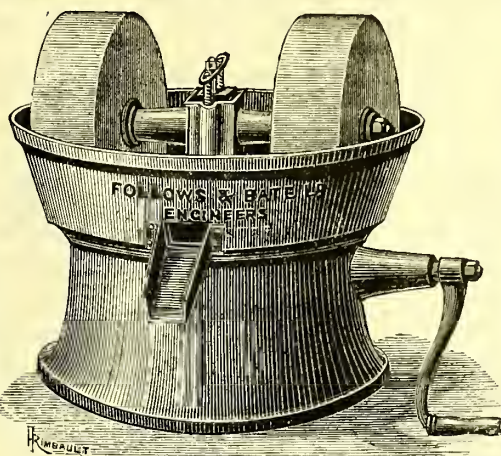
NATIONAL CHEMICAL CO.,
29 Suffolk Grove, Gt. Suffolk St., Southwark, S.E.

IMPROVED HAND EDGE RUNNER MILL.

PARIS, 1878.



For Mixing and Grinding
Crystals, Dry Colours, Drugs,
Harness Composition, Pastes
of different kinds, Composi-
tion for Matches, &c., &c.



VIENNA, 1873.



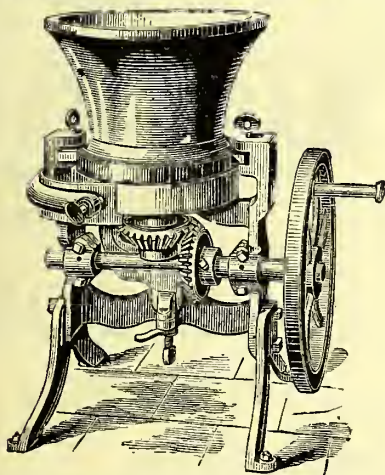
PRICES.

For Hand Power, with Iron
Rollers, £17 10/
For Steam Power, with Fast
and Loose Pulleys and im-
proved gear, £22 10/
If with Granite Rollers and Granite Bed,
Wood Hopper, Lignum Bushes & Scrapers,
for special purpose, extra.

THIS MILL is of an entirely new design. It is most substantially built, and is intended to meet a long-felt want, that is, a thoroughly efficient Machine for grinding and mixing dry colours, crystals, powders, drugs, and a variety of other materials by manual power. The gearing is of the simplest kind, and is all encased. The pan is stationary, and the rollers, which are of iron or granite, as ordered, and of considerable weight, are carried round the pan by a horizontal cross head, the ends of which form the axles, round which the rollers rotate. To the centre of the cross head, so as to rotate with it, are attached adjustable scrapers, placed in such a position as to travel in front of the rotating rollers, by which means the material is constantly thrown into the centre of their track. The crushing power of the rollers, in addition to their own weight, may be increased or diminished at pleasure by simply tightening a nut, which actuates a pair of powerful spiral springs attached to the central pedestal.

Larger sizes, of somewhat similar design but of greater capacity, are also made for steam power—the rollers of which are of granite.

IMPROVED HAND PAINT MILLS.



THESE Paint Grinding Mills are the most substantial, the most durable, and the most carefully-fitted Machines of the kind made, and are now in use in all parts of the world. They have almost entirely superseded the old system of hand grinding, and are considered an indispensable adjunct in every workshop or store where paint is used or sold, either in small or large quantities.

Each Mill is fitted with such accuracy that colours may be ground to a degree of fineness so requisite to coach builders and decorative artists scarcely otherwise attainable; whilst, on the other hand, by means of a simple adjustment they can be instantly used for the simple process of mixing colours with rapidity for sale or for grinding up old dry paint and skins, which would otherwise be wasted.

These Mills are great economisers, soon covering first cost, and after many years' experience the manufacturers feel justified in recommending them with the utmost confidence. Numerous Testimonials have been received. Prices, £2 2s., £3 3s., (£4 4s. as illustrated), and upwards.

NEWLY-IMPROVED

DRUG MILLS,

For Ginger, Gentian Roots,
Crystals, and a great
variety of purposes.

FOR HAND POWER.

Price, complete, with flywheel,

£4 10 0.

NEW ROLLER MILLS

For Fine Colours, Printers'
Inks, &c.

IMPROVED

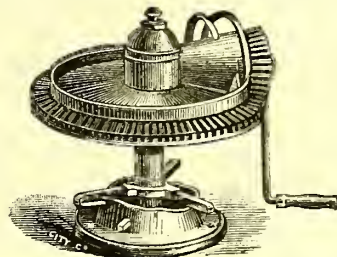
Tincture Presses,

For Coarse and Fibrous
Drugs.

From 15/- each.

MIXING & CRUSHING PAN MILL.

FOR HAND POWER.



THIS is an effective, economical apparatus for grinding and crushing chalk, whiting, chrome, Prussian blue, indigo, and also for mixing pastes, putty, &c., and for making OINTMENTS of all kinds.

The roller and pan, revolving at varying speeds, ensure efficient trituration or amalgamation, as the case may require. The work is done much better and more quickly than can be done by hand. The springs at the base afford the means of quickly regulating the pressure. In many cases it will be found superior to a pestle and mortar.

PRICES.

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|---|---------|
| With Handle, to work by hand only, as illustrated | £1 18 0 |
| With One Pulley, for steam-power | 2 0 0 |
| With Fast and Loose Pulley, for steam-power | 2 2 0 |

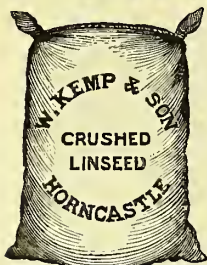
FOLLOWS & BATE, Limited, Engineers,
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PURE CRUSHED LINSEED,

CONTAINING ALL THE OIL.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANY OTHER SEEDS.
NOTHING FINER CAN BE OBTAINED.

In free 1-cwt. bags, 18/6 cwt. Special quotations for 5 cwt. and upwards.



W. KEMP & SON,

Seed Crushers and Merchants, HORNCASTLE.

London Agents—Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, who hold stock and supply 1-cwt. bags at above price, and smaller lots.



THE NEW TIN BOXES for all kinds of Hermetically Sealed Preserved Foods, DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are as cheap as the ordinary Boxes, require no soldering up, and can be opened with a penny piece.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are being adopted by the largest Food-preserving Houses and CHEMISTS, to whom references can be given.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are also perfect for Tea and Coffee Canisters, Biscuit Boxes, Confectionery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Soaps, &c.

THE NEW TIN BOXES are described by the Times, Standard, Chronicle, Illustrated News, Engineer, Grocer, Oil and Colourman, and Press generally, as the "neatest and most elegant invention ever made."

'SELF-OPENING TIN BOX COMPANY

(GRIFFIN'S PATENT),

19 Kirby St., Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

PAPER BOX MAKING MACHINERY

MILLBOARD CUTTING MACHINES.
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MANUFACTURED BY

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THUMB-HOLE MACHINES, &c.

W. CROSLAND,

New Street, Miles Platting, MANCHESTER.

THE "ECLIPSE" PARCEL BOX

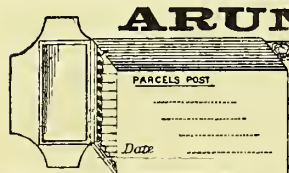
(WOOD), NUTTER'S PATENT.

Simple, Cheap, and Efficient, for Post, Rail, or Messenger. In sizes for all purposes.

SPECIAL BOXES FOR BOTTLES (LINED AND UNLINED) FOR CHEMISTS, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.

WHOLESALE OF
F. C. NUTTER & CO., 7 NEW BASINGHALL STREET, E.C.

1-oz., 1b/6 2-oz., 1s/6 4-oz., 2s/ 6-oz., 2s/ 8-oz., 2s/ 12-oz., 3s/ 16-oz., 3s/



ARUNDEL & MARSHALL'S

PARCELS POST BOXES FOR BOTTLES, &c.,

Are perfectly secure and safe for transmission through the Post.

TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

2 oz., 3 oz., 4 oz., 6 oz., 8 oz., 10 oz., 12 oz., 16 oz., kept in Stock.

Folding Bottle Cases of all Descriptions and Sizes. Price List on application.

PENN STREET WORKS, HOXTON, LONDON, N.

THE "PATENT CORRUGATED" POSTAL BOX

PERFECT SECURITY ENSURED.

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The "Patent Corrugated" Paper supplied cut to any size.

Send for Price List.

COLTHURST & HARDING, BRISTOL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD, WHITE ZINC, PAINTS, FINE & PULP COLOURS,
FOR PAINTERS AND PAPER STAINERS,
TEREBINE AND PATENT DRIERS.

HIGH - CLASS VARNISHES

Of every description, for Painters, Coach Builders, and Japanners.
PATENT ENAMEL COMPOSITION, for Ships' Bottoms and Ironwork.

PAINTS

MIXED FOR USE, in 1, 2, 4, 7, and 14 lb. Tins. Universally acknowledged
to be the Best in the Market.

Light and Dark Hard Drying Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and American Turpentine.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM, BENZOLINE, GASOLINE, AND OILS.

OIL REFINERS AND SOFT SOAP BOILERS.

Lists and Special Quotations on application. Special Attention to Export Orders.



Proprietors of the CELEBRATED ELECTRIC LIGHT OIL, the most
Beautiful and Perfect Illuminator.

A. SANDERSON & CO.,
WHITE LEAD, PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH WORKS,
HUMBER BANK, ROPERY ST., AND JACKSON ST., HULL.

PAINTS MIXED READY FOR USE, ALL COLOURS,
Best Quality, in 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, and 28 lb. Tins, 34s. per cwt., carriage paid.

SANDERSON'S IMPROVED DAMP-RESISTER, for the effectual cure of damp walls.

SANDERSON'S IMPROVED CAUSTIC PASTE, for removing old paint, varnish, &c.

PINK PRIMING PAINT. EXTRA STRONG PATENT DRYERS, PUTTY, &c., &c.

SHOW CARDS, SAMPLES, AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.

Exhibitions—1851, 1862; Paris, 1867, 1878.

LEATHART'S Improved EXHIBITION DYES

To Retail at 1/-, 2/6, 3/6 and 5/6. See Price List

LEATHART'S COLORIFIC.

A Stain in one preparation; perfect, light, and ordinary browns.

To Retail at 3/6; 2/- per dozen.

EXHIBITION DYE IN BULK.

2/6, 5/-, 10/-, &c. Four Colours.

ONE PREPARATION IN BULK.

MALACCA JUICE.

Winchester (1 pint), 14/. Sample Bottle, carriage free, 1/6.

AN ORIGINAL PREPARATION. QUICK IN ACTION.

C. G. LEATHART is at home for consultation on
Mondays only, from 10 till 4.

179 LADBROKE GROVE ROAD, NOTTING HILL, W.
N.B.—Price List will be forwarded.

METHYLATED SPIRIT AND FINISH.

LICENSED MAKERS—

A. & J. WARREN,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

23 and 24 REDCLIFF STREET, BRISTOL,

Who offer the same in tins and casks, and can supply best Rectified
Spirits of Wine in quantities of two gallons and upwards.

TRADE MARK.



TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

All Orders by Post receive immediate attention.

LEECHES!

Warranted Healthy, Wholesale
and for Exportation, Direct
from Marshes.

FITCH & NOTTINGHAM,
Leech Breeders,

MARSHES, & 55 FENTONVILLE
ROAD, LONDON, N.

WILMINGTON OIL MILLS, HULL.
DAVID SALMOND & SON,
SEED CRUSHERS AND OIL REFINERS,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE LINSEED & COTTON CAKES,
 ALSO
RAPE CAKES
 FOR MANURE PURPOSES.

FREE DELIVERED TO RAILS OR CRAFT ALONGSIDE MILL.
 SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

It is with great pride and pleasure we give you statistics of out-turn of D.S. Linseed Cakes for comparison during the LAST MONTHS OF THE PAST FOUR YEARS. Being a manufactured article going into consumption, FACTS speak for themselves. We sincerely thank our customers for their favours; and we shall endeavour to look to their interests on all occasions, and make uniform quality our first consideration.

OUT-TURN OF D.S. PURE LINSEED CAKES.

| | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. |
|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| September..... | 97 | 111 | 339 | 741 Tons. |
| October | 156 | 84 | 116 | 589 " |
| November..... | 109 | 500 | 185 | 1,041 " |
| December | 93 | 408½ | 221½ | 1,194 " |
| Total..... | 455 | 1103½ | 861½ | 3,565 " |

CHISWICK SOAP COMPANY,
 CHISWICK, LONDON, W.,
SOFT SOAP

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| "IMPERIAL" SOFT SOAP | } | Manufactured specially for Domestic use, and packed in 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, and 7 lb. Tins. |
| "FINEST PALE" | | Very pale Amber colour, odourless. Packed in barrels, firkins, half-firkins, and 14-lb. tins. |
| "BBB," "BB," "BL," | | The usual qualities, and kept in all packages to suit buyers. |
| CARBOLIC | | Contains 10% Calvert's No. 5 Acid. For Dogs and Cattle, making Sheep Dip, and general disinfecting purposes. Packed in 1, 2, 4, and 7 lb. tins; 14, 28, 56, and 112 lb. iron drums. |
| OLIVE | } | The B.P. "Sapo Mollis," made from finest Olive Oil and pure Potash, in tins, firkins, and jars. |

EWENS' CLARIFIED LARD, MARROW,
 SUETS, AND OILS.

JAMES EWEN & SONS are induced to give further publicity to these articles, the continued demand by all who have used them being satisfactory proof "that where purity of basis" in ointments, &c., is required, they are most desirable.

By their method of purifying, the fats are not chemically altered, but simply divested of all particles tending to decomposition, they are consequently available for the most delicate preparations.

Adeps. Benz, B. P. and Pharm. Lard (*vide* P. J. Vol. I. No. 8). Direct, "for Cash only," from

JAMES EWEN & SONS' CLARIFIED FAT WORKS,
 5 HATFIELD STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.;

Or through any of the Wholesale Houses, with their usual credit, at a small advance.

CAUTION.—See that each package bears their label with name and weight.

FOR CLEANING PLATE.

BRADLEY & BOURDAS'S
ALBATUM or WHITE ROUGE,
For Cleaning Gold, Silver, and Plated Goods.

Since its introduction as a substitute for the ordinary Rouge, a quarter of a century ago, the sale has amazingly increased both at home and abroad. A trial is only needed to prove its superiority over other plate powders in use. Sold in Boxes at 1s. and 2s.; Tins, 6s. 6 Pont Street, Belgrave Square, and 48 Belgrave Road. London, S.W.

AFFINITAN

The new Disinfectant, is better and cheaper than any other.

NO SMELL. NO STAIN.

POWERFULLY OXIDIZING.

Excellent terms to the trade. Sole Maker:

A. J. SHILTON, 40 Paradise St., Birmingham



COWAN'S VACCINATION SHIELDS, IMPROVED.

3/3, 7/, & 12/ per doz. Adult size, 5/3, 9/, & 15/ per doz.

Be sure and ask for COWAN'S, for any other will hurt your sale for this article.
To be had of all Wholesale Chemists and Sundriesmen.

W. COWAN,
Inventor and Maker of the Vaccination Shield,
51 STANHOPE ST., GLASGOW.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, For Mutual Assurance.

2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1830.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.—HERBERT DAVIES, M.D.; J. A. KINODON, F.R.C.S.; JOHN SCOTT, M.D.

Moderate Premiums. Large Profits. Undoubted Security.

Military and Naval Officers assured at special fixed rates, including all risk of service at home and abroad.

CLAIMS PAID 30 DAYS AFTER ADMISSION.

Agents wanted in Districts at present unrepresented.

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, SECRETARY.

THE **SANITARY** *"The Perfection of Nursery Powders."* (REGISTERED) **ROSE POWDER,**

A SOLUBLE Antiseptic Dusting Powder for TOILET and CHILDREN'S USE.

RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

Useful in cases of irritability or chafing of the skin, for unpleasant perspiration, &c. Suitable for application to the tenderest skins of Infants and Invalids, and superior to the ordinary Toilet Powders for Ladies' use.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOT CLIMATES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS, &c.

"It promises well for Nursery Use."—*The Lancet.*

"An improvement on the old-fashioned Violet Powders."—*British Medical Journal.*

"We have found it to possess the qualities claimed for it."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"Deserves very high commendation. It would be well if it were generally used in Nurseries and for Toilet purposes."—*Medical Record.*

"As a high-class toilet powder this preparation is likely to enjoy a good deal of favour."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

"A very superior article, fragrant, soothing, cleanly."—*The Queen.*

In Boxes, 1/, 1/9, and 3/, and in large Bottles, 5/.

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Manufacturing Pharmaceutical Chemists, MANCHESTER.

SHOW TABLET, AND HAND BILLS ON APPLICATION.

T. KERFOOT,

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,

MEDLOCK VALE WORKS, MANCHESTER.

Manufacturer, by Special Process, of every description of Superior Medicated Lozenges, Medicated Jujubes, Candies, and Boiled Sugars; also Granular Citrate of Magnesia, and all Granular Preparations.

J U J U B E S.

DELECTABLE,
VOICE,

MAGNUM BONUM,
GLYCERINE,

LICORICE,
ROSE,

MARSH MALLOW,
CHLORODYNE, &c.

Beautifully finished, delicious flavours, and non-adhesive.

In 2-lb. and 4-lb. Tins: 1/9 per lb.

TINS FREE.

L O Z E N G E S

Of all the Pharmacopæ kept in Stock. Our list of these is too large to publish; but it embraces all the kinds known to Pharmacy. We offer buyers the advantage of Medicated Lozenges made and dried at very low temperature, and the medicinal activity of which can be guaranteed. Lozenges from private formulæ stamped with Chemist's Own Name, and cut to any desired shape.

C A N D I E S.

HOREHOUND AND HONEY CANDY,

in 6-lb. boxes,

LINSEED CANDY,

in 6-lb. boxes,

MALT CANDY,

in 4-lb. boxes,

10d. per lb.

These Candies are neatly got up, with glass lids to boxes, forming a neat case for counter or window display. The two first-named are protected by registration.

SUPERIOR

DIGESTIVE

CANDY,

1s. 3d. per lb.,

4-lb. bottles.

B O I L E D S U G A R S.

LIME FRUIT.
LEMON.
MIXED FRUIT.

VANILLA.
BLACK CURRANT.
PEPPERMINT.

RASPBERRY.
ROSE.
GREENGAGE.

MALT.
ANISEED.
BARLEY SUGAR.

JARGONELLE.
PINEAPPLE.
GINGER.

EVERTON.
HOREHOUND.
COUGH.

In 4-lb. bottles, 8d. per lb.

V E R M I F U G E S.

SWEET WORM CAKES OF FRUIT
AND SUGAR,

Suitably Medicated,

In 3-doz. and 6-doz. Tins, 8s. per Gross.

GINGERBREAD WORM CAKES,

8s. per Gross,

In 3-doz. and 6-doz. Tins.

ROUGH SUGAR WORM CAKES,

8s. per Gross,

In 3-doz. and 6-doz. Tins.

SWEET WORM CAKES are made either Pink or Yellow, and Name and Address will be stamped upon quantities of One Gross. Each Cake is wrapped in separate wrapper and full directions for use. *Special Quotations for Quantities.*

COMPRESSED CHLORATE OF POTASH PEARLS.

3/6 per lb. Sixpenny Boxes of the above, 3/ per dozen.

Other Compressions can be quoted for. These Pearls have a large sale wherever introduced; they are made by very powerful machinery, and are the HARDEST COMPRESSIONS IN THE MARKET.

KERFOOT'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Extra Quality, 1/6 per lb.; we label this "CITRATE OF MAGNESIA."

No. 1, 1/1; No. 2, 1/- per lb.

Special Quotations for Large Quantities.

EFFERVESCENT SALINE OF VERY HIGH QUALITY.

1s. 2d. per lb.

A large and long experience in the manufacture of Effervescing Preparations for all Climates enables us to prepare and send out this Saline in perfect condition, and to guarantee it to keep good for an indefinite time.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA and SALINE Packed in Bottles of all sizes, Labels of which will be submitted on application.

T. KERFOOT, Medlock Vale Works, MANCHESTER.

KERFOOT'S GELATINE LOZENGES

Are Unsurpassed for High Finish and Fine Flavour!
Retain their Lustre, & keep Sweet & Good in all Climates!

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR HOME AND EXPORT TRADE.

SHIPPERS AND LARGE BUYERS ARE INVITED TO SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

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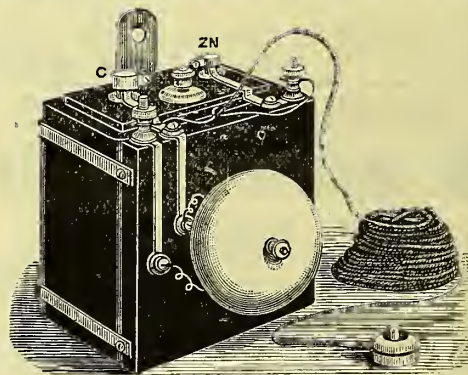
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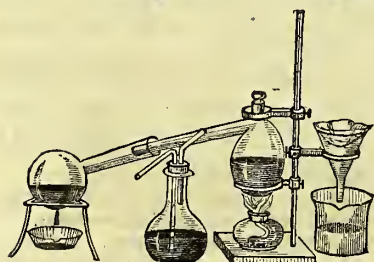
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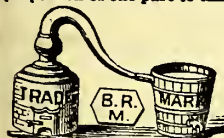
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J. Richardson & Co., Leicester; Slinger & Son, York; McKesson & Robbins, New York. Special terms for large quantities may be had from**B. ROBINSON, Distiller and Brewer of British Wines, Church St., Pendleton, Manchester.**

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.
JEWSBURY AND BROWN'S
ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.



This old-established and increasingly favourite Dentifrice has been Fifty Years before the Public. It is warranted to retain its properties and keep in good condition in any climate.

The original and only genuine is manufactured solely by

JEWSBURY and BROWN,
CHEMISTS, MANCHESTER,

and is distinguishable by the Trade Mark, printed in red and green, a facsimile of which is annexed. Particular attention should be paid to this guarantee of genuineness, as numerous imitations are offered.

Sold universally by Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

The Trade and Shippers supplied by the leading houses in London and elsewhere. Bills and Show Cards forwarded on receipt of address card, and directions for enclosure.

AN IMPROVED
NEW
White Stopping.
PRICE. 5s. 6d.
ODONTALITE
Sole Agents—
SMALE BROTHERS,
19 GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET,
LONDON.
Post Free on receipt
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OSCAR SUTTON & CO., Preston, Lancashire.



O S TOOTH BLOCK

"THE BEST AND SAFEST
DENTIFRICE."

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in elegant Crystal Toilet Casket, price 2/6; also in Patent Metallic Box, price 1/. This celebrated Dentifrice enjoys the approval of the leading dentists and highest authorities in sanitary matters.

Hundreds of Testimonials.

TRADE MARK—REGISTERED.

Dr. J. J. POPE, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institute, Lecturer on the Special Staff of the National Health Society, London (author of "Number One, and How to Take Care of Him"), writes—

"I find your 'Tooth Block' a highly pleasant and most convenient dentifrice. It is as efficacious as it is elegant, and I should say peculiarly adapted for use in youth, from its non-injurious character and mild detergent properties."

Wholesale of Messrs. Evans, Barclay, Hovenden, Maw, Newbery, Thompson Edwards, Sanger, &c., London, and of all the leading Dental Houses; also of Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co., Locke, Tompsett & Co., Melbourne, and the principal Colonial Agencies, &c. Write to above address for particulars.

IMMENSE SALE.

**WOODS' ARECA NUT
TOOTH PASTE.**

Price, 6d. and 1/- per Pot.

Sold by all Wholesale Houses.

Title Secured. Price 2/6. Cases of Six, 14/-



TRADE MARK 27668.

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PROPRIETORS—

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Also Sole Proprietors of the Original

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WHOLESALE FROM

Messrs. Barclay, E. Cleaver, Edwards, Newbery, Sanger, Sutton, &c.

Dr. C. R. Coffin's AMERICAN DENTIFRICE.

Prepared only by **WILLIAM DARLING**, Chemist, Manchester. May be had from S. Maw, Son, & Thompson; Barclay & Sons; F. Newbery & Sons; Sanger & Sons; and any Wholesale House in London. Price 2s. per Box, and Family Jars 10s. each.

TO DENTISTS AND CHEMISTS.—Every description of Artificial Teeth made at greatly reduced charges. Best work and best materials only.

An Upper or Lower Set, inclusive of Teeth Rubber, &c., £1 1s. Ditto, ditto, on Platina, £2 2s.

Send for Price List.

Twenty years' experience in mechanical work.

LESSONS GIVEN IN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.

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Robare's Aureoline,

OR
GOLDEN HAIR WASH.

The attention of the Trade is respectfully called to the above Article, now having a large sale, and giving an excellent profit to the Retailer.

5/6 size, 36/ per doz. 10/6 size, 72/ per doz.

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JAMES'S HERBAL OINTMENT, for the Cure of Pimples, Black Specks, Blisters, &c., and taking away Tan Freckles, Sunburn, &c. Sold by all Chemists, 1/1½ and 2/9 per box.

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JAMES'S HERBAL POMADE,

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These Articles are well worthy the attention of Chemists, Wholesale Houses, and others, as they are being well advertised.

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GREENSILL'S FAR-FAMED MONA BOUQUET

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The great popularity of this exquisite Perfume is a proof of its excellence and superior qualities.

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Inventor, Proprietor, and Maker.

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HAIR LOTION.

One application is guaranteed to destroy all Nits and Parasites in Children's Heads, and immediately allay the Itching and Irritation.

It is now used in Thousands of Families with the greatest success, and all who have tried it are delighted with the effect, and declare it to be worth A GUINEA A BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

WILLIAM ROGERS,
CHEMIST,

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Sold in large Bottles, price ONE SHILLING. Sample Bottle, 7d.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERFUMERS.

Observe! Genuine only in Yellow Wrapper, White Label.

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PREPARATIONS OF THE Chevalier Ruspini

I. RUSPINI'S STYPTIC

Stops all External Bleeding and Internal Hæmorrhages.

Bottle, 4/6; Magnum, 10/6.

A Magnum contains as much as 3 Bottles.

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FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This preparation is recommended by the Faculty. Imitations have from time to time been sold under the name of "Ruspini's Tincture." The original Recipe has never been published but remains with the present Proprietor.

A great reduction has been made in the price of this article.

Bottle, 2/9; Magnum, 5/6.

III. RUSPINI'S DENTIFRICE.

Boxes, 1/6, 2/9, 4/6, and 10/6 each, according to size.

IV. RUSPINI'S ELIXIR FOR THE CURE OF TOOTHACHE.

An instantaneous Cure. 1/- each Bottle (2 drachms).

All these Preparations are carefully compounded from the Original Recipes in the handwriting of the Chevalier Ruspini. They are wrapped in blue paper with yellow labels, and the Government Stamp bears the signature Ruspini.

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Messrs. John Sanger & Sons,

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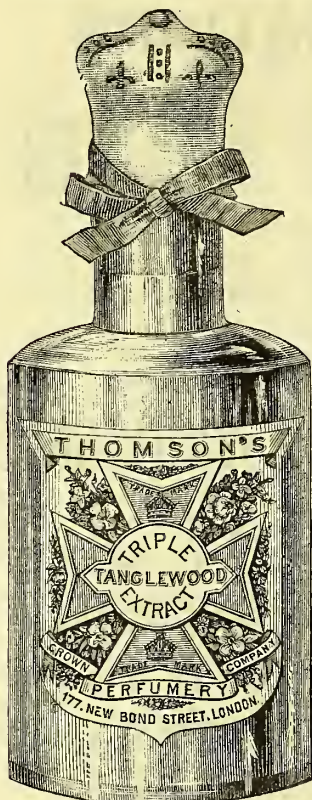
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THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.,



177 New Bond St., London,

Begin to draw the attention of Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumery Dealers to their Fine Perfumes and Fancy Soaps, for the excellent quality of which SEVEN PRIZE MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

Concentrated Essences of Great Fragrance and Strength:—

Tanglewood,
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Mathiola,
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Jockey Club,
Ess Bouquet,
Wood Violet,

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Isle of Wight Bouquet.

16/, 20/, 28/, 48/, and 84/ per doz.

SUPPLIED IN BOND FOR EXPORT AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

THE CROWN SOAPS are prepared with great care from the purest materials, delicately perfumed, and very lasting.

BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND AND GLYCERINE, ROSE, &c.—In Card Boxes of 3 tablets each, 8/ and 12/ per dozen boxes; also in Wood Boxes of 7 or 14 lbs., 64/, 74/, 84/, and 120/ per cwt.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.—Each tablet enveloped in tin-foil. 27s. per gross. The well-known disinfecting properties of this Soap have caused it to be in universal demand. Its regular use, especially in warm climates, quickly allays all irritation of the Skin, whilst its agreeable odour induces a feeling of freshness and comfort not attainable by any other means.

OPALINE SOAP, FOR THE TOILET AND NURSERY.—Absolutely pure, delicately scented, and very emollient. 4/ per dozen tablets.

OPALINE TOOTH PASTE, the New Fragrant Dentifrice, 8/ per doz.

OPALINE FACE POWDER, 3/6 and 7/ per dozen packets; 15/ per dozen boxes.

Indents may be forwarded through any English Commission Merchant or Drug House.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE MANUFACTORY,
NEW FAIRFIELD WORKS, OLD BAILEY, E.C.

RIMMEL'S SANITARY PERFUMERY.



RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED TOILET VINEGAR maintains its forty years' reputation as the most tonic and refreshing Lotion for the Toilet or Bath, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.

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RIMMEL'S AROMATIC OZONIZER, a fragrant powder of Pine and Eucalyptus, produces, by simple evaporation, a quantity of *Ozone*, the great air purifier. Its clean and portable nature renders it far preferable to liquid disinfectants for home or public use. In 4-oz. Tins, 1s.; 1-lb. Tins, 3s. 6d.; Spreading Plate, 6d.; by post 3d. extra.

RIMMEL'S OZONIZED EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER, EUCALYPTUS, and FLORIDA WATERS, sprinkled on a pad hung up in the air, destroy bad smells and noxious effluvia in sick rooms, closets, &c. They are recommended also to be used on the handkerchief when attending crowded places, visiting the sick, or travelling by land or sea. Price, 2s. 6d. and 5s. per Bottle; Pad, 1s.

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N.B.—500 prospectuses, with name and address, sent to every purchaser of £2 worth of above.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE USUAL ALLOWANCE TO THE TRADE.

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ORTH'S GLYCERINE.

Manufacturer: G. H. ORTH, Barmen.

S. G. 1,260, Double Distilled, Perfectly Colourless and Odourless, will stand every chemical test. Lower S. G.'s and inferior qualities also supplied.

LONDON AGENT—

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Sample's and Prices on application.

OKELL'S ORIGINAL MONA BOUQUET

Retail, 1/1, 1/9, and 3/6; Wholesale, 9/15, and 30/ per doz. This much-admired Perfume (prepared by the Widow of the late Joseph Okell), may be obtained from the leading Patent Medicine Houses, Wholesale Druggists, and Druggists' Sundry Dealers.

Applications for WHOLESALE Agencies to be made to the Sole Consignee, **THOMAS WEST, Chemist, Stretford, Manchester.**

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS,

See pp. 39 and 40.

SPONGE.

LYNCH & CO.

Wish to draw special attention to their system of selling **SPONGE** *by the piece*, and also beg to announce that they will be pleased to send out Cases of **HONEYCOMB** or **TURKEY**, assorted as their Customers may wish, on approbation.

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|-------|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-------------|
| 033. | Honeycomb | ... | ... | per piece, from | -/3 to 10/- |
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Assorted **Boxes** of **Honeycomb**, **Nursery**, **Toilet**, or **Solid Turkey**, containing 12, 25, or 50 pieces, from 25/ to £5 per box.

Assorted **Cases** of **Honeycomb** or **Turkey**, containing 50, 75, or 100 pieces, at prices according to size and quality of Sponge required.

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|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------|--------------|
| Honeycomb | ... | ... | ... | by the lb., from | 5/- to 14/- |
| Turkey Cups | ... | ... | ... | " " | 31/6 to 60/- |
| Turkey Nursery Cups | ... | ... | ... | " " | 19/- to 30/- |
| Turkey Toilet Cups | ... | ... | ... | " " | 30/- to 60/- |
| Turkey Eye Cups | ... | ... | ... | " " | 12/- to 18/- |
| Turkey Solids | ... | ... | ... | " " | 12/- to 20/- |
| Plate | ... | ... | ... | " " | 3/- to 6/- |
| Carriage | ... | ... | ... | " " | 14/- to 30/- |

SUBJECT TO USUAL DISCOUNT.

For more general quotations, see body of LYNCH & CO.'S CATALOGUE. Part I, pp. 80, 81.

LYNCH & CO.

Have a large Stock of **Honeycomb** and **Turkey** Sponges, and respectfully invite an inspection of same.

SHOW-ROOMS—192 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

AUSTRALIAN BRANCH—15 VAUGHAN'S CHAMBERS, 48 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE.

JAMES EPPS & CO.'S HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

ARE SUPPLIED IN BOTTLES

FULLY LABELLED,
WITH PRINCIPAL USES, DOSE, AND REPETITION.

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HOCKIN'S EUCALYPTUS & MENTHOL PENCILS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

NEURALGIA, TIC-DOULOUREUX, TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, &c.

By outward application only. Retail Price, 1/1½. Wholesale Price, 7/ per doz.

HOCKIN'S CELEBRATED INDELIBLE RUBY MARKING INK,

Retail Price, 1/.

For Marking Linen.

Wholesale Price, 7/ doz.

SILVER MEDAL, HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

Award International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1880.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HOCKIN, WILSON & CO., 38 Duke St., Manchester Sq., LONDON, W.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

FRUIT ESSENCES (EVANS').

Special attention is devoted in our laboratories to the manufacture of these, and only pure **ETHYLIC** is used. We can offer the following on very favourable terms:—

Apricot
Black Currant
Cherry

Damson
Gooseberry
Grape

Greengage
Nectarine
Peach

Pear
Pine Apple
Plum

Prune
Quince
Raspberry

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SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER (EVANS').

Made by a special process of our own from **Finest Jamaica Ginger.**

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER ALE (EVANS').

A compound concentrated essence for the production of Ginger Ale of fine Bouquet.

FROTHINE

For producing an instantaneous and permanent Creamy Froth upon all kinds of Beverages.

Directions—To Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, Ginger Ale, &c., add one ounce of the FROTHINE to every ten gallons. To Syrup for Lemonade and other Aërated Waters, add half an ounce to each gallon.

IMPORTERS & DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

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EVANS, SONS & CO.,
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SPONGES.

R. CRESSWELL & CO.,

SPONGE IMPORTERS & MERCHANTS,

32 Red Lion Square, London;

AND AT PIRÆUS AND SMYRNA.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:



SPONGES OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BY THE CASE, PIECE,
OR WEIGHT, SANDLESS OR IN SAND, OR ON STRINGS,
CARDS, AND BLUE CARD BOXES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The value, quality, and style of R. C. & Co.'s Sponges being so vastly superior, in all respects, to those currently offered, it is to the interest of all Buyers that it should be clearly stated that theirs are the Sponges required, and NOT IMITATIONS. All indents should, therefore, specify that R. C. & Co.'s Sponges must be sent, in order that all loss and inconvenience may be avoided, they having received just and serious complaints from correspondents abroad, whose intentions in this respect are not always carried out.

Messrs. R. C. & Co. beg further strongly to call attention to the fact that, owing to the success attained by them in the preparation of Sponges for the market—the result of 15 years' researches and experience—dealers are offering goods purporting to be the same as R. C. & Co.'s, but which are dyed with deleterious compounds, in no way comparable to theirs, AND ARE VERY CONSIDERABLY DEARER.

FULL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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**WHITAKER & GROSSMITH'S
PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP.**

Richly Perfumed, and guaranteed to contain the necessary quantity of GLYCERINE for effectually imparting to the SKIN the softening and heating properties for which it is so justly famed. 1s. 6d. Boxes of Three Tablets, 12s. per Dozen Boxes.

SELECT TOILET PREPARATIONS, extensively increasing in demand, which attests their excellent quality.

| TOILET SOAPS. Per doz. | | BOUQUETS. Per doz. | | POMADES, &c. Per doz. | |
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| Cent-Flour (copyright) 2/6 | Boxes of 3 tablets 20/ | Cent-Flour (copyright) | | Cent-Flour (copyright) ... | 8/ 12/ & 20/ |
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| Sandringham " 1/6 | " 12/6 | Ess Bouquet ... | | Brilliantine ... | 8/ 12/ & 20/ |
| Eucalyptus Oil " 1/6 | " 12/ | Frangipanni ... | | Anglo Eau de Cologne ... | 8/ & 12/ |
| Wild Thyme (Thymol) 1/ | " 8/ | Pearl of Perfumes ... | | Eucalyptus Vinegar ... | 12/ & 20/ |
| Semi-Cut Bars " 1/ | Bars of 6 tinds 8/6 | Lime Tree Blossoms ... | | White Cherry Tooth Paste | 8/ & 12/ |

Trade Price Lists sent and Orders executed through Wholesale Houses, or direct from the Manufacturers, 1

WHITAKER & GROSSMITH, 22 SILK STREET (REMOVED FROM 120 FORD STREET), LONDON, E.C.

SUPERIORITY OF

VIOLET'S TOILET SOAPS

(BY MEDICAL CELEBRITIES RECOMMENDED)

is confirmed by experience of half a century.

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R. HOVENDEN & SONS, London.**ROSE WATER & ELDER FLOWER WATER**

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

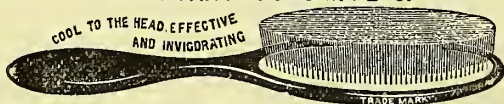
WARRANTED GENUINE. SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY, SMALL OR LARGE.

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JOHN LEYLAND & CO., ESSENTIAL OIL AND PERFUMED WATER DISTILLERS, BYFLEET, WEYBRIDGE.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

**ASHWORTH'S PATENT METALLIC COMB-BRUSH
AND METALLIC-BRISTLE COMB-BRUSH.**

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

These brushes are delightfully cool to the head, producing a most agreeable sensation, and will penetrate the most luxuriant hair without injury. These handles are also in solid pieces, and hence will not fall apart as in the case of brush handles covered with veneer. The latter brush shows a most remarkable development in metallic brush making. It is made of fine tempered steel wires, about the thickness of ordinary bristles. This penetrates, smooths, and fixes the hair. It is, to express the words of a user, "Simply perfection as a hair brush, and must, when known, take the place of the bristle brush for toilet uses. Send for a sample by post and TRY IT."

Prices of Metallic Comb-Brush, post free.

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| Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan..... | 1/9, 2/3, 2/9 |
| Gentlemen's Black Japan, Military Style | 2/0, 2/6, 3/0 |
| Dog, Cattle, and Horse Brushes | 2/0, 2/6, 3/0 |

Prices of Metallic-Bristle Comb-Brush, post free.

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| Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black Japan | 2/4, 3/0, 4/0 |
| Ivory-coated | 2/8, 3/6, 4/4 |
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The "Humanitas" Curry Comb Brush, for Horses, Dogs, Cattle, &c.—Prices:

Made of iron wire, covered with white metal.—No. 1, 1/10 each; No. 2, 1/6 each.
" fine steel wire, covered with white metal.—No. 0, 1/16; No. 0, 2, 2/0 each.

All Goods are forwarded safely packed in Neat Box.

ASHWORTH BROS., Collyhurst, Manchester, England.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

PRIZE MEDAL



PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

MEDAL, DIPLOMA, AND REPORT.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

IMPORTANT

TO

Merchants, Wholesale
Perfumers, Chemists,
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**Great Reduction in Price of
English Oil of Lavender.**

This extremely fine Oil is now being sent out in sealed bottles, containing 1 lb. each,

Price: 110/- per lb., Net Cash.

SPECIAL PRICES TO LARGE BUYERS.

PERKS & LLEWELLYN,

Lavender Farmers and Distillers,

HITCHIN, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

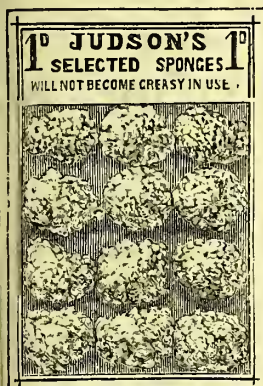
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IMPORTANT!!

WE are going in heavily for Sponges of all kinds and sizes, and, as we import and bleach them ourselves, we are enabled to turn out a far better and cheaper Article than any other Firm in the Trade.

All Sponges are cleaned, bleached, and thoroughly free from sand, and may be had, carded, WITH or WITHOUT PRICES, or loose. We can supply Sponges cleaned only (not bleached) if required.



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DISCOUNTS.



HANDSOME
PROFITS.



New Illustrated Price List on
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(ESTABLISHED 1810.)

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THE MOST PLEASANT MODE OF APPLYING IT TO SKIN IS BY THE
PANSTREPTON (or All-Pliant) FLESH BRUSH.

The best Article ever introduced for the purpose.

PRICES FROM 22/ to 36/ per doz.

of all WHOLESALE HOUSES or of the SOLE MANUFACTURER,
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FIRST CLASS MEDAL, NEW ZEALAND, 1882.

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FIRST TIME OF EXHIBITING.

SPECIALITIES:

SYRUP FERRI PHOSPH. CO., PARRISH'S (SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL for this), and all
Chemical Syrups, and Liquors for preparing them.

Ferri Quiniae Citras and all Scaled Preparations.

Quinine and all Cinchona Salts.

Magnes. Citras Gran. Eff. and all Granular Preparations.

Pepsine and Pepsine Wine.

Dec. Sarsæ Co. Conc. 1-7, Liquor Bismuthi, P.B.

Extract of Malt (Prep. in Vacuo).

Quinine Wine, Quinine and Iron Tonic.

New Essence of Lemon, Orange, and all Essential Oils.

NEW SEASON'S NON-FREEZING COD-LIVER OIL

(the finest that has been made for years).

Extra Cream Olive Oil, bulk and bottled.

All Fruit, Soluble, and Artificial Essences.

Flavouring Essences and Fruit Syrups.

Samples and Lists are forwarded free on application where we have accounts open, or to any Wholesale Buyers.

FOREIGN INDENTS RECEIVE OUR SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The price for stamping Names and Addresses on the tops of

HUNT'S BOTTLE CAPS


IS NOW REDUCED TO 4d. PER GROSS.

OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES, OR—

W. F. HUNT & Co., 3 to 5 Little Windmill St., London, W.

MANUFACTORY—MARSEILLES.

PHOENIX



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1815


GENUINE INDELIBLE

THE LEADING &
STANDARD ARTICLE

PREPARED ONLY BY THE WIDOW OF THE LATE
JOHN MURPHY

CHEMIST AT THE ORIGINAL ESTABLISHMENT
11, NILE STREET, EAST ROAD, HOXTON.

MARKING INK



NO OTHER ADDRESS — BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS.

BOURNE, JOHNSON & LATIMER

Direct SPECIAL ATTENTION to a few of their most saleable Goods, suitable for the present Season. Chemists who wish to increase their returns, who have not seen these Goods, are invited to make up a small sample order, as they are "having a run."



The New Night Lamp and Food Warmer

Is the cheapest Lamp ever offered to the Public.

Price 22/- per doz.

Consumes about a Pennyworth of Petroleum Oil per week.

The New Earthenware Inhaler,

With Burnt-in Directions for use

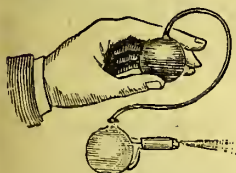
Price 18/- per doz.

The only one that can be so'd at 2/6.



Chlorate of Potash Pearls.

One dozen in a Glass Top Box, 4/- per dozen.



Glass Throat Spray,

With Indiarubber Ball and Tube.

Price 27/- per doz.

The Ladies' Sanitary Pad.

(Absorbent Cotton Wool.)

Per gross 14/-; Retail at 2/- per doz.

The Ladies' Calendar Belt,

Suitable for using with above. Per doz. 14/-.

These only need an introduction to secure a permanent sale.

Mentholeum.

In Paper Cases, per doz. 4/-; in Nickel-plated Pots, per doz. 8/.

Filled Watch-shape Smelling Bottles.

English Stoppered Bottles, per doz. 4/-, 7/-.

THE "PET" FEEDING BOTTLE

Is made in a variety of styles, the most saleable of which are the

| | | | |
|-------|--|----------|------|
| No. 6 | Bent Neck, with Wood Top Cork, White Fittings | per doz. | 3/6 |
| " 7 | " " " " " Black | " | 3/9 |
| " 10 | " " Screw Glass Stopper, White | " | 4/- |
| " 11 | " " " " " Black | " | 4/3 |
| " 14 | " " Shilling Size, in Handsome Box, Pot Caps | " | 7/6 |
| " 17 | " " Screw Glass Stopper, White Flint, Black Fittings | " | 8/- |
| " 19 | " " " " Metal Caps | " | 8/- |
| " 20 | " " " " Gilt Caps | " | 12/- |
| " 21 | " " China Caps, Gilt Mounts | " | 12/- |

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE BUYERS.

Japanese "Curl" Papers 4/- doz.
 " Sanitary " 8/- "
 Antiseptic Respirators, as Dr. Coghills..... 16/- "

Pumice Stone Soap Tablets.

3 doz. in a Counter Box. Per doz., 1/6.

All the above Goods bear a very good profit, and are specially recommended as being very saleable.

10 PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Having extended our Premises by the addition of the adjoining Warehouse, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly. We invite attention to our Show Rooms, and shall be glad to be favoured with a visit from our Country Friends.

BOURNE, JOHNSON & LATIMER

(SUCCESSORS TO BOURNE & TAYLOR),

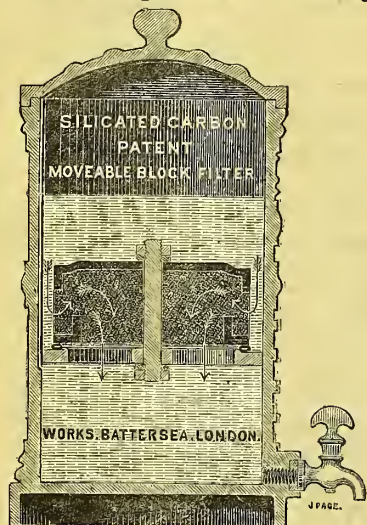
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIESMEN,

34 & 35 CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN, LONDON, E.C.

SILICATED CARBON

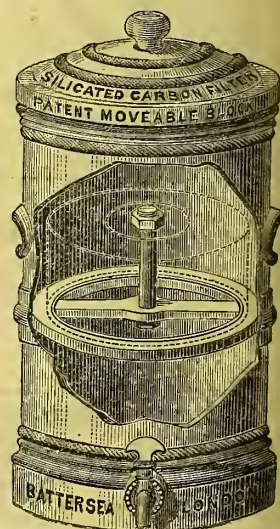
PATENT MOVABLE-BLOCK FILTERS.

These Filters are constructed on Scientific principles, and can be renewed or repaired by the user without returning to the maker. They possess all the advantages of those with fixed filtering mediums, while the simple removal of the Silicated Carbon Block leaves the *whole* of the interior of the Filter open for inspection and cleansing. The working parts are stoneware, and no corrosion is possible.



(Section.)

The block being non-porous on the top and edges, an *upward* direction is given to the water, which thus passes through a greater thickness of the Silicated Carbon, as shown by the arrows in drawing.



(Elevation with Block removed.)

The Silicated Carbon Block can be instantly removed, leaving the whole of the interior of the Filter open for inspection and cleansing.

To Cleanse the block, plunge it into boiling water, and well scrub it with a hard brush.

Extra blocks can be supplied with each Filter. All parts being interchangeable can be replaced in case of accidents.

This Patent can be adapted to all patterns manufactured by the SILICATED CARBON FILTER CO. *without increased charge.* In ordering please state "*with patent movable block.*"

Domestic Filters (as above), in Cream-coloured Stoneware, with Plated Taps and Patent Movable Blocks:—

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| No. 27. O. $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. 10/6 each. | D. 6 gals. 42/- each. |
| A. 1 " 14/6 " | E. 8 " 52/- " |
| B. 2 " 21/- " | F. 12 " 70/- " |
| C. 4 " 32/- " | |

Dining Room Filters, in Marbled China, with Plated Taps and Patent Movable Blocks:—

| |
|-------------------------------|
| No. 22. A. 2 gals. 35/- each. |
| B. 5 " 80/- " |

Refrigerative Terra Cotta do., do.:—

| |
|----------------------------|
| No. 25. 2 gals. 31/6 each. |
|----------------------------|

All makes of Filters can be refitted on this principle, 1 gal. 8/6, 2 gals. 10/-, 4 gals. 12/- each. Larger sizes in proportion.

SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY.

WORKS: BATTERSEA, LONDON.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

SYPHON FILTERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

By means of these Filters pure and perfectly wholesome water may be drunk from any pond or stream by simply immersing the Filter therein and drawing the water through the tube by suction.

Each of these portable Filters may be



No. 20.

used as a Syphon by placing it in a vessel of water, then drawing the water by the mouth, and allowing the flexible tube to hang over the side below the Filter. When once set in operation their action is continuous.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| A.—Pocket Filter, 2½ inches diameter, in porcelain, with glass mouthpiece, in decorated metal-box | s. d. |
| .. .. . | 2 6 |
| B.—Ditto, 3½ inches diameter, in best stoneware | 5 0 |
| C.—Emigrant's, 5 inches diameter, with silver-plated tap | 12 0 |
| D.—Pocket Filter, for carrying over shoulder, as supplied to the Forces in Abyssinia and Zululand, and to the Ashantee and Egyptian Expeditions | 3 6 |
| H.—Ditto, nickel-plated, designed by Major Fraser, R.E., and specially recommended by the Horse Guards for Officers' kits | 5 0 |

TABLE FILTER,

Made of stout glass, in 1, 2, and 3 pint sizes, the filtering medium being securely fitted into the bell-funnel, so that it is not liable to become loose, or to allow unfiltered water



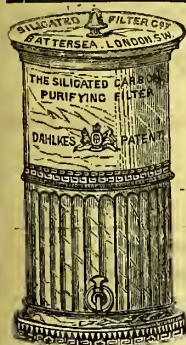
No. 24.

to pass. This Filter is peculiarly suited for the Bedroom and for Table use, affording a ready and simple means of obtaining at any time freshly-purified water.

PRICES.

No. O, 2s. 6d.; A, 4s.; B, 5s. 6d.

Engraved Vine Pattern—O, 3s. 6d.; A, 5s. 6d.; B, 7s. 6d.



DINING-ROOM FILTER, No. 22.

MADE IN MARBLED CHINA.

Size A holds about two gallons; size B, five gallons.

PRICES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| A | 35s. |
| B | 80s. |
| A, with Ice Compartment | 42s. |
| (New Patent.) | |
| B, with Ice Compartment | 100s. |
| (New Patent.) | |

The large size (B) is specially adapted for Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Luncheon Bars, &c.

REFRIGERATOR FILTER, NO. 25.

Made in Porous Terra-Cotta Ware,

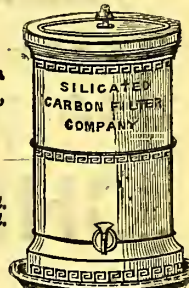
Which acts with remarkable power as a cooler, and renders this Filter invaluable, especially in Tropical Climates,

AFFORDING A

COOL-DRAUGHT OF PURE WATER.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Price, with Silver-plated Tap | 81s. 6d. |
| Ditto, ditto, with Ice Compartment | 42s. 0d. |
| Capacity Two Gallons. | |

Specially adapted for Tropical Climates.



MAIN SUPPLY FILTER, NO. 40,

FOR

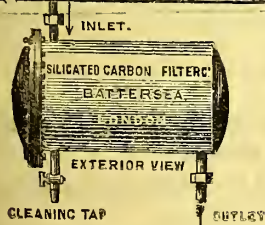
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORIES,



As used by Messrs. Schweppe, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.; Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, Belfast, and most of the large makers.

PRICES.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| For ¾-in. Pipes .. | £8 6s. |
| „ 1-in. „ .. | £9 9s. |

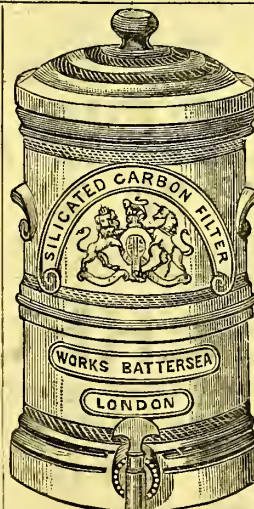


DOMESTIC FILTER, No. 27.

Made in cream-coloured Stoneware, fitted with the Silicated Carbon Media, complete with Cover and Silver-plated Tap.

PRICES.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| No. O, capacity ½ gallon | 10s. 6d. |
| No. A, „ 1 „ | 14s. 6d. |
| No. B, „ 2 „ | 21s. 0d. |
| No. C, „ 4 „ | 32s. 0d. |
| No. D, „ 6 „ | 42s. 0d. |
| No. E, „ 8 „ | 52s. 0d. |
| No. F, „ 12 „ | 70s. 0d. |



FOR FULL PARTICULARS WRITE TO THE

SILICATED CARBON FILTER COMPANY,

CHURCH ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.



DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PROPRIETARY ARTICLES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.



TO BE OBTAINED OF

THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO. (LIMITED), Curtain Road, London, E.C.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MAKERS OF

Adhesive Plaister, Marginal Plaister, Court Plaister, Corn & Bunion Plaisters,
Vaccination Shields, Trusses, Enemas, & Druggists' Sundries generally.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

Oriental Hair Restorer, Macintosh's Caloric Absorber, Brown's Benzine, Osborne's Ladies' Ointment, Millard's Cherry Tooth
Paste, "Nigroline" Marking Ink, Millard's Dog Soap, &c., &c.

THE "CLIMAX CORN ANNIHILATOR"

Corn Rubber and Plaisters put up in a neat box, price 4/- per doz., less usual discount.

CHEST PROTECTORS.

FELT, SCARLET, and WHITE. Superior Quality.

Single, per doz., No. 0, 5/9; No. 1, 7/6; No. 2, 9/6; No. 3, 11/6; No. 4, 14/-; No. 5, 20/-.

Double, per doz., No. 0, 12/6; No. 1, 15/6; No. 2, 21/-; No. 3, 26/6; No. 4, 33/-; No. 5, 43/-.

Less usual Discount.

RESPIRATORS.

| | No. 1. | No. 2. | No. 3. | No. 4. | No. 5. | No. 6. | No. 7. | No. 8. | No. 9. |
|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Per doz. | 8/- | 12/- | 14/- | 20/- | 24/- | 30/- | 45/- | 50/- | 56/- |

Less usual Discount.

A Show Case presented with first orders of not less than £2 assorted.

PERFUMES.

Guaranteed of the very best quality, and put up in attractive style.

A handsome Show Stand for Perfumes presented with first orders of £5 assorted.

Prices, per doz., 6d., 4/-; 1/-, 8/-. 2-oz. bottles, per doz., 16/6; or in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. bottles, per lb., 10/6.

Less usual Discount.

Ess. Bouquet, Jasmine, White Rose, Jockey Club, Moss Rose, New Mown Hay, Heliotrope, Patchouli,
Stephanotes, Ylang Ylang, Imperial, &c., &c.

THOMPSON, MILLARD & CO., Ltd.,

CURTAIN ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

SPONGE ON CARDS.

NEWBERY'SSPONGE IN BOXES
of 1 doz.**SCREW-CAP
6^{D.}
SMELLING SALTS.****WATCH-SHAPE.**

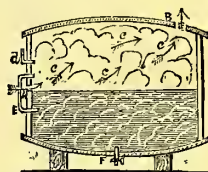
(ALSO IN STOPPERED BOTTLES AS LAST SEASON.)

NEWBERY'S 1884 CATALOGUE.**PATENT MEDICINES & PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.****NEWBERY'S LINT,**
WOOL,
OILED SILK,
Enemas,Corks,
Brushes,
Combs,
Feeding Bottles,
Sponges in Cases,Trusses,
Elastic Stockings,
Flesh Gloves,
Sponge Bags,
Corn Plasters,Chest Protectors, and
Druggists' Sundries
Generally.**BERDOE'S PERFUMES IN HANDSOME COUNTER BOTTLES.**ESTABLISHED
1746.**1 KING EDWARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.**ESTABLISHED
1746.

USE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
ARTIFICIAL OIL, OR
UMNEY'S PRUSSIC ACID.
PURIFIED BY AN
IMPROVED PROCESS.

**ALMOND
ESSENCE**

WRIGHT LAYMAN & UMNEY, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

**NEW METHOD OF MAKING VINEGAR
BY THE REVOLVING APPARATUS
(Michaelis' Patent).**

For further particulars

See the Chemists' and Druggists' Diary, 1884, page 274,

OR APPLY TO

PAUL ROTHERMEL,
105 (late of 27) LEADENHALL ST., LONDON.

M. A. CRAVEN & SON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT CONFECTIONERS,
MAKERS OF
Medicated Lozenges, Refined Liquorice, Jujubes, and every description of Confectionery,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEMON, ORANGE, AND CITRON PEELS.
EBOR CONFECTIONERY WORKS.
YORK.

Lozenges of all descriptions made from Customers' private formulæ (or ingredients), and stamped with any name or device.

SPECIALITIES—Cough, Peppermint, Rose, Musk, Bouquet, Cachou, and all kinds of Medicated Lozenges.
ESTABLISHED 1843. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

1884. SEASON. 1884.

NEW COD LIVER OIL.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S

Are glad to state that the quality of the New Season's Cod Liver Oil is much better than that of the last two years; the yield also is much larger than that of last year, and prices are in consequence considerably lower. The New Oil is pale in colour and very good in flavour, and ALLEN & HANBURY'S can guarantee its remaining bright at 32° F.

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Price 12s. 6d. per gallon in Winchesters; 3d. less per gallon for 1 dozen, and 6d. less per gallon for 1 Cask or more.

ALLEN & HANBURY'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE.

This is a finely granulated preparation, which in dissolving produces a sustained sparkling effervescence, and a clear, bright solution. It possesses all the advantages of an agreeable saline, combined with the anti-febrile properties of Chlorate of Potash, of which it contains a considerable percentage. It is, in short, an efficient aperient and febrifuge, and makes an exceedingly pleasant and refreshing beverage.

PRICES. This Saline is supplied **IN BULK** at
1s. 6d. per pound; 1s. 5d. per pound for 14 pounds; 1s. 4d. per lb. for 112 pounds; or in $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound bottles (to retail at 1s. 6d.) 11s. per doz.

With or without Labels. It is supplied also on the same terms with A. & H.'s own Labels and Wrappers ready for Retail Sale.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

MANUFACTURED BY

ALLEN & HANBURY'S, Plough Court,
Lombard Street, **LONDON.**

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

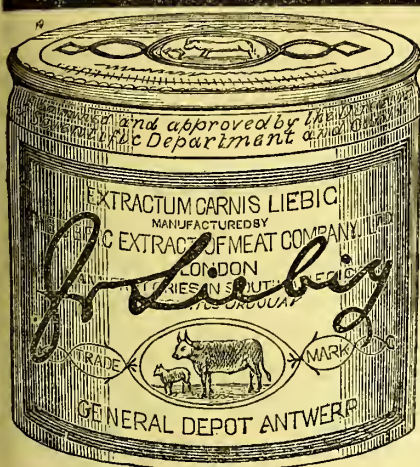
- Acetic Acid**
Dunn
Morris & Callard
Scott & Co.
- Aer & Min Wtrs**
Æsculap
Apolinaria (Hungary)
Beckett (Winterpe)
Chemists' Aërated Water
Ellis (Ruthin)
Gallia
Harrison
Hooper
Ingram & Royle (Removal)
Jewsbury
Kinnond
Mills (Various)
Mumby & Co.
Sanger
Schweppe
Taylor
- Aer Water Plant**
Barnett
Bratby & Hinchliffe
Davenport
Favarger
May Davis
Guere
Tyler, Hayward
Vallet
Willocks, N. G.
- Agencies Abroad**
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Cocking (Japan)
Evans, H. S. (Montreal)
Felton (Melbourne)
Fougers & Co. (New York)
Hornusjee Huttonjee & Co.
(Bombay)
Kemphorne (Auckland,
Dunedin)
Lennon (Port Elizabeth)
Mason (Calcutta)
Plomer (Simla & Lahore)
Rennard (Bombay)
Schaeffelin-Perreus (Bor-
deaux)
Sharland (Auckland)
Symes (Simla)
- Ale**
Watkins (Agencies)
- Annatto**
Fullwood, R. J.
Meyer & Henckel
- Apparatus**
Dorton (Hibernomtr, &c.)
Lecher (Blowpipe)
Morgan (Crucibles)
Orme (Scientific)
Troemner (Scales and
Weights)
Walcher, W. (Glass)
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Kilner (Modern Pharm.)
Kimpton (Discount)
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macopœia)
Reichow
Skuse (Confectioner)
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Zimmermann (Graessers)
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Scott & Co.
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- Chlorodyne**
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- Chloroform**
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Symonds & Co.
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Chocolate**
Cadbury
Fry's Malted
Phillips & Co.
- Cod Liver Oil**
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Cocking (Japan)
Harker, Stag & Moss
Lorimer
Scott & Bowne (Emulsion)
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Southall Bros.
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Clarke & Co.
Evans (Conroy's Malt)
Phillips & Co.
Phillips & Son
Symington
- Corks**
Société des Bouchons
- Corn Cures**
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Hargreaves
Robinson
Savar
Wells, E. S.
Young
- Curry Powder**
Reece & Co.
- Dentistry**
Buck (Lessons)
Smale (Stoppings)
- Disinfectants**
Bonke (Tusons)
National Chemical Comp.
Sanitas
Shilton (Affinitan)
- Dog Biscuits and
Dog Medicines**
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- Dentifrices**
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Beddard
Darling (Coffin's)
Jewsbury
Reece & Co.
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- Druggists' Sund**
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Cowan (Vaccinatio, Shields)
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Maw
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Requa and Wetmore
Sanger
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Aitken & Son
- Eau de Cologne**
Farina, J. M., No. 4
- Dyes**
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- Electric Appar**
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Darton (Bells)
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- Enemas**
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Evans, Sons
Ingram
Lawrence
Lynch
- Essences (Fruit
and Soluble) &
Essential Oils**
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Bush (Lemons, &c.)
Charras
Cocking (Peppermint, Japan)
Felton (Eucalyptus)
Frattelli
Haensel
Harker, Stag & Moss
Hay
Leyland & Co.
Parks & Lewellyn (La-
vender)
Raynaud (Lavender, &c.)
Schlesinger
Symes (Lavand.)
Wright, Layman (Almond)
Woolley (Sandal)
Wyley (Peppermint)
- Ethers**
Howards
Macfarlane
May & Baker
Robbins
- Extract of Meat**
Australian (Ramornie)
Brand
Broochyle
Liebig Co.
- Feeding Bottles**
Bourne
Hearn
Kilner
Maw
- Filtering**
Lipscombe (Filters)
Maignen (Filter Rapide)
Silicated Carbon
- Foam Producers**
Bush
- Food (Infants' and
Invalids)**
Brand
Mutterhead
Ridge, Dr.
Savory
Scott (Oat Flour)
Southall
Van Abbott (Diabetic)
- Fuller's Earth**
Chubb
Mumford
- Gas Engines**
Crossley Bros.
- Ginger Ale**
Bingley
Cantrell
Harston
Hay
Mills
Ross
- Gloves, Bath, &c.**
Condon
Pattison
- Ginger Esasence**
Goodall (Beer Powders)
Haensel
Hay
- Glycerine**
Fink & Co.
Orth
- Granular Pre-
parations**
Bates
Kerfoot
Lorimer
- Grinding**
Briggs & Goodwin
Follows & Bate
- Gums**
Clarke, G. F. H.
Fink & Co. (Arabic and
Tragacanth)
- Gutapercha**
Duncan
Stevens
- Hair Preparations**
Chesborough
Evans, Sons
Robare (Aureoline)
Rogers (Lotion)
- Hypophosphites**
Forster & Gregory
- Ice**
Harrison
- Inhalers**
Austin (Pocket)
Bourne
- Herbalists**
Allaire Woodward
Bittner, F. L. (Moravia)
Butler, McCulloch
Eisner & Mendelsohn
Parke, Davis
Peck & Velsor
- Homeop Medcns**
Butcher
Epps & Co.
Gould
Keene & Ashwell
Thompson and Capper
White and Lansdale
- Ink**
Antoine
Beardsall (Sack Marking)
Bewley (Drapers')
Bond's Daughter (Mark)
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 A First-class West End or a Medium-class business fitted equal in every respect to new at about half the usual cost.

Chemists' Second-hand Fixtures, Stock, and Utensils bought and exchanged.

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N.B.—A few good Lots of Drugs, Patents, Fixtures, Bottles, &c., can be included.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.**SOUTH OF SCOTLAND**; good market town; Dispensing and Light Retail; full prices; advertiser will give introduction; capital required, £750; double-fronted, handsomely-fitted shop. Apply to D., care of Langton & Co., 270 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.**BUSINESS FOR SALE**, in consequence of the proprietor leaving England; in the S.E. Suburb of London; returns between £250 and £300; price, including good stock and fixtures, £150. Full particulars may be had from L. Messrs. Burgess, Willows & Francis, 101 High Holborn, London.**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST'S BUSINESS**, of 40 years' standing, for Sale, owing to death of proprietor; goodwill, stock, and fixtures; lease of shop, central position, can be obtained for such time as may be agreed upon. Apply to H. Bruce, 79 High Street, Nairn, N.B.**FOR DISPOSAL**, in consequence of ill-health, a valuable Retail and Dispensing Business, in a favourite south-west suburb on the banks of the Thames, returning £800 a year at full prices; lease; rent £35; a certain fortune; price £800. "Chemists," care of Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**IN ONE** of the leading Market Towns in Lancashire, a thoroughly genuine Retail Dispensing and Prescribing Business, doing a good trade; capital scope for increase; satisfactory reasons for disposing of same; rent and taxes under £40. For further particulars apply A. B., Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool.**TO BE DISPOSED OF**, in consequence of decease of proprietor, a Light Retail and Dispensing Business; in same hands 30 years; good house, rent low; ingoing easy; good steady connection, all ready money; a good opening for dentistry; a reasonable offer will not be refused, as there is no one to carry on the business. Address, 88 Bolton Street, Bury.**BRANCH BUSINESS** for Disposal; good thoroughfare; no opposition; easy terms of payment to an immediate purchaser; would take £50 down and balance by easy instalments; proprietor having taken to a manufacturing concern; no good will; stock and fixtures only; rent low. Address, care of W. Wallens, Chemist, Round Oak, Brierley Hill.**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS**, Drysalts, Oil, and Colourmen; wholesale and retail, or retail alone.—A valuable old connection (the owner retiring) can be secured by an incoming tenant, taking whole or part of the stock at valuation; invoice about £1,500, but less by arrangement; rent of all premises, £112; retail shop in very busy thoroughfare. Apply to W. H. Phillips, 1 Small Street, Bristol.**IMMEDIATE**—A very profitable Dispensing, Prescribing, and General Retail Business in a busy northern town, to which there is attached a small Wine Business, capable of being considerably increased; price, £950, part of which can remain to be paid by easy instalments; returns £1,800. Apply "Chemists," Currie & Hutchinson, Wholesale Druggists, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS**—A genuine old-established Retail and good Prescribing Business, with Dentistry attached, in a large market town in Suffolk; immediate possession; proprietor deceased; returns about £1,100; handsome shop, and good house and premises; first-class situation; rent £50. Apply to Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Ipswich, and Midway Chambers, 82 Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.**TO LET.****LORDSHIP LANE**.—To Let, good Shops in this improving neighbourhood, commencing at low rental of £40 per annum. Apply at Post Office, 11 Lordship Terrace.**SHOP TO LET**; East Dulwich, 12 Cleveland Terrace, Northern's Road; rent £40; premium moderate, including fixtures. Apply to Sandom & Co., 52 Gracechurch Street, E.C.**SOUTH-COAST**.—A first-class Shop, suitable for Chemist and Druggist, in best situation of the town, where there is opening for same; rent £50, on lease if required. Further particulars 177/26, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**A ROW OF NEW SHOPS** has been erected in Ossulston Street, Euston Road, in connection with dwellings for 500 families; one would be suitable for a Chemist and Druggist's Shop; with four rooms, rent £40 per annum; the shop front will be put in to suit tenant. Apply, Mr. G. A. Elit, Estate Office, 156 Ossulston Street, N.W.**CANNON STREET, CITY**.—To be Let, a portion of No. 42, over the Office of this Paper, having an entrance in Cannon Street, and in Bow Lane, fronting Queen Victoria Street, and immediately opposite the Mansion House Station. Floors average 2,000 superficial feet. Particularly adapted for Manufacturers' London Show Rooms. May be viewed, and further particulars had, on application to the Publisher of THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.**BUSINESSES WANTED.****CHEMIST'S Business Wanted**, where from £200 to £300 could be profitably invested; strict investigation will be made. 178/25, Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

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TO CHEMISTS and others practising Dentistry, without Diploma, in or near London.—A Dental Surgeon, L.D.S., R.C.S., is willing to enter into partnership where his qualification would be advantageous; favourable terms. Apply, by letter only, "Cirujia," 23 Oakfield Road, Penge, S.E.

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WANTED, a Chemist and Druggist; suitable man to open a business in a working population of 20,000. 174/14 Office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, E.C.

AN IMPROVER or Junior Assistant; one that requires plenty of time for study preferred. Address, enclosing photo with usual particulars, H. Elliott, Chemist, Kimberley, Nottingham.

ASSISTANT Wanted for China; must have passed the Minor Examination; good prospect for a qualified man; not under 24; engagement for 4 years. Address full particulars to A. A. Cambell & Co., 34 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

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WANTED to place, in town or provinces, with a first-class firm of Druggists, a very respectable and well-educated Youth, aged 15, to board in. Apply, 4 St. Hilda's Terrace, Wbitby, Yorkshire.

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Rare Occurrence. On account of Debility.

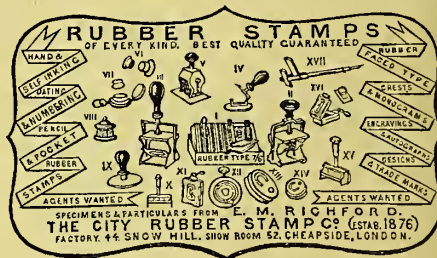
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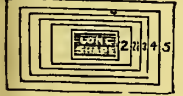




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|---|----------|----------|------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Inches. | d. | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Heart Shape  | 1 | 3 × 4½ | 1 size. | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 1 4 | 1 0 |
| | 2 | 4½ × 6 | 1½ " | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 1 6 |
| | 3 | 4½ × 7½ | 2 " | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 2 0 |
| | 3½ | 5½ × 7½ | 3 " | 2 3 | 2 3 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| | 4 | 6½ × 8½ | 4 " | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 5 4 | 4 0 |
| 5 | 8 × 9½ | 6 " | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 | |
| Long Shape  | 1 | 2½ × 4 | 1 " | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 0 8 | 1 4 | 1 0 |
| | 2 | 4½ × 6½ | 2 " | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 2 0 |
| | 2½ | 4½ × 8½ | 3 " | 2 3 | 2 3 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| | 3 | 5½ × 9½ | 4 " | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 5 4 | 4 0 |
| | 4 | 6½ × 11 | 6 " | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| 5 | 7½ × 14½ | 8 " | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | |
| Oval Shape  | 1 | 4½ × 6½ | 2 " | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 2 0 |
| | 2 | 6½ × 8½ | 4 " | 3 0 | 3 0 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 2 8 | 5 4 | 4 0 |
| | 3 | 7½ × 9½ | 6 " | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| Saddle Shape  | 1 | 6½ × 12½ | 6 " | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| | 2 | 7 × 15 | 8 " | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 |
| | 3 | 8 × 16 | 12 " | 8 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 6 | 12 0 |
| Wrist  | 1 | 3 × 10½ | 3 " | 2 3 | 2 3 | 2 0 | 2 3 | 2 0 | 2 0 | ... | ... |
| Knee  | 2 | 4½ × 15 | 6 " | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 0 | 4 6 | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... |

| BREAST PLAISTERS. | | | | | No. | Size of Leather. | Retail Prices. | Per Doz. |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | | d. | s. d. |
| Emp. Plumbi, for Ladies' Breasts | | | | | 1 | Diam. 6¾ in. | 4 size | 2 8 |
| " " " " " " | | | | | 2 | " 7½ " | 6 " | 4 0 |
| " " Spread on Chamois | | | | | 1 | " 6¾ " | ... | 4 0 |
| " " " " " " | | | | | 2 | " 7½ " | ... | 6 0 |
| | | | | | No. | | No. 1 Quality. Per doz. | No. 2 Quality. Per doz. |
| Emp. Belladonna, for Ladies' Breasts | | | | | 1 | Diam. 6¾ in. | 5 4 | 4 0 |
| " " " " " " | | | | | 2 | " 7½ " | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| " Spread on Chamois | | | | | 1 | " 6¾ " | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| " " " " " " | | | | | 2 | " 7½ " | 12 0 | 9 0 |

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SO THAT THEY IMPROVE BY KEEPING.

Trade List post free from the Manufactory,
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EVANS' SALINE

EFFERVESCING.

This preparation is a mixture, in definite proportions, of Howard's Chlorate of Potash, English Tartaric Acid, Bicarbonate of Soda, and a little Cane Sugar. The proportion of these ingredients is fixed, and always remains the same. This, and the pleasant excess of acid, characterises Evans' Saline. A dry mobile powder, dissolving perfectly.

Bottles with Chemists' own name, or in bulk.

For further particulars as to price, &c., see price list.

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EVANS, SONS & CO.,

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THE DRUG TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

NEARLY ALL THE BEST WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA will receive a copy of the next issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 15. Firms who wished to cultivate business relations with America have in past years used this issue largely for their advertisements WITH EVIDENT SATISFACTION to themselves. The circulation this year will be more valuable than ever.

THE RAPIDLY-INCREASING POPULATION of the States and Canada must increase the normal demand for drugs and chemicals, while the almost certain REDUCTION IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF will give a great stimulus to import business.

Advertisements in this issue will be charged at ORDINARY RATES.

FOR ALL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

The PUBLISHER, 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

EXCHANGE COLUMN.

TERMS.—Announcements are inserted in this column at the rate of one halfpenny per word, on condition that name and address are added. Name and address to be paid for. Price in figures counts as one word.

If name and address are not included, one penny per word must be paid. A number will then be attached to the Advertisement by the Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and all correspondence relating to it must be addressed to the "Publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Colonial Buildings, Cannon Street, London, E.C.," the envelope to be endorsed also with the number. The Publisher will transmit the correspondence to the advertiser, and with that his share in the transaction will cease.

Dental and Surgical.

Best dental composition for mouth cast, 3s. per pound, usual price 6s. Tunley, Southsea.

Celluloid apparatus and vulcaniser combined, complete, 48s., a bargain. Keall, Chemist, Swansea.

Dental engine; gutta percha, as imported; old gold, silver, dental metals bought at market value. Entwistle, 39 Shaw Street, Liverpool.

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No 10-gallon drums of Remington disinfectant, one 2-cwt. bag of disinfectant powder; what offers? Apply Scott, Chemist, Preston.

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Percher's cattle spice, 5s. cwt., any quantity. 177/5.

6 doz. Crawshaw's 1d. dyes, whole or part; 4s. 6d. per gross. W. L. Preston, Chemist, Dalton-in-Furness.

Food's mixture for sheep and lambs; six 1-gallon, one 2-gallon, in good condition; 15 per cent. off net cash list, or exchange. Carlton, Chemist, Peterborough.

Optical.

Opticists' Optical spectacles, cash or goods; what offers? Particulars, Needham Bros., Huddersfield.

Apparatus.

Evered & Meltzer's 20-cell battery, but little used; cost 8l. 8s., will take 4l. 177/30.

Ignien's filter, "Bijou, No. 1A," complete, price 10s., packed; brass pump, suitable for fixing to counter to draw paraffin, takes up very little room, and can be screwed to any counter in a few minutes, 30s., cheap; 40-gallon round oil-cistern, with tap and screw, price 30s. S. Parker, 360 Leeds Road, Bradford.

Educational.

Set of illegible autograph prescriptions (original), 2s. 6d., as presented to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for their examinations; 30 prescriptions (catch and difficult) given to dispense at Minor during past 12 months, 2s.; 50 questions asked of successful students at last Minor, 1s. 1d.; lot of cheap, almost new, hooks. Stamp for list, Saunders, Medical Tutor, 6 Rochester Square, N.W. (Note change of residence.)

Literature.

"Three Trials," 1818, boards; "Every Day Book," 2 vols., 1826-27, half calf; "Table Book," 2nd vol., 1828; all by W. Hone; offers? Also per stone or cwt. for *Pharmaceutical Journals*. T. Ryan, 28 Bank Street, Carlisle.

Two volumes "Modern Practice of Physic," 1853, by Robert Thomas, 6s.; *Pharmaceutical Journals* from 1872 to 1883, a few years incomplete; also number of *Chemist and Druggists*; 15s. the lot. W. L. Preston, Chemist, Dalton-in-Furness.

Soda-water Plant.

Barnett & Foster have some second-hand soda-water machinery of their own for sale. Apply, 26T Eagle Wharf Road, Hoxton, N.

Second-hand soda-water plant—several in stock. Address, Brathay & Hinchliffe, Sandford Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

Shop Fittings.

Solid mahogany fronted drawers, glass knobs, glass labels; offered a bargain. J. Kershaw, 11 Gloster Road, Birkdale, Southport.

Bottles, pots, and some fittings from four shops; will sell cheap; most of labels on bottles in good condition; bottles assorted; will take 7s. per doz. Potts, Chemist, Ilkeston.

Offer wanted for 10-gallon show carboy (Fig. 1, Maw's), cut-glass, hollow stopper, circular mahogany stand, grooved, and brass rollers. Cuttle, Chemist, Scarborough.

Safe, fire and thief proof, &c.; 30 in. high, two drawers, perfect in every respect; suitable for cash, plate, or deeds; price £6; carriage paid. Weaver, Chemist, Dndley Road, Wolverhampton.

To be sold cheap, a 9 ft. run of mahogany-fronted drawers, and 5 ft. ditto; also 8 ft. mahogany-top counter, nearly new; must be sold at once to clear out by end of month; offers wanted. Birkbeck, Chemist, Lincoln.

A bargain: handsome glass tablet, gilt and colours, mahogany frame, lettered "Dispensing Department," 3 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 10 in. long; price 3l., worth 5l. Royse, Chemist, Stockport.

Show-hottles, spec-jars, shop jars, all sizes and colours; outside lamps, shop and store bottles; glazed cases, mahogany counter-case, 8 feet 6 inches, bent plate, silvered doors, 12 trays, 5l. 21 Broadway, Deptford.

190 mahogany-fronted drawers, glass labels and knobs, with 85 ft. shelving, carcass 6 ft. 9 in. high; 28 gallon globes, cut stoppers, mahogany stands; 2 very handsome show jars ("Peruv. Bark," "Magnesia"), mahogany stands, 32 in. 178/26.

Superior modern second-hand fittings, own manufacture, wall case, see Maw's A 88, except lower sashes sheet glass, middle sloping, wood divisions, no trays or stays, 12 ft. long, 9 ft. 11 high, top case 8½ in. deep, lower 15½ in., 25l.; case, as Maw's A 4, 42 in. long, 25 in. wide, 23 in. high, no carving, 6l.; Spanish mahogany dispensing-screen, plate-glass sashes, tablets, pilasters, trusses, 107 in. long, 23½ in. high, 7l. 10s.; mahogany wall-case, three bent-plate flaps, solid ends, 73½ long, 21 in. deep, 19½ in. high, 6l. 10s.; two 3-gallon cylinders, 10s.; 70 rounds and pots, no labels, 1l. 18s. Hawke & Son, Wild Court, Great Wild Street, London.

One range of 160 second-hand drawers (dove-tailed), stained mahogany fronts, and varnished, new glass knobs and gold labels, 1s. 6d. per drawer, including shelving and cornice over; 2 mahogany top counters (second-hand), each 15 ft. long, with glass casing on front, and 38 drawers (various sizes) underneath, price 130s. each, or 12l. the two; one range of second-hand drawers, suitable for seeds, &c., size 12 ft. long, price 1s. per drawer; 250 32- and 40-oz. narrow and wide mouth stoppered rounds (second-hand), 9s. per doz.; 150 20-oz. ditto, 7s. 6d. per doz.; 100 8 oz. ditto, 6s. per doz. (nearly all the labels are in working condition); 1 second-hand two-door case, 4½ ft. long, 2 ft. high, moveable shelves, price 60s.; 1 mahogany plate-glass case, A31 Maw's list, with desk complete, 50s.; 4 good cane-bottomed shop chairs, 3s. each; 1 range of 108 drawers, fronts stained and varnished, glass knobs and gold labels, size 12 ft. long, price 8l. Richard Tomlinson, 15 St. Paul's Square, Birmingham.

56 mahogany drawers, 8 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 8 in., 3l. 5s.; with good gold labels, counter, fitted with drawers, 3l., 9½ ft. long; another, 30s.; 4-ft. mahogany-edged shelving, 8½ ft. long, for two sides of shop, 30s.; 24-inch specie jar, 10s.; 6 4-gallon carboys, fig. 1, 8s. each; counter scale, on mahogany drawer, 16½ in., 20s.; pots and bottles cheap; trusses, slightly window-soiled, 9d. each; S & O ditto, 1s. 3d. each; trusses can be had on approbation. Fly-ld, Bury St. Edmunds.

The entire fixtures of several chemists' shops for sale, great bargains. Lloyd Rayner, 46 De Beauvoir Crescent, Kingsland, London, N., and Leytonstone, Essex. An extensive stock (all sizes) of retail and dispensing counters, gold and glass labelled shop drawers, handsome dispensing case and other screens, bent, flat, and upright counter cases, with and without desks, all designs; mahogany and other wall-cases, from 2 ft. up to 20 ft. long; window enclosures, mirror doors, large and small mirrors, show stands, sponge cases, soda-water stands, tooth brush cases, about 2,000 shop bottles and jars, all sizes; specie jars, show jars (fig. D, Maw's), all sizes; black glass store bottles; iron, brass, composition mortars and pestles, composition funnels, pill machines, tincture presses, and every description of fixtures and utensils required by the trade. Lloyd Rayner, 46 De Beauvoir Crescent, London, N., and Leytonstone, Essex. Please note removal from 333 Kingsland Road. For other particulars see advertisement, page 140.

Formulae.

Nepenthe (Ferris). Nepenthe was originally made in Bath; genuine receipt, 2s. 6d. (Bath). 177/32.

Valuable recipe to make ol. lavand. ab flor. exotic, equal to ol. lavand. ang., at a cost per lb. 11s. 6d.; price of recipe, 10s.; sample of oil sent for six stamps. Recipe for lavender water, made from same oil, splendid, cost 2½d. per oz.; price of recipe, 5s.; sample sent six stamps. E. W. Barnes, Chemist, 34 Frieschool Street, London, S.E.

Fragrant foaming dentifrice (like "Floriline"); marking ink, *sine* silver (aniline), writing executed defies chemicals; effervescent fruit saline (resembles Eno's); magic neuralgic drops (never-failing remedy); quinine and iron tonic (resembles Pepper's); lime-juice and glycerine (inseparable, white as milk); blue-black ink (non-corrosive, *sine* iron or galls); cherry tooth paste (never ferments; like Gosnell's); brilliantine (inseparable, like Rimmel's); pill-coating, (pearly white, no mucilage or mastic used); glycerine jelly (perfectly transparent); crimson marking-ink; hair-restorer (colourless, no deposit, *sine* silver); aromatic vinegar; toilet vinegar (as Rimmel's); plate-powder (like Stevens' "Silicon"); Oleum Flavum Conc., for pomades (colour stable); soluble essence ginger (like Hay's); corn solvent, clear (not acid); liquor copaiba comp. c. buchu et matiao (mixes clear with water); gonorrhoea paste, excellent (Dr. Ricord's); taraxacum and podophyllin (resembles Pepper's); with many others; send stamp for list, stating wants. The toilet preparations are identical with those prepared by a wholesale West-end firm; others equally good; all inexpensive to make; 5s. each (five for 1l.). Readers are cautioned against cheap and worthless imitations. I was first to advertise formulae in this journal. "Analyst," care of Mr. Warnes, 6 Rochester Square, N.W. (Note change of address.)

Attention! To my lavender water announcement, &c., in last issue. "Devoniensis," Broadhempston, Totnes.

Marking-ink (no heat), cod liver oil jelly, flower manure, foaming dentifrice, gingerbread worm cakes, glove cleaner, laxative lozenges, cod-liver oil and quinine, prepared castor oil. Above practical formulae 6d. each, the lot for 2s. 6d. postal order. In case of dissatisfaction money returned. "Analyst," Ivybank, Stock, Ingatstone.

Reliable Recipes of Preparations in actual Commerce.—"Gravel Pills," invaluable to all sufferers from this complaint, safe and certain; "Lotion and Ointment for Scalds and Burns," a great want supplied, should be kept in every household; "Rhenmatic Fever Mixture," excellent preparation, non-dangerous, may be sold with confidence; "Digestive Pills," contain pepsine combined with stomachics, best dinner pill extant; "Croup Mixture," certain speedy remedy, irreplaceable in every young family; "Bismuth and Steel Pills," for chronic dyspepsia strengthen the stomach and assist digestion; "Pil. Cnbeopalbe," for venereal diseases in either sex, resemble B 41 Pills at one-sixth cost; "Liquid Blister (for Horses)" highly concentrated, great improvement on ointments, much more cleanly; "Foot Rot Liquid," perfect solution, without being too corrosive, more penetrative than salves; "Saponaceous Tooth Powder," recipe of an eminent dentist, particularly adapted for artificial teeth; "Children's Pink Aperient," capital family medicine, pleasant taste, 3-oz. bottles for 6d.; "Herb Ale Ingredients," "Bark Beer Ingredients," 6d. packets make 2 gallons excellent drink, bright, sparkling, appetising, and digestive; "Glycerinated Borax and Honey," far superior to mel boracis, a perfect solution; "Headache Snuff," quickly cures nervous headache and depression of spirits; "Catarrh Bottle," great improvement on the ordinary smelling-bottle, rapidly relieves colds, catarrh, &c.; "Butter Powder," an improvement on many now sold, bears good profit; "Bando-line (White and Pink)" may be produced momentarily, exquisitely perfumed, keeps well; "Bloom of Beauty," liquid preparation, far superior to face powder, removable only by washing; "Depilatory," for removing superfluous hair without injuring the skin, no dangerous ingredient; "French Polish," as used in one of the largest pianoforte manufactories, cannot be excelled; "Milk Fever Drink (for Cows)" has been in use half a century on large farms with gratifying success; "Vermin-killer," warranted equal to the best advertised, and costs one-quarter; "Parisian Lotion for Gleet," a new form, and highly recommended, contains acid carboic in a mild form, may be sold with confidence; "Arecanut Tooth-paste," equal to any sold, large pot for 6d., pay well; "Essence of Rennet," a really good preparation which will keep, and certain to please; "Epicure Sauce," peculiarly fascinating taste, rendering cold dinneis a luxury; "Tea Improver and Fortifier," brings out the full flavour of the leaf, and economises tea 50 per cent., sold in 1d. packets. Recipes 1s. 1d. each, six for 5s., post free, with full instructions for making and all particulars. Terms, satisfaction guaranteed; all communications strictly confidential. T. Brooks, Chemist, Louth, Lincs. Send for detailed list, free.

Miscellaneous.

- Pears' statuette, "Dirty Boy," in perfect condition. 176/26.
- Offers wanted for a share in Chemists' Aerated Water Association. 176/12.
- Insurance salvage; fine olive oil casks, about 3 cwt. net, sample on application; price 45s., cask free; cash. Swire, King-Cross, Halifax.
- For sale, fine tone violin, with bow, case, and book, for 30s.; several old instruments for sale. Webb, Chemist, Calne.
- About 130 gross Aire & Calder's pellets, double assorted sizes for vials; accept 1½d. gross for any quantities. Campkin, Chemist, Cambridge.
- About 40 gallons gennine neatsfoot oil, thirty 1-doz. bin soda-water cases, 400 Paz-de-China Cigars, cost 25s. 100, three years old; 8-inch gong, with striker complete, suitable for yard bell, cost 35s.; offers requested. Carlton & Sons, Horncastle.
- W. Pickles, having purchased the business of F. Craven, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, manufacturer of vermin-killer, has 70 half-guinea mahogany cases for disposal, containing 3 doz. 2d., 2 doz. 3d., 1 doz. 6d. packets, price 5s. each case, carriage paid. W. Pickles, Chemist, Batley Carr, Dewsbury.
- ### WANTED.
- Muter's "Chemistry," and Bentley's "Botany," lowest price. J. Floyd, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Recipes for good medical and toilet preparations; particulars to F. Watts, 133 Præd Street, London, W.
- Mahogany-top counters, cheap, for shop, 18 ft. by 20 ft. W. L. Preston, Chemist, Dalton-in-Furness.
- To purchase or sell *Pharmaceutical Journal*, few days after publication. Geo. Bridges, Chemist, Peterborough.
- February (1884) numbers of *The Chemist and Druggist*. Publisher C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- Fixtures and fittings for a chemist's shop, comprising drawers, shelving, counter, bottles, jars, &c.; must be in good condition, and cheap. Canning, Houghton-le-Spring.
- The Chemist and Druggist* for September 1860, December 1864, November 1874, January 1878; also a copy of the "Diary" for each year from the commencement. Publisher C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
- Latest editions of the following books: Attfield's "Chemistry," Wills' "Materia Medica," and "Elements of Pharmacy," Parcival's "Selecta & Prescripta," and Bentley's "Structural Botany;" must be cheap. D. C., 53 Upper Warwick Street, Liverpool.
- ### Addresses and Information Wanted.
- T. Bainbridge, late of Queen Street, Millom, afterwards of Bath Street, Barrow-in-Furness. 176/21.

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| Oriental Sponge Gloves | (very superior stout white, with red stripes) | 6/8 " |
| Cleopatra Sponge Gloves | (fine quality, white with red stripes) | 5/0 " |
| German Sponge Gloves | (cream or unbleached white, soft and spongy) | 5/0 " |
| Empress Sponge Gloves | (crisp white, with fancy stripes) | 5/0 " |
| Monarch Sponge Gloves | (drab, with fancy border, very absorbent) | 6/0 " |
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| Baden Flesh Gloves, or Calefacio No. 2 | (hard brown—friction) | 6/0 " |
| Baden Flesh Gloves, C quality | (soft brown—friction) | 5/3 " |
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| Union Bath Gloves, No. 2 | (one side white honeycomb, and the other side hard brown) | 7/0 " |
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| Roman Bath Gloves | (cream or unbleached white, stout elastic honeycomb) | 6/0 " |
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| Criterion Bath Gloves | (fancy brown and white) | 6/8 " |
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(See THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Oct. 14, 1882 page 457.)

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For Saddles, Brown Harness, and all kinds of B. L.

THE BEST FOR PRESERVING AND KEEPING THEM SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN

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**SPECIAL BENSON'S SELECTIONS.
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With the Upper Classes give more satisfaction than any others.
WILL RETAIL AT 50 PER CENT. PROFIT. 12/, 14/, 16/, 20/, 22/
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MAKERS OF WRITING INKS & SEALING WAX
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ESTABLISHED 1836.
ORIGINAL MAKERS OF INDIA WAX FOR HOT CLIMATES.

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CHEMISTS' BOTTLE SEALS, INDIA RUBBER STAMPS, ETC.,
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Deer, Buff, Chamois, and White Leather Dressers,
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WHITE SPLITS, for Capping Perfumery, &c.
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Sole Manufacturers of
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All kinds of Crucibles in Plumbago, Clay, &c.,
Single and in Nests.
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Bottles and Casks Free.
OR
WHITE HARD SPIRIT VARNISH.
The Best KNOTTING, the Best Clear Spirit VARNISH, or the Best
PAPER VARNISH ever invented; all Clear, and nearly Water White.
Dry in 5 minutes; Insoluble in Turps or Oil; Waterproof.
Try it and you will pronounce it invaluable.—See *Lis's Cheap Varnishes, &c.*
SOLE INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER,
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PETROLEUM JELLY,
EQUAL TO AND CHEAPER THAN VASELINE.
SANITARY FLUID AND SHEEP DIP,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT.
GREASE, FITCH, ASPHALT, AND ALL PRODUCTS OF TAR AND ROSIN.
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JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
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Original Manufacturer of this Valuable Perfume,
IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS

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AND SOLD BY ALL THE LEADING WHOLESALE HOUSES.

In 2 oz. Bottles.

In 4 oz. Bottles.

In 6 oz. Bottles.

In 8 oz. Bottles.

In reputed $\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint, Wickered.

In reputed Pint, Wickered.

In reputed Quart, Wickered.

In 4 oz. Bottles, Wickered.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
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COLOGNE-ON-THE-RHINE.

By Special Appointment to the Prince of Wales and to several Imperial and Royal Courts.

Possessor of PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of the Exhibitions at LONDON, 1851; NEW YORK, 1853; LONDON, 1862; OPORTO, 1865; CORDOVA (Argentine Republic), 1871; and at VIENNA, 1873; SANTIAGO (Chili), 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876; CAPE TOWN (South Africa), 1877 (Gold Medal); SYDNEY, 1879; and MELBOURNE, 1880.

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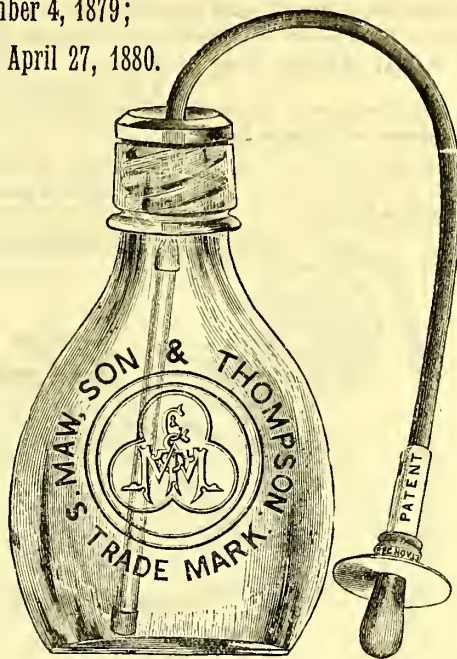
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(Earthenware Cap.)



THE EXPORT.
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| | White Fittings. | | | Black Fittings. | | |
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| Alexandra, Earthenware Caps..... per doz. | — | 7/6 | 11/- | — | 8/6 | 12/- |
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| Export, 2nd Quality, Wood Top Corks ... | 2/9 | — | — | 3/6 | — | — |
| Export, Earthenware Caps | — | 7/3 | — | — | 8/3 | — |
| Export, Glass Screw Stoppers | 4/- | 7/6 | — | 4/9 | 8/6 | — |

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT, PAGES 69 AND 70.

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OF THE MOST ANCIENT DISTILLER,

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

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By appointment, Sole Purveyor to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain & Ireland; Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales; William, King of Prussia;



Albert II., King of Saxony; Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria; Lewis, King of Portugal; H.R.H. Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia.

In consequence of increasing inquiries from the Colonies for my Eau de Cologne, the only genuine, I beg to submit my Price Current.

At the same time I beg to call special attention to the following facsimile of my Trade Mark, for the protection of which I have instituted thirteen suits in the High Court of Chancery, all of which have been decided in my favour.



All similar Labels being more or less imitations of the same, I shall proceed as before against all person selling or exposing for sale any such imitations.

I only prepare one quality of Eau de Cologne. This quality never varies in the slightest degree, and there has not been the smallest change in the manufacture since the year 1709, when it was invented by my ancestor.

Orders equal to at least 12 dozen short bottles will be promptly executed at 12s. 6d. per dozen, against my bill drawn at three months from the date of invoice, delivered free on board the export ship, at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Hamburg, or Bremen, no charge being made for the case and packing, but insurance charged extra 7½ per cent. discount is allowed for orders equal to at least 100 dozen, but on no smaller quantities.

I may add that, as I do not draw on the Colonies, all Orders must be accompanied by a credit on some London House, or permission to draw on same at three months.

The Goods can also be shipped in transit through London at a very small additional expense, full particulars of which may be obtained of my Sole Agents for Great Britain and Ireland:—

MESSRS. J. & R. McCracken,

No. 38 Queen Street, Cannon Street, London, E.O.

The following are the sizes of my bottles:—

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|-----------------|
| No. 1. Long Green Flasks | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 bottles | } to one dozen. |
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| " 3. Double ditto | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 " | |
| " 4. Wickered Bottles (small) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 " | |
| " 5. ditto (medium) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 " | |
| " 6. ditto (large) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 " | |

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A natural fat emulsion for those who cannot assimilate Cod Liver Oil, &c. Invaluable in Wasting Diseases.
DOSE—One tea-spoonful or more, by itself, or mixed with coffee, chocolate, &c., or spread on bread or biscuit.

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We guarantee Hordeum Malt Extract to be perfectly pure, made of the finest Bavarian barley only, free from admixture of treacle, honey, dextrine, glycerine, &c., so never producing nausea, and without a trace of alcohol; does not congeal, ferment, nor become mouldy.

Testimonials from ENGLISH PHYSICIANS, proving superiority to all other makes.

DIASTASIC VALUE—6½ times its weight.

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PURE HORDEUM MALT EXTRACT COUGH LOZENGES,

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PLEASE NOTICE THE DATES BELOW.

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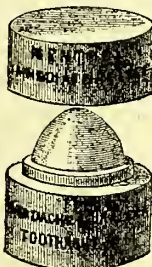
The lids remove, and the box
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In Fancy Hardwood Boxes,
8s. per dozen.

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4s. 3d. per dozen.

ALL PURE MENTHOL.

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EVANS'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Strongly Recommended in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption,
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The introduction of this Preparation to the notice of the Profession for
every variety of bleeding arose from the desire expressed by several eminent
Physicians and many patients to obtain an efficient Styptic at a moderate
price—Ruspi's celebrated Styptic being so costly.

P. C. SMYLY, M.D., &c., Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, writes:—"I find it of the
greatest use, in fact, in every instance was equal, if not superior, to Ruspi's Styptic."
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you had the goodness to forward to me, I found highly advantageous in the
Hæmorrhage of Phthisis."

Circulars of these Preparations may be had on application.

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HAMILTON'S SOZOPOUSINE.

This specific has the extraordinary properties of being an Acknowledged Infallible remedy in all cases of
Rout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Stiffness in the Joints, Tender Feet, &c., &c. The action of SOZOPOUSINE
is marvellous. It is most soothing, comforting, and allays all inflammation and irritation, and speedily effects a cure.

Travellers, and all who are about to leave the country, should provide themselves with a supply of this
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Sold in Packets, with full directions for use, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 1l. 2s.

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REQUISITES.****SPECIALITIES****TOILET
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Any obtainable elsewhere
must have been pur-
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Brilliantine, Cold Cream,
Extract of Limes and Gly-
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DIARY FOR 1884,

Page 40,

Or send Business Card for

HALF-YEARLY PRICE CURRENT

OF

Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines,
Proprietary Articles, &c.

Bottles of every description, Boxes
of all kinds, Shop Fittings com-
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Covered Pots, Evaporating
Dishes, Funnels, Palette
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Machines, Scales and
Weights, Shop Jars,
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"THE IMPORTANCE OF FARINACEOUS FOOD SUBSTANCES CANNOT BE OVERSTATED."

The staff of life as we receive it from the baker's hands may be in a very good and easily digested form for the healthy and strong; but custom has decreed that we must have our bread as white as it can possibly be made. We do not inquire how such a result is brought about, and many, no doubt, do not even know that pure white is not the natural colour of wheat ground into flour. The ordinary form of farinaceous food does not agree with every one, and we have all sorts of bread made and sent out, as cottage, household, home-made, digestive, whole-meal bread, brown bread, &c., the only difference discoverable, save between the white and the brown, being in the shape of the loaves. Even these distinctions failed to be satisfactory to all persons, and specially-prepared

"The impetus thus given to the trade in what was supposed to be specially-prepared farinaceous food was not, however, stopped by this exposure, and preparations of meal and flour from beans, peas, and cereals of every description became popular. But the necessity of a farinaceous food which should have a maximum of nourishment with a minimum of bulk, and which could be immediately prepared and partaken of by persons of weak digestion, infants, and invalids, was still felt, and to provide for such a want among his own patients, the well-known Dr. Ridge turned his attention to wheat. The knowledge that this cereal contains in a greater degree all the constituents for keeping the human body in health and strength was the reason for choosing before any other this particular grain. We have not space here to detail the rapid popularity which this famous food obtained. Nor can we particularise on the most interesting processes through which the food passes at



meals, about 1845, began to attract considerable attention in Paris and elsewhere, as being the very best diet for infants and young children. These articles were advertised as a certain cure for dyspepsia, constipation, &c. With the substance itself there was no fault to be found, and some of them met with considerable success. The only objection was the mystery in which they were shrouded; but this was dispelled by an edict of the French Government, which caused a commission of inquiry to be made into all secret remedies and nostrums. Chevalier, one of the professors of the Ecole de Pharmacie, analysed two of the most noted articles. One was found to be nothing but the pure meal of the lentil (*Ercum lens*), the other ordinary treacle, such as is sold in grocers' shops—both excellent in their way, but quite out of the reach of any but the wealthy at the prices at which they were sold.

the present manufactory; but our readers may form some idea of the enormous sale of Dr. Ridge's Food when we inform them that at the present time upwards of 4,000 tins and packets are consumed daily, and the sale is still rapidly increasing. Of all known subjects of alimentation milk alone is acknowledged to contain every element needful for the support of vigorous life; but pure milk cannot always be obtained, and when it is procured is invariably dear; therefore it became essential to find a cheap, handy, and health-giving substitute that could be used with equal efficiency either with or without milk. And, judging by the great success which has attended the efforts of Dr. Ridge, this has been most satisfactorily accomplished by the production of Dr. Ridge's Patent (Cooked) Food."—*Christian World*.

"RAMORNIÉ," LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

REDUCED PRICES!!!

| | | | | |
|------------------|---------|------------|-----------|------|
| 7-lb. Tins | per lb. | 5/11 | each | 41/5 |
| 1-lb. Jars | " | 6/2 | per doz. | 74 0 |
| 1-lb. Jars | " | 8/4 | " | 38 0 |
| 4-oz. Jars | " | 8/7 | " | 19 8 |
| 2-oz. Jars | " | 7/0 | " | 10 6 |
| 1-oz. Jars | " | 7/8 | " | 5 8 |

Write for Detailed Price List to the Australian Meat Co., 9 & 11 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

10 lbs. Carriage Free.

KREOCHYLE BARFF AND WIRE. LIQUID MEAT.

SPECIALTY FOR INVALIDS.

To be obtained of Messrs. BARCLAY & SON, Farringdon Street, Messrs. ROUSE & CO., Wigmore Street, Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., Coleman Street, Messrs. NEWBERRY & SON, King Edward Street, of all principal Chemists, and of "THE KREOCHYLE COMPANY," BIRKBECK ROAD, LEYTONSTONE, E.

Prices—Retail, 5s. per pint; 2s. 9d. per half pint; 1s. 6d. per quarter pint.

SPECIAL NOTICE & CAUTION.

BRAND & CO.

The Original Manufacturers of Essence of Beef (green label under wrapper), and other Specialties for Invalids, have

NOT REMOVED

From their SOLE ADDRESS, No. 11
LITTLE STANHOPE STREET, MAY-
FAIR, W., and caution the trade to

BEWARE of IMITATIONS.

E. LAZENBY & SON (6 EDWARDS STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE) Sole Proprietors of the Celebrated Receipts and Manufacturers of the Pickles, Sauces and Condiments so long and favourably distinguished by their name, beg to remind the public that their labels are affixed to the choicest description of goods only, that every article prepared by them is guaranteed as entirely unadulterated and may be obtained of Grocers, Italian Warehousemen and others.

HARVEY'S SAUCE.—CAUTION.—The admirers of this Celebrated Sauce are particularly requested to observe that each bottle bears the well-known label signed "ELIZABETH LAZENBY"; this label is protected by perpetual injunction in Chancery of the 9th July 1858 and without it none can be genuine.

18 TRINITY STREET, LONDON. S.E.

Elizabeth Lazenby

SEVEN INJUNCTIONS have been granted during the past few months.

CAUTION! "YORKSHIRE RELISH."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in several actions instituted by Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., of LEEDS, Injunctions have been recently granted by Judges of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Judicature, restraining several persons from using several Counterfeits of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.'s Labels, and in particular against the use of the words "YORKSHIRE RELISH." The sole and exclusive right to the use of which words having been finally established by the above Firm, they will take immediate proceedings against parties manufacturing or offering for sale Sauce under the above title, not being of the manufacture of Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.

Information may be given to the undersigned,

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12 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

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DR. REECE'S ALKALINE ESSENCE OF GINGER AND CAMOMILE FLOWERS,

For Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, Spasms in the Stomach, Bilious
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THE ARTIFICIAL HARROGATE SALT,

So justly celebrated as an Alternative Aperient in cases of Cutaneous Dis-
eases, Gout, Acute Rheumatism, Scrofulous Tumours, Inflammation, par-
ticularly of the Eyelids; Piles, Worms, Scald Heads, Foul Ulcers, Glandular
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In Bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each.

THE LEVIGATED CHARCOAL OF THE ARECA NUT.

Highly recommended by Professor HERTZ and the most eminent Dentists
for preserving the Teeth, suspending the progress of Caries, preventing
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the scorbutic or spongy state of the Gums, which is a common cause of
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For the Gums, to which it gives remarkable tone, strengthening and
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This article is an excellent corrective of Inflammatory Pimples or Blisters,
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For Nervous Headaches, Dimness or Weakness of Sight, Deafness from
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THE LETTUCE LOZENGE,

Prepared according to the directions of the late Dr. DUNCAN, Professor of
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Windpipe.

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For Rheumatic or deep-seated Pains, Enlarged or Stiff Joints, Indolent
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The best and simplest work of the kind ever published.
Retailing at 5s. each.

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THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and
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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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The best, cheapest, and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. The best
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Restores delicate individuals to health and vigour. In Bottles, 1s. 1½d. and
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Makes Three Gallons of the Best Ginger Beer in the World for 3d.
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Is acknowledged by all to be the most convenient and economical pre-
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Vanilla. Sold in Packets, 6d. and 1s. each.

Goodall's Egg Powder

Acknowledged to be the only real substitute for eggs yet discovered. Its
action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., &c., resembles that of the egg in every
particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, rendering them most
wholesome and nutritious. One penny packet will go as far as four eggs; and
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A Monthly Price List of Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, &c.,
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TO BE HAD GENUINE ONLY FROM THE STEAM ANNATTO WORKS,

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GENUINE SCOTCH KETCHUP*Samples on application.*

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IS UNEQUALLED AS THE MOST WHOLESOME AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

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**KETCHUP
MANUFACTURERS.****FARROW & CO.,** Holbeach, Lincolnshire.**THE GENUINE PREPARATION OF
"SWEET" ESSENCE OF RENNET.****McMaster, Hodgson & Co., Dublin,**

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CERTIFIED COPY OF REGISTRATION, 1870:—

| Time of making the Entry. | Title of Book. | Name of Publisher, and Place of Publication. | Name and Place of Abode of the Proprietor of the Copyright. | Date of First Publication. |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| June 30, 1870. | WARREN'S SWEET ESSENCE OF RENNET, for making Curds and Whey—Label. | M'MASTER, HODGSON & CO., 121 & 122 Capel Street, Dublin. | M'MASTER, HODGSON & CO., 121 & 122 Capel Street, Dublin. | June 16, 1870. |

I hereby certify that the above written is a true Copy of an Entry in the Book of Registry of Copyrights and Assignments kept at the Hall of the STATIONERS' COMPANY, pursuant to Act of Parliament, 5 and 6 Vic., c. 45.
Witness my hand, this 15th day of June, 1875.

Registering Officer appointed by the Stationers' Company.

The recommendations of this Essence are the entire absence of Salt and Mineral Acids (which are highly objectionable), and is one of the most unique and elegant preparations yet introduced for producing curds and whey; rather sweet in taste, and warranted to remain unimpaired in any climate for any length of time.

As there are numerous counterfeits, be careful to order *McMaster, Hodgson & Co.'s Genuine "Sweet" Essence of Rennet.***McMASTER, HODGSON & CO.'S****RENOWNED "IMPROVED" Fluid Extract of ANNATTO,**

Is guaranteed to be prepared from the pure colouring ingredients of the Annatto plant. It is perfectly soluble, always producing the same uniformity of colour; does not FADE, nor FLAVOUR Butter or Cheese.

It has been Awarded **FIRST PRIZE** at the National Agricultural Show, Victoria, Melbourne.
Messrs. W. CLARK & SON, Bristol, write:—"We have introduced your improved Annatto to many of our large Dairies in the Cheddar District, and we are pleased to say it has given great satisfaction."

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CLARK'S COFFEE EXTRACT.

The Best and Cheapest. No Waste, no Chicory. Saving time and money.
MADE IN AN INSTANT.

CLARK'S COFFEE AND CHICORY EXTRACT.

A marvel of quality and cheapness. No waste. Made in an instant.

CLARK'S EXTRACTS are in bottles to retail at 6d., 1s., and 2s., and should be sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Clark's Extracts are made on a new and scientific principle, whereby the aroma of fresh coffee is retained unimpaired. They will keep in any climate, warm or cold, are very portable and highly concentrated, one teaspoonful of Extract making a cup of good coffee. Clark's Extracts are acknowledged by eminent and practicable judges the best in the market.

Wholesale of the usual Houses and of the Manufacturers,

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OPTIMUS COFFEE WORKS, QUEEN'S ROAD, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

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A Combination of FRY'S Pure COCOA EXTRACT with

ALLEN & HANBURYS' CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF MALT.

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IMPORTERS OF

TEAS, COFFEES, AND MANUFACTURERS OF PURE, PLAIN, AND FANCY
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES,

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Warehouse and Show Rooms in adjacent premises, 13 and 14 ABCHURCH LANE, and at 10 and 11 GRAND
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Indian Tea Growers' Association,
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THE distinctive feature of the Business of this Association of Planters is, that the Tea is delivered to consumers in the original One lb. tin-foil lined parcels in which it is packed on the Plantations.

Chemist and Druggist.—A new agency for tea is offered to chemists and druggists by the 'Kangra Valley Indian Tea Growers' Association,' and the fact that the well-known firm of Barclay & Sons are assisting this association in introducing their teas to the public through chemists is a guarantee that the business is of more serious character than some other of the packet-tea agencies have proved. The Kangra tea plantations lie on the slopes of the North-West Himalayas, and this association appear to take great care in the selection of their leaves, and certainly offer a tea of fine quality. Their teas are packed in pound packets at the plantations, and in that form are offered for sale here in three different qualities.

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Special Terms granted to all Chemists and Druggists, to whom the Teas, on account of their absolute purity, are particularly recommended.

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A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The small leaf from some of the finest India and China Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

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BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea. Agents appointed, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

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AGENTS APPOINTED, where unrepresented, throughout the United Kingdom.

Prospectus and Samples Free on Application.

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P.O.O. payable at head office. Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England.

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INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION,
South Kensington,
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SIR,—I have the honour of informing you that the Special Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government to receive the Reports of the International Juries have awarded your exhibit, "Filtre Rapide," a GOLD MEDAL.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. W. H. HOLDSWORTH,

Special Commissioner for Juries.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain have Awarded the Only and Special Medal of Merit and Four Starred Certificates of Merit to Maignen's PATENT FILTRE RAPIDE.

The National Health Society have also Awarded the Silver and Only Medal ever given by the Society to Filters.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL EXHIBITIONS.

MAIGNEN'S PATENT FILTRE RAPIDE possesses the following invaluable qualities:—

- 1st. It can be taken entirely to pieces and thoroughly cleansed.
- 2nd. The Filtering Medium can be thrown away when exhausted, and replaced by fresh in a few minutes at a trifling cost.
- 3rd. It removes all organic matter, lead, copper, and poisonous gases.

"A better filter could not be desired."—THE LANCET.

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"The simplicity of this filter enables it to be readily cleansed and repaired, or renewed, in fact."

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"Maignen's Patent Filtre Rapide purifies, and at the same time aerates, the water. We have seen the exhibitor quaff from a glass of purified sewage which had simply passed through the patent invention."—KNOWLEDGE.

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Ask for Pamphlet "Water—Preventible Disease and Filtration," from

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AGENCY FOR WATKINS & SON'S PURE HOUSEHOLD ALES.

WANTED, in towns in West of England and South Wales (where not represented), SOLE BUYING AGENTS for these famous Ales, guaranteed absolutely pure by analysis, which command large sales where introduced, being acknowledged to be the best value and quality in the market. The Household Pale Ale at One Shilling per gallon, simply unrivalled for value, brilliancy, flavour, and soundness. Extra Stout and Crystal Pale Ale (see Dr. Hassall's report). Sizes, nine gallons upwards. Price lists, show-cards, window transparencies glass tablets, &c., provided. A valuable addition to an established business. Liberal terms to leading men only, with suitable premises and cart delivery. Full particulars of agency, price lists, order forms, "Hints on the Management of Ales" (entered at Stationers' Hall), "A Visit to the Hereford Brewery," free on application. Address

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(ESTABLISHED 1834).

Registered Trade Mark—An Eagle and name, "Watkins, Hereford."

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FINCH, RICKMAN & CO.'S
Genuine Qualities

Are made from the finest mustard seeds only. Their compounds, as manufactured for upwards of a century, are guaranteed free from all ingredients imparting spurious heat, and are therefore equally suitable for both table and medical purposes.

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RANDALL'S BLACK CURRANT LOZENGES.

| | Net Cash. | To Cash. |
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| | 1. d. | 1. d. |
| Plain Black Currant, old square .. | 2 6 | 2 8 |
| " " " " rough oval .. | 2 6 | 2 8 |
| Black Currant and Ipecacuanha .. | 2 6 | 2 8 |
| Black Currant and Tannin .. | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Black Currant Voice (warm astringent) .. | 3 0 | 3 8 |
| Black Currant Cough Lozenges * | 3 6 | 3 10 |

(* Ipecac. and Morph. strength as "B.P.")
In Bottles, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., and 7 lbs. For Exportation, in soldered tins, of any size. From EDWARDS, London; through any Wholesale House; and from the Manufacturers.

RANDALL & SON, Southampton,

Who will forward Samples by post on application.
Also, BROWN COUGH LOZENGES, 2s., 2s. 2d., 7 lbs. stamped with name free, and MUSK LOZENGES (Special), 2s. 6d., 3s. 8d.

N.B.—Medical Lozenges of every kind, Including those of the Pharmacopoeia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, London



DRUGGISTS' WAX, "BEE" BRAND
BOTTLING WAX, SOLD BY ALL
LETTER WAX, Wholesale Druggists
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DESIDERATUM MIXER
BRACHER'S PATENT

A REAL TIME, LABOUR, AND MONEY SAVER.

These Machines are admirably adapted for mixing all kinds of powders, heavy or light, in the shortest possible time, thereby superseding to a great extent the use of the pestle and mortar, supplying a long-felt want amongst Chemists and Druggists, Grocers, Confectioners, Drysalers, Colour Merchants, and Manufacturers.

PRICE, WITH SIEVE AND CRUSHER COMPLETE, FROM £1.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**A GOLD MEDAL**

has been Awarded to P. H. BRACHER & CO.,
77 High Street, Wincanton, for their Patent
DESIDERATUM MIXER, as per Cable Message
received 2nd Month 19, 1884.

TESTIMONIAL.

The Analytical Laboratory, 30 Hanover Street,
Edinburgh, March 7, 1884.

Dear Sirs,—In replying to your letter of the 5th inst., allow me to say that I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the "Desideratum" Mixer. Being the inventor of a complicated compound, with which I had no end of trouble in properly and rapidly mixing, I must say I am indebted to your machine very greatly on the score of *rapidity of operation*. I usually mix about 1 lbwt. at a time; the material is heavy and apt to clog, but your machine has reduced these inconveniences to *nil*.

With best wishes,

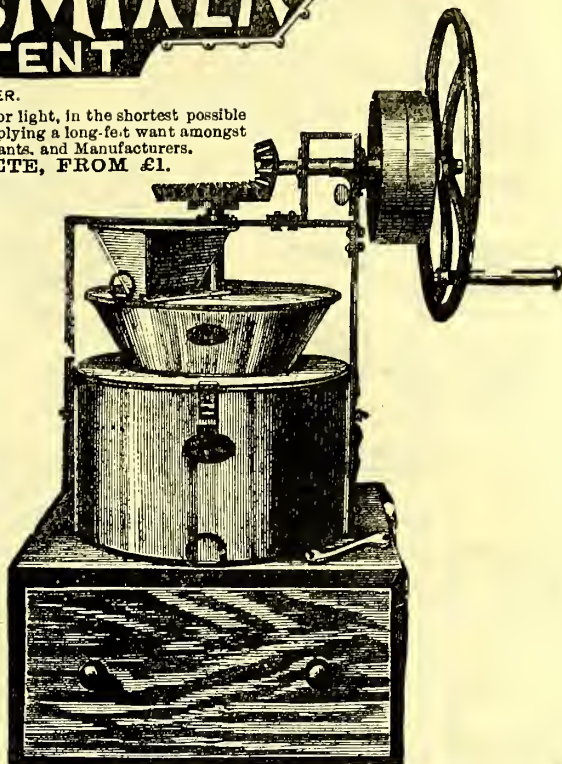
I am, yours very truly,

D. R. S. GALBRAITH.

Messrs. P. H. Bracher & Co.

Send for Illustrated Price List and full particulars, Post Free.

P. H. BRACHER & CO. (77 High Street), WINCANTON.

**CONROY'S MALT COFFEE.**

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, MARCH, 1884.

Conroy's Malt Coffee has received the following Certificates amongst many others.

"Undoubtedly a nourishing and health producing article of diet."—Edward Davies, F.C.S., F.I.C., &c., Liverpool.

"Most beneficial in cases of atonic indigestion."—E. Adam, M.R.C.S., England.

"Genuine Coffee gives me indigestion. Your Malt Coffee is entirely free from this objection."—S. Whitaker, Waterfoot, near Manchester.

"Dyspeptics who could never take the ordinary coffee or date coffee can take the Malt Coffee, and with the most beneficial effects."—Dr. Lloyd, Bangor.

"I have frequently recommended your Malt Coffee in cases of weak digestion, invariably with satisfactory results."—W. Bill, Senior Surgeon to the Convalescent Institution, New Brighton.

"A most excellent combination."—A. W. Postans, F.C.S., London.

"Very palatable and marvellously easy of digestion."—Society, October 21, 1882.

"It can in many cases be readily taken when ordinary coffee disagrees."—British Medical Journal, July 29, 1882.

"Refreshing, and at the same time nutritious, spirit-infusing, yet absolutely non-intoxicating, palatable and wholesome to an eminent degree."—The Colonies and India, 29th Sept., 1882.

"Both pleasing to drink, and adds greatly to digestion."—The Anti-Adulteration Review, October, 1882.

"The combination ought, therefore, to improve the health of those who consume it."—Globe.

"Malt Coffee, the new temperance beverage, would seem to make the nearest approach to what is required. Pure malt is in its own way as beneficial as pure coffee, being especially strengthening and nutritious."—Morning Post.

IT IS MADE IN THE SAME WAY AS ORDINARY COFFEE.

Pamphlets containing Testimonials from Eminent Scientific, Medical, and other Gentlemen of the highest position, may be had Free for Gratuitous Distribution.

In cases of 56 lbs. each, put up in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. tins. Each Tin is protected by an Excise Stamp under the Regulations of the new Inland Revenue Bill of August 3, 1882.

PREPARED ONLY AT THE

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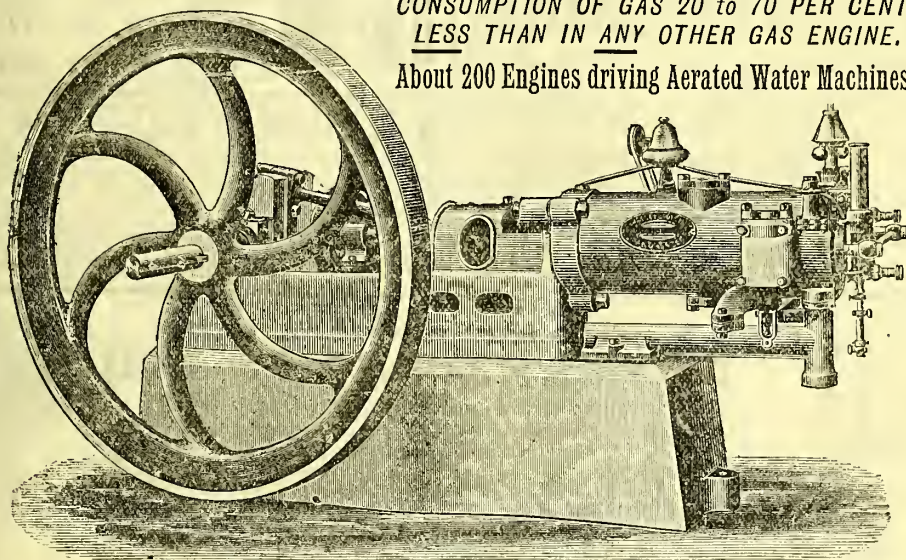
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CONSUMPTION OF GAS 20 to 70 PER CENT.
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About 200 Engines driving Aerated Water Machines.



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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

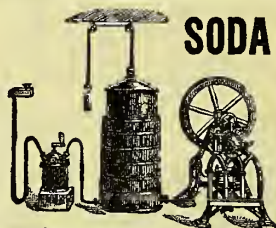
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BOTTLING MACHINE,**

For Aerated Waters, Beers, Wines, &c.

Particulars of this remarkable Machine for Corked Bottles, which, while producing the highest quality, dispenses with skilled labour and breakage of bottles, besides otherwise economising, may be obtained from the **PATENTEES—MAY-DAVIS & CO.,****MINERAL WATERS MANUFACTURERS,
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EASY TERMS.

CATALOGUE FREE.

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To make all the aërated drinks; 100 dozen per day large bottles of highly-charged gaseous water; with the recipes and directions; with machine on Wilcocks' easy terms (£1 15s. monthly for two years); comprises machine in iron frame, gauges, lead generator, copper gas-holder in oak tub, corking rack for corked bottles, "Eclipse" filling machine for patents, all pipes fitted in working order.

Particulars, write to **N. G. WILCOCKS, BATH.**

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Sparkling Lemonade, and Aerated Wines.**D. FÈVRE, 398 RUE ST. HONORÉ,
PARIS,**

Sole Inventor & Proprietor of the Article and Name "SELTZOGENE,"

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| | 5 pint, cane covered.. | 19s. 0d. " |
| | 8 pint, wire covered.. | 30s. 0d. " |

Liberal discount allowed.

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| Case and Packing.. | 12 Seltzogenes, 3 pint size | 4s. 0d. net. |
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| Celebrated D. Fèvre Powders for the Seltzogenes. | 3 pint, per doz. boxes of 12 charges, | 24s. 0d. |
| | 5 " " " " | 36s. 0d. |
| | 8 " " " " | 60s. 0d. |
| Pure Tartaric Acid and Bicarbonate of Soda in the highest state of perfection. | 3 pint, per doz. boxes of 10 charges, | 20s. 6d. |
| | 5 " " " " | 30s. 6d. |
| | 8 " " " " | 45s. 2d. |

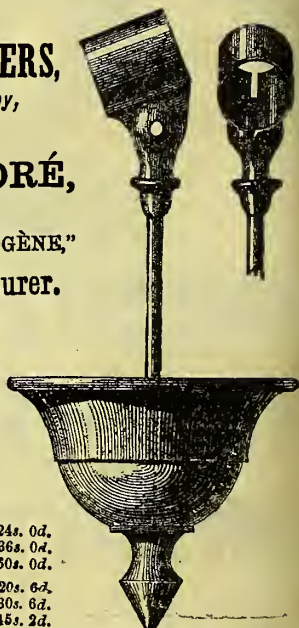
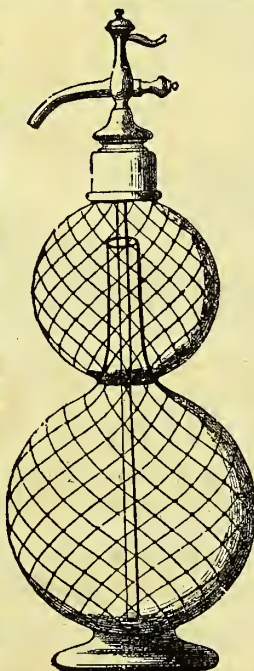
Liberal discount allowed.

**EXTRA:—Taps, Tubes, Valves,
Washers, &c.**

DIRECTION FOR REPAIRS.

DRIP CATCHERS, FITTINGS, MEASURES, &c.**ALL MY GOODS ARE TESTED.**

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED FREE.

**DRIP CATCHERS**for
D. FÈVRE SELTZOGÈNES,
8s. 6d. per dozen.Registered April 1, 1879,
No. 333,951.**THESSIER-FÈVRE,
SOLE MANUFACTURER.**MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.
FIRST ORDER OF MERIT awarded to THESSIER-FÈVRE.

TRADE MARK.

REGISTERED.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. GREAT SUCCESS!



TWO PRIZE MEDALS

HAVE BEEN AWARDED US BY THE JURORS.

NEW CATALOGUE

FREE ON APPLICATION.

GUERET ^{NC} FRÈRES,

PARIS.] 72 Boulevard de la Gare, 72. [PARIS

ENGINEERS, PATENTEES IN FRANCE AND ABROAD OF

IMPROVED MACHINERY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF SODA-WATER.

GOLD MEDAL, AMSTERDAM, 1883.

APPARATUS GAZOSELTZ CONTINUAL,

Without Gasometer, with automatic distribution of the acid. The only ones which work under a regular pressure as long as the operation lasts.

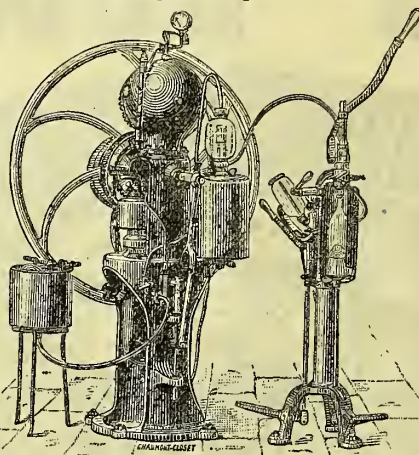


Syphons,
Short lever.

PRICE—
20/6 per dozen.

All the fittings manufactured by ourselves, and of the best workmanship.

PURE ENGLISH TIN, FIRST QUALITY.



Complete Plant, Model No. 1.

Showing the Generator with Combination filler (for bottles and syphons), Price £48. Production 1,200 syphons or bottles daily
PROSPECTUS FREE ON APPLICATION.

New system, based on the principle of Mariotte's bottle.

Automatic and continuous production of the gas, permitting the indefinite preservation of the gas purifiers.

No gasometer required.

No manipulation of the acid tap required.

Safety. All risk of explosions avoided.



1873.



1873.

EUGENE GERAUT & CO.,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SODA WATER MACHINES, FILLING MACHINES,
SYPHONS, SELTZOGENES, &c., &c.,

139 & 141 FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.,

Late 1 and 2 CORPORATION BUILDINGS.



1873.

NEW PATENT LEVER SELTZOGENES.

For immediate production of Eau de Vichy, Soda Water, Sparkling Lemonade, and Aerated Waters.

First introduced by EUGENE GERAUT & Co. in 1853.

WHOLESALE PRICES

as follows:—

| |
|---|
| 3-pint Size, Wire, 13/0; Cane, 13/6 |
| 5-pint " " 18/0; " 19/0 |
| 8-pint " " 30/0; " 32/0 |
| 3-pint Size, strongly silver-plated, richly decorated |
| Porcelain stands .. each 30/0 |
| 5-pint ditto 38/0 |
| 8-pint ditto 48/0 |

Our well-known Seltzogenes are improved yearly, and have already stood a public test of upwards of Twenty Years, and are acknowledged as THE VERY BEST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
For orders of three, 15 per cent. Liberal discount allowed off quantities upwards. Strongly silver-plated top, 5/0 extra.

Powders for the above.

| 12 Charges 10 Charges | Boxes. | Boxes. |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| 3-pint size, in | 21/0 | 18/6 |
| handsome la- | 30/6 | 26/0 |
| belled boxes | 51/0 | 44/6 |
| 5-pint ditto .. | | |
| 8-pint ditto .. | | |

Liberal Discount for Quantities.

SYPHONS.

Clear or coloured glass (white, blue, green, or yellow), pure ENGLISH BLOCK TIN TOPS, with piston or cap.

22/6

per dozen, for quantities of not less than one gross.

Packing in Cask, 5/ per gross.

The Name marked on the metals free of charge for quantities of not less than one gross.

The Name engraved with Trade Mark, from 1/6 to 2/6 per dozen extra.

Illustrated Catalogue on application.



VALLET'S PATENT IMPROVED STOPPERED BOTTLES,

Fig. 2. For Mineral Waters and Gaseous Liquids,

Are now used by upwards of 900 Soda Water Manufacturers in the United Kingdom.

PRICES (Per Gross).—Patent Stopper, as per Fig. 1, 4/6; ditto, as Fig. 3, 4/6; ditto, as per Fig. 4, 4/6; Patent Stoppered Bottles, ready for use; ditto Half Bottles, ditto; Patent Unstoppered Bottles; ditto Half Bottles; Fig. 9. Boxwood Bottle Openers, polished, 8/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 10/6; Common Wood Bottle Openers, 5/6; ditto, fitted with rubbers, 7/6; Fig. 10. New Bottle Opener, 5/-.

ROYALTY FREE.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 1 Stoppers, when invoiced separately, are ready fitted with the rubber washer on, and are easily inserted into the Bottle by the simple pressure of the thumb, the washer at the same time folding in the hollow part of the stem when passing into the Bottle. It is the only Stopper which requires no tool to fit the Bottle with; and when a Bottle breaks, which seldom occurs, the Stopper is always fitted with this washer, ready to be inserted in a new Bottle. Therefore it is the most durable and inexpensive Stopper in the trade.

ADVANTAGES.—These Stoppers cannot break the Bottles. The smallest surface of india-rubber ever exposed to the liquid of any Stopper out. The Stoppers are inserted without trouble. No extra cost for Bottles. The Stoppers are cheap, very durable, and particularly clean. The Filling Machine is not expensive, and quick in action. Any Filling Machine, however, will do. The Patence guarantees the Stoppers perfect gasholders, therefore no leakage is possible. That Bottles may be opened, with or without an opener, by the pressure of the finger.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

It having come to my knowledge that certain parties conversant with the great and acknowledged superiority of my Patent Stopper, have so re-modelled theirs so as to constitute a clear case of infringement upon my rights, I wish it to be known that I intend to take such steps against the said parties as may seem desirable, should this notice not be effectual.

Sample and Particulars sent on application to

L. VALLET, 49 EVERTON RD. LIVERPOOL.



SIX PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED—TWO GOLD.

For very superior quality, make, and special excellence in finish.

THE BRITISH SYPHON

EUGSTER & KOERTGEN, MANUFACTURING CO.
PROPRIETORS.

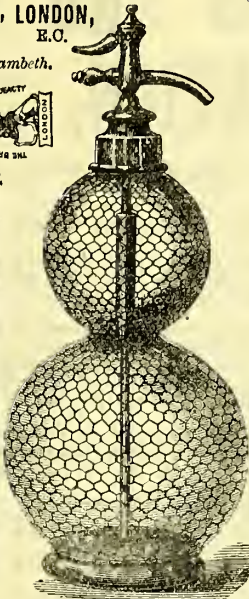
2 GRESHAM BUILDINGS, LONDON,

Works: E.O.
Wickham St., Lambeth.



Specimen of Trade Mark engraved on the Syphon Bottles by the acid process at 1/4d. and 1/2d. per bottle extra. Name stamped on the metal tops free for orders of one gross.

IMPORTANT.—In ordering our Seltzenes through Agents, distinctly state that you require the "Lion and Shield" brand, and see that you get it, as often others inferior are substituted. All our apparatus are stamped thus—
GUARANTEED PERFECT, and of first-class workmanship.



SYPHONS.

Short Lever... .. 22/6 per doz. net.

Long " " " " 34/0

White, Blue, Amber, or Green Bottles, Cylindrical or Oval shaped.

Silver-plated tops, 9/- per doz. extra.

Special Quotation for Large Quantities. Each Seltzene and Syphon thoroughly tested before sent out. All metal warranted free from lead.

SELTZOGENES.

3 pint wire covered, 13/-; cane covd. 13/6

" " " " 18/-; " " 19/-

" " " " 30/-

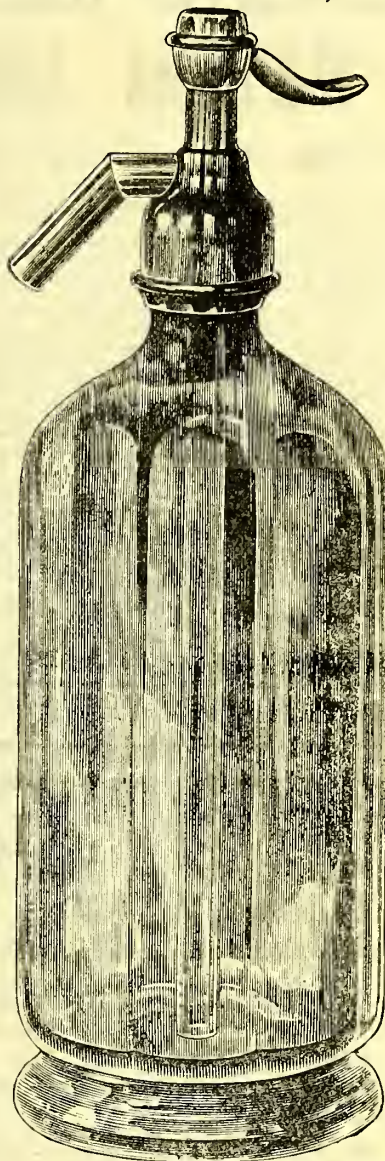
Silver-plated Wire or Top, 5/- extra.

Drop Cups, Measures, Fittings for Repairs, &c. Liberal discount.

New Octagonal Syphon

(JAMES VIDIES' PATENT),

PANTIN GLASS WORKS, PARIS.

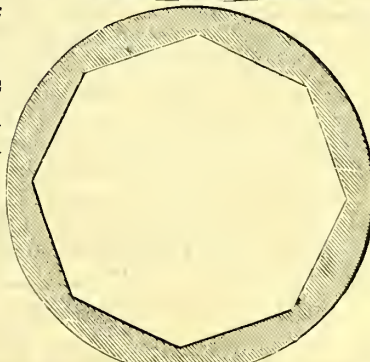


The "Octagonal" is externally similar to the ordinary Syphon, the interior of the glass vase being blown in octagonal shape by a new process.

Most brilliant and sparkling appearance.
Can bear double the pressure of the ordinary Syphons.

SECTION OF

Can be had in all colours—white, green, blue, amber, or opal.



SYPHON.

Sample sent free to any place on receipt of Postal Order for 2s. 6d.

TO BE HAD OF ALL MINERAL WATER MACHINISTS.

C. MELIN,
37 CRUTCHEDFRIARS, MARK LANE, E.C.

T. & F. J. TAYLOR'S



AËRATED WATERS,
Newport Pagnel.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

SODA, POTASH, SELTZER, AËRATED (without Alkali), and LITHIA WATERS, LEMONADE AND GINGER ALE.

Each Bottle is protected by a Label bearing the Signature of the Firm.

Purity and Excellence of the Water certified by Analysis of Professor ATTFIELD, Ph.D., F.C.S.

"ABSOLUTELY PURE."

SEE ANALYSIS, sent post free on application.



ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.

REGISTERED.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

"CRYSTAL SPRINGS." Renowned for their purity for HALF-A-CENTURY. Situated on the premises, and exclusively the private property of the Firm.

Soda, Potash, Seltzer, Lemonade, Aromatic Ginger Ale. For Gout; Lithia water, and Lithia and Potash Water. Corks branded—"R. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN," and every Label is registered, and bears their Name and Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, and Wholesale of

. ELLIS & SON, Ruthin, NORTH WALES,

Manufacturers to the Royal Family.

London Agents: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta St., Cavendish Square.

10 per cent. discount on all Natural Waters (See List, post free).

FIFTEEN GOOD REASONS WHY ALL CHEMISTS SHOULD JOIN THE CHEMISTS' AERATED AND MINERAL WATERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

45 Gifford Street, LONDON, N., and Montpelier Gardens, HARROGATE.

- 1.—Because, taking into consideration the *superior quality* and the style in which the Waters are got up, they are *cheaper* than any supplied by other Manufacturers.
- 2.—Because *none but Chemists (Shareholders) can purchase the Waters direct*; consequently, when a Chemist has created a sale, he *cannot be undersold by Grocers*; whereas, if he purchase from other manufacturers, he will generally perceive that if he succeed in establishing a ready sale for *any brand, the same Waters* will soon be found to be offered by Grocers, Wine Merchants, &c., in his locality, at a lower price than that at which he can afford to sell.
- 3.—Because the Waters are acknowledged to be of the first and purest quality, being carefully filtered, and passed through silver-lined machinery, thereby preventing the possibility of any contamination whatever with injurious metals.
- 4.—Because, in addition to the ordinary Waters, Soda, Potash, and Lithia Waters can be obtained of B.P. strength, and every Chemist should stock some of these, as when Waters are ordered to be taken medicinally, B.P. preparations should always be supplied.
N.B.—At the Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, 1881, the Association's B.P. Waters obtained the only Prize Medal, and at Bradford Exhibition, 1882, the Highest Medal was awarded.
- 5.—Because goods are invariably despatched on same day as order received, carefully and well packed in strong bin cases, thereby preventing breakage in transit. Town goods are delivered by the London Parcels Delivery Company, Limited, and empties collected free.
- 6.—Because the best Syphons, with tops manufactured from the purest tin, are used; also first-class ordinary bottles, carefully wired and labelled, and corked with superior corks.
- 7.—Because the labels state the exact strength of the Waters—an Essential for Chemists' Trade.
- 8.—Because every Chemist who joins is assisting in making the Association Waters famous, and is consequently helping his brother Chemist, while advancing his own interests.
- 9.—Because Chemists will learn what great power they possess when combine and how well they stand in competition with other tradesmen, provided only they are loyal to each others' interests.
- 10.—Because about 750 Chemists have joined, and PROVED that they derive considerable benefit from combination.
- 11.—Because "ÆSCULAP" can be purchased in original packages by the Shareholders on very advantageous terms. CARRIAGE PAID to any part of the Kingdom.
- 12.—Because Seltzogenes of first quality can, when required, be obtained for members at a liberal discount.
- 13.—Because about 750 Chemists ask you to join with them.
- 14.—Because the larger the combination, the larger the dividends.
- 15.—Because all NATURAL MINERAL WATERS can now be purchased through the Association at *cheaper rates* than can be procured elsewhere.

10 per cent. discount on all Natural Waters (See List, post free).

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S MANCHESTER MINERAL WATERS,

PURE SODA, SELTZER, POTASH, LITHIA, &c.,
LEMONADE,
GINGER ALE, AND QUININE TONIC.

Prepared and Bottled specially for Export, and warranted to keep well.

Manufactured with the utmost care and by improved machinery, these productions are recommended for **purity and excellence of quality** by many leading members of the Medical Profession, and have for many years had a preference by the public; the flavour of the Lemonade and Ginger Ale being procured from the **fresh Fruit and Finest Jamaica Ginger**, they may be relied upon as furnishing delicious and satisfactory beverages, either for general use or specially for invalids.

The Soda Water is absolutely free from any metallic impregnation, and being by improved machinery highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and each bottle containing a definite and unvarying proportion of Pure Carbonate of Soda, J. & B. have every confidence in inviting a trial from those who have not already patronised them.

The Seltzer, Potash, and Lithia Waters are prepared with the utmost exactitude and the purest ingredients.

The New Quinine Tonic furnishes a pleasant form for the administration of a most valuable restorative, and is refreshing and agreeable.

Ginger Ale (Aromatic) of superior quality, and strongly recommended as a Non-Alcoholic and warm stimulant beverage.

N.B.—Every Bottle is protected by a distinctive Label, with Name and Trade Mark, and each Cork is branded.

Counter Bills and Analytical Reports, with Agents' Names and Addresses, supplied when requested.

JEWSBURY & BROWN, 44 Downing Street, 3 Grosvenor Street, and 113 Market Street, MANCHESTER.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT, for superiority of quality was awarded to Jewsbury & Brown at the Exhibition of Sanitary Appliances, at Owens College, Manchester, on the occasion of the Meeting of the British Medical Association, August, 1877.

A CERTIFICATE OF MERIT awarded by the British Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, after a deferred PRACTICAL TRIAL AND EXAMINATION, July 4th, 1878.

BINGLEY'S SUPERIOR GINGER ALE,

An Aromatic and Non-Intoxicating Stimulant.

Manufactured by a Special Process worked out by the Proprietor, by means of which the AROMATIC properties and TRUE DELICATE FLAVOUR OF JAMAICA GINGER are fully retained. It is confidently offered as a very superior article.

The following are a few of the opinions which have been expressed in reference to

BINGLEY'S GINGER ALE.

The Chemist and Druggist of January 15, 1883, in an article on "GINGER ALE," says, speaking of the Ginger Ale manufactured by Mr. BINGLEY, of Northampton:—"We are bound to report most favourably. Very few makers have succeeded in so perfectly presenting the odour and aroma of Jamaica Ginger in a clear, bright, sparkling beverage."

The Midland Medical Miscellany of August, 1883, in a note referring to BINGLEY'S AERATED WATERS, says:—"We are particularly pleased with the Ginger Ale, which, as is not always the case, really presents the flavour of Ginger."

THE FOLLOWING ARE A FEW OF THE OPINIONS EXPRESSED BY CHEMISTS AND OTHERS:—

"Excellent in every way."

"I like the Ginger Ale very much."

"We have tasted the Ginger Ale, and like it very much; indeed, it is the best thing of its kind we have met with."

"We have received the case of Ginger Ale, and have tasted a bottle with one of . . . We think that your article has the advantage in point of delicacy of flavour."

"Having carefully tasted the Ginger Ale you were good enough to send me, and also submitted it to the judgment of a friend in the trade, I can speak of it advisedly in terms of high recommendation. The aroma is very fine, and the full, generous warmth in the mouth is as near perfection as possible."

"I will write you about the Ginger Ale; it is first rate."

"Capital stuff is this Ginger Ale."

"The sample of Ginger Ale you were good enough to send me appears exceedingly good, and I shall be glad if you will send me one case at your convenience."

"Your Ginger Ale is excellent, and I shall be very glad if you will send me a case."

"Your sample of Ginger Ale is everything that can be desired. The fine flavour of the Ginger alone shows the care with which the essence has been prepared; it will certainly command a line in my next order."

"I have received the sample of Ginger Ale, and beg to state that it is the best I have ever tasted."

"I am pleased to say that so far the customers we have supplied with your Ginger Ale have been very pleased with the same."

"Your Ginger Ale is very delicious."

"The Ginger Ale arrived a week ago; I think it is very nice indeed."

"I certainly have not yet tasted anything to touch it."

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN BINGLEY, Analytical Chemist, NORTHAMPTON.

All persons who are interested in such beverages, either for the Home or Export Trades, are earnestly invited to send for samples, which will be supplied gratis.

CANTRELL & COCHRANE'S

CELEBRATED

AROMATIC GINGER ALE,
SPARKLING MONTSERRAT,
CLUB SODA, AND
MINERAL WATERS,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Imperial Houses
of Parliament,

Have been Awarded TWENTY GOLD AND
PRIZE MEDALS at the various International
Exhibitions.

Goods for Export are specially prepared, and are guaranteed
to keep in any climate.

PRICES AND TERMS ON APPLICATION TO—

CANTRELL & COCHRANE,
BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

MUMBY'S MINERAL WATERS

Are Perfectly Pure and of First-class Quality.

CHARLES MUMBY & CO.

Have had the honour of supplying their Mineral Waters to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

And the following members of the ROYAL FAMILY:

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

H.R.H. The Late Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, K.G.

H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G., and

H.I.H. The Crown Prince of Germany.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

H.M.S. "SERAPIS," Portsmouth, 25th May, 1876.

Messrs. C. MUMBY & Co.,

Gentlemen,—The Soda Water supplied by you for the use of H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES on board H.M.S. "Serapis" was of excellent quality, kept in good condition, and gave great satisfaction to His Royal Highness, his suite, and the officers of the ship.

(Signed) THOMAS BEADBRIDGE, Paymaster.
T. W. SCADDEN, Chief Steward.

These Celebrated Waters can be supplied in
Syphons with Silver-plated Tops.

GOODS CARRIAGE PAID. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

34 THE HARD, PORTSMOUTH.

Hunyadi János

CAUTION.—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of Andreas Saxlehner, Buda Pest, Sole Proprietor of the Hunyadi János Spring, compel him to WARN the British Public against SPURIOUS IMITATIONS. To secure genuineness, purchasers should see that every bottle has on the LABEL the name of "THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY (LIMITED), London."

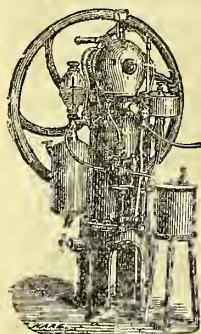
H. FAVARGER.

GOLD MEDAL

MONDOLLOTT'S PATENT

[PARIS, 1878.]

SODA WATER MACHINERY.



The "MEDIUM" is guaranteed to make extra sharp Soda Water, and the finest Lemonade, Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, &c.
 The "MEDIUM" requires no skilled labour, and can be worked by hand or steam power.
 The "MEDIUM" saves 50 per cent. of materials over any other hand machine, and requires less power.
 The "MEDIUM" will last for years without repairs beyond the renewal of washers.
 The "MEDIUM" requires no gasometer, and occupies but a quarter of the room of an ordinary machine.
 The "MEDIUM" is automatic in all its work, and merely requires the wheel to be turned.
 The "MEDIUM" is of the finest workmanship, and is in use all over the world.

Apply for illustrated Catalogue to

H. FAVARGER, 75c TURNMILL STREET, LONDON.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

GINGER ALE

FROM PURE JAMAICA GINGER.

THE ROYAL YORKSHIRE GINGER ALE, from Pure Jamaica Ginger, is Non-Intoxicating.



The difficulty of using Ginger in the Manufacture of "Ginger Ale," and at the same time having a CLEAR and SPARKLING DRINK, has, after much labour and expense, been thoroughly overcome by

Messrs. HARSTON & CO., of LEEDS.

CHUBB'S Best SEIDLITZ POWDERS

—Full Weight—Loose, at 7s. per gross; in lift-off boxes, 7s. 6d., and in hinged boxes, 8s. 6d., per dozen.

CHUBB'S Extra Scented VIOLET POWDER

(WARRANTED PURE STARCH POWDER),

In 1d. Boxes, 6s. 6d. gross, and 2d. Boxes, 12s. 6d. gross, and in ½-lb. and ¼-lb. Packets, 10d. per lb.

CHUBB'S Pre-pared FULLER'S EARTH

In 1d. Boxes, 5s. gross, and 2d. Boxes, 9s. 6d. gross, and in 3d. and 6d. ROUND Boxes, 1s. 9d. and 3s. dozen.

SUBJECT TO 15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

May be obtained through all the Wholesale Houses, or direct from

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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

NOW READY. PRICE 2s., POST FREE.

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A USEFUL HANDBOOK AND VADE-MECUM FOR THE TRADE.

The contents include several valuable Trade Articles; a summary of all the Law Cases in connection with the Trade Marks and Bottle Questions up to the end of 1880; various Tables and Formulæ for Laboratory Work, and upwards of 150 Recipes, Useful Hints, and Trade Wrinkles.

J. GILBERT SMITH, "Mineral Water Trade Review" Office, 143 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

By Special Appointment to

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and the Royal Family.



BOURNE WATERS.

THE PUREST IN ENGLAND.

R. M. MILLS & CO.,

BOURNE, LINCOLNSHIRE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SODA, POTASH, LITHIA, AND SELTZER WATERS, LEMONADE, AND AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

4-dozen and 6-dozen Cases Carriage Paid.

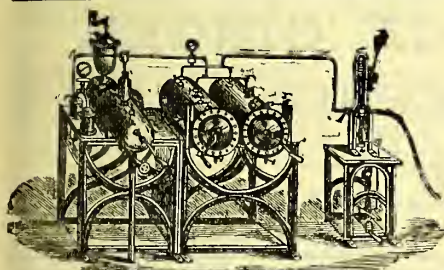
Pamphlets and Price on application. Agents appointed.

FRATELLI DE PASQUALE & CO.,*LARGO MUNIZIONE, MESSINA, SICILY,*

MANUFACTURERS, ESTABLISHED ON THE VERY GROWTH PLACE, FOR THE FINEST

ESSENTIAL OILS*Of Lemon, Bergamot, Sweet and Bitter Orange. Recently Awarded at the Exhibitions of***CALTANISSETTA, 1879**—A Gold Medal and 200 Liras for Invention of Machinery to the use of their Manufactory, and Silver Medal for Excellence of Produce.**MILAN, 1881**—A Bronze Medal for Excellence of Produce.**MELBOURNE, 1881**—A First Order of Merit for Excellence of Produce.**MESSINA, 1882**—A Gold Medal and 130 Liras for an ample set of Machines to the use of their Manufactory, and a Bronze Medal for Excellence of Produce.*A first trial order is quite sufficient to remain convinced of the Excellence of our Essences.*

Samples and all particulars may be had from our Wholesale Agents—

SAM^L. LAMBERT & CO., 137 Fenchurch Street, LONDON.

SODA WATER MACHINE COMPLETE, WITH RACK.

AND ALL REQUIREMENTS OF EITHER TRADE
SEPARATE CATALOGUES, POST FREE.**BEFORE BUYING, SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO****DAVENPORT & CO., 99^N High Holborn, LONDON.**

ALSO AGENTS FOR

HAYWARD TYLER & CO.'S MACHINERY.
BARRETT'S PATENT BOTTLES.**CHEAVIN'S FILTERS.**
WILKINSON'S PATENT BEER BOTTLES.
CROSSLEY'S AND "BISSCHOP" GAS ENGINES.**SODA WATER MACHINERY,**

ALL KINDS.

PATENT STOPPERED BOTTLES

ALL KINDS.

ICE-MAKING MACHINES,**SODA WATER & ICE**
MAKING MACHINERY

AND ALL APPLIANCES FOR THE TRADE

BY

BARNETT & FOSTER

INVENTORS & MANUFACTURERS.

NAGARA WORKS, EAGLE WHARF ROAD, LONDON, N.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE — FORWARDED FREE.

Catalogue above referred to comprises every requirement for the Chemist in the way of Manufacturing and Dispensing of all kinds of Aerated Waters.

HEINRICH HAENSEL,

Pirna, a/d. Elbe, Saxony,

MANUFACTURER OF



ESSENTIAL OILS & ESSENCES



(TWO PATENTS FOR DISCOVERIES).

SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE PATENT FOR THE METHOD OF MAKING THE

CONCENTRATED ESSENTIAL OILS,

KNOWN AS

HEINRICH HAENSEL'S PATENT ESSENTIAL OILS.

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| PATENT OIL OF LEMON ... | ... | } All 30 times stronger, bulk for bulk, than the ordinary essential oils. |
| PATENT OIL OF ORANGE PEEL ... | ... | |
| PATENT OIL OF ANGELICA, &c., &c., &c. | ... | |

The above Oils are completely soluble, and cause no cloudiness when mixed with ordinary spirits of wine.

ESSENTIA LUPULI (ESSENCE OF HOPS).

For use in Breweries in the place of Hops themselves; imparts a finer taste, and is much cheaper.

SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER

(VERY CONCENTRATED).

CONCENTRATED ESSENCES

Distilled, and easily soluble, for the preparation of all kinds of Liqueurs.

FRUIT ETHERS.

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CLAUDE RAYNAUD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DISTILLERS OF

POMADE, EXTRACT, OIL, ROSE & ORANGE FLOWER WATER, &c.

SPECIAL DISTILLATION OF

OIL LAVENDER

("Mont Blanc"),

ROSEMARY, ROSE GERANIUM, NEROLI, SPIKE, &c.

MESSRS CLAUDE RAYNAUD & CO. (Grasse), Dépôt, 16 Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris, having imported the Lavender plant from Mitcham, and giving the cultivation of it their special attention, have succeeded in producing an Oil of Lavender which is considered equal to that of Mitcham, and are now prepared to offer it in 1 kilo. tins and upwards at 12s. per lb. Our other Specialities are

EXTRACTS.—Every care is taken in manufacturing our Extracts to suit the English Market, and are superior in quality to any others. Specialities—Jockey Club, White Rose, Ess Bouquet, Wood Violet, &c.

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Shape of Bottle.
.. 10 oz., 20 oz. fluid.

N.B.—Patent concentrated unchangeable Essences: Rose, Orange, Jasmine, Tube rose, Cassia, Violet, Jonquil. We do not use Ether or Sulphur of Carbon.

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Distillers and Importers of

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SOLUBLE ESSENCES FOR AERATED WATER

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Extra Super Lemon, which is double the strength of ordinary commercial qualities.

W. J. B. & CO. caution the Trade against the so-called soluble Essences now so frequently offered for sale, which are nothing more than mere tinctures, and, although offered at lower prices, cost five or six times as much in use, whilst imparting a strong medicated flavour.

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FRENCH CREAM GUM EXTRACT,

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

For producing a head of Creamy Richness upon all kinds of Syrups, Aerated Waters, Beers, Ales, Cider, Champagne, &c., 2s. 6d. per pound.

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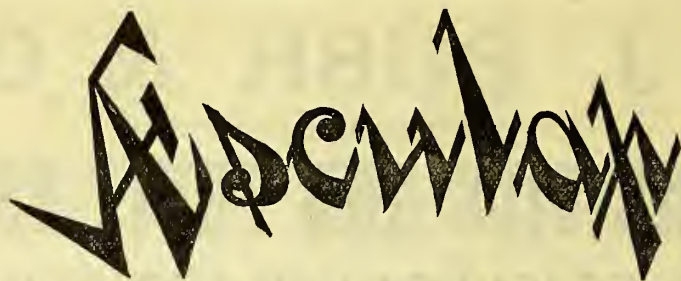
„ MYRISTICÆ ANG.

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SIR,—

IN order to keep before the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions the latest authentic researches with regard to Natural Mineral Waters, I beg to call your attention to the following references which have appeared since the issue of the pamphlet on "Æsculap."

In Dr. Sydney Ringer's "HANDBOOK OF THERAPEUTICS," 10th edition, 1883, p. 220, is the following:—

"An excellent way to administer some of these Salts (Sulphate of Soda and Magnesia) is in the form of"

*"PERHAPS, BEST OF ALL, ÆSCULAP WATER,
"in doses varying from a wine-glassful to half a tumblerful or more."*

In "THE MINERAL WATERS OF EUROPE," 1883, by Professor Tichborne and Dr. Prosser James, ÆSCULAP BITTER WATER is placed at the head of Class I. of Strong Purgatives (p. 214), as it is—

"The chief of the 'Ofen' Group"

"A mixed purgative, with well-marked antacid reactions"

"three times as rich in antacids"

"contains nearly three times as much Chloride of Sodium"

"not so unpleasant to take"

"and is free from organic impurity."

Great weight is attached to the modifying effects of the Antacids and Chloride of Sodium, as—

"These two Salts are admirably suited to reinforce the Sulphates, and the

"Mineral Waters thus constituted are remarkable for their efficacy as well

"as for their mildness."

I shall be glad to forward you a supply of circulars, descriptive pamphlets, and copies of testimonials, show-cards, &c., free of charge, on application.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

E. SAMSON,

Manager.

HONOURABLE MENTION,

International Food Exhibition, Agricultural Hall, London, October, 1880.

**HAY'S
SOLUBLE ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER**

(Guaranteed Pure and Free from Capsicum).

Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d.Highly adapted for the manufacture of *Transparent Aërated Waters*, and for all *Dietetic, Medicinal, and Pharmaceutical* purposes.**Medical Opinions on****HAY'S Soluble Essence of Ginger.**"Singulantly free from resin."—*The Lancet*."It should entirely supersede the official preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press*.**Medical Opinions on****HAY'S Ginger Champagne.**An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet*."Made by Mr. HAY, of Hull, with his well-known Soluble essence of Jamaica Ginger, takes rank as a pure, wholesome, invigorating, and non-alcoholic beverage."—*British Medical Journal*.One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market.—*Medical Press*.**HAY'S Ginger Ale.**"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.**Medical and other Opinions on the****Ginger Beer made from HAY'S Soluble Essence.**"An excellent effervescing drink."—*The Lancet*."Preferable to some wines we have tasted under the name of champagne."—*Medical Press*."Has the purest Jamaica Ginger aroma, and ought to attain great popularity."—*The Chemist and Druggist*.

The aroma is fine, the flavour delicate, and the pungency admirable, and we should be glad to see the Essence introduced into this country.

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THE COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE

Specially adapted for the Manufacture of the

FINEST GINGER ALE.

his Essence, which is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above, is strongly recommended for the manufacture of the finest Ginger Beer and Ginger Ale. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency.

Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.**HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE**

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GINGER CHAMPAGNE.

This Essence is a combination of the Finest Flavours, and imparts with the Ginger, a most exquisite Aroma.

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.**

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THE COST IN MANUFACTURE IS ABOUT ONE FARTHING PER DOZEN BOTTLES.**Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d.****HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT**

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FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
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Added in the proportion of one fluid ounce to each gallon of syrup, the soluble essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon.
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The Essence mixes well with water, and has a delicate flavour. The Lemonade made therewith has a far more delicate flavour than that generally met with.—
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CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE SOLE AGENTS,

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AND BATH BRIDGE, BRISTOL.

Retail Price, in Half Champagne Bottles, 5/6 per doz.

THIS SPARKLING, EXHILARATING, and REFRESHING DRINK, while being far more agreeable in bouquet and flavour than the FINEST CHAMPAGNE WINE, is, at the same time, unlike it, FREE from ALCOHOL.

It is strongly recommended both for Juveniles and Adults, &c., as the most Wholesome Stimulating Beverage that has hitherto been introduced and should be in every household during all seasons of the year.

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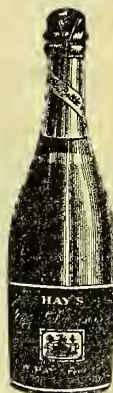
Dear Sir,—I have tried your Ginger Champagne which I find to be excellent, and I look upon it as a step in the right direction towards meeting a long felt want. Our Senior Physician, Dr. Henry Savage has also tried it, and is much pleased with it. We ought long ago to have had such a beverage, and believe that a great deal of drinking would thus have been prevented. I wish your effort much success.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
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"Carriage paid." Hampers free
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5 per cent. discount if 20 Hampers.

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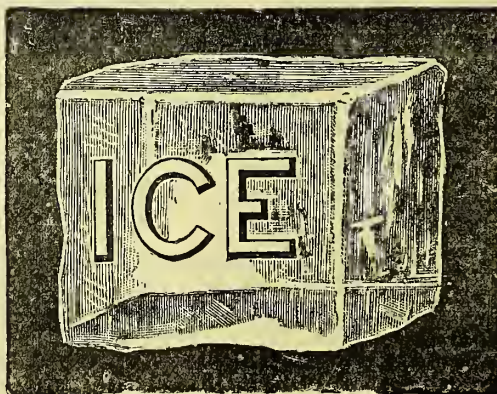
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4 or 6 in., in case, 3/6 each. 4 in. or 6 in. ditto, contracted in Ebony Case, 4/ each. If with Magnified Bore, 6/ each.

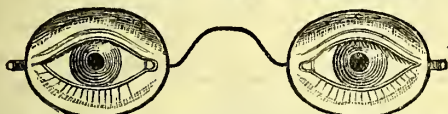
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All kinds of Thermometers and Barometers made to Order.

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Ditto Best Pebbles, 48/ per dozen.

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Ditto Stout English, 30/ per dozen. [dozen.]

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New Pattern Gold Cased Japanese Folders, will wear like gold, 60/ per

FRAMELESS FOLDERS from 8/6 per dozen.

Nickel Plated Japanese Folders, with Domed Glasses, Best Finish,

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New Illustrated Price List of Spectacles and Folders, with Trade Terms, on application.

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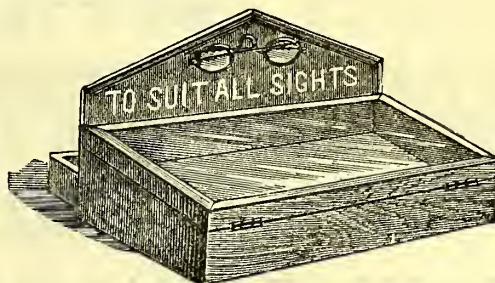
UNBREAKABLE GILT CORD, 3/ per dozen yards.

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Our £2 2s. **SHOW CASE** for the Counter, in Polished Mahogany, contains

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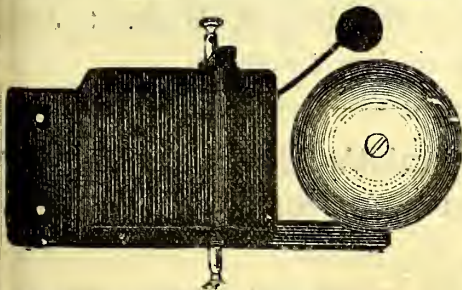
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We are now presenting this Preparation to the notice of the Medical Profession in Great Britain, with the belief that, upon a proper examination and test, they will find its virtues unequalled by any similar combination, and it will warrant their approval and endorsement.

The high favour it has met with in all the countries where it has been presented, has prompted us to introduce it in this country, and we believe Physicians will not be slow in responding to our efforts in its introduction.

Its PERMANENCY as an EMULSION, remaining indefinitely without separation or change; its PALATABLENESS, the disagreeable properties of the oil being so entirely disguised that the most delicate stomach can take and retain it; its perfect HOMOGENEOUSNESS, and the excellent results attending its use in all of the conditions for which its unexcelled components are useful, give it an enviable reputation, and the universal sanction of the Medical Profession.

We trust all Chemists will procure a small quantity of the Emulsion, or at least fill all orders they may receive for it. We herewith append the opinions of some of the prominent Physicians of London, which is certainly a guarantee of its especial virtues.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL writes, July 7, 1883 :—

... "It is palatable, and we have no doubt that many patients who have a repugnance to ordinary Cod Liver Oil would take it without difficulty."

London : 32 Keppel Street, Russell Square.

DEAR SIR,—While practising in Canada I prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil extensively, with excellent results.

Yours truly,

May 11, 1883.

W. F. CHAPPELL, M.B., M.R.C.S.E.

56 Mile End Road, E.

DEAR SIR,—... Your Emulsion has really been of great service to a little patient of mine who has suffered from bronchitis continually. Will you kindly send me one quarter-dozen per return, and I will remit P.O. for amount.

P.S.—I find that children will take it very readily.

Yours faithfully,

London, April 27, 1883.

FREDK. W. WILES, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.

4 High Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

DEAR SIR,—... Respecting the Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, I beg to state that I find it an admirable preparation, very palatable, and of excellent therapeutic effect.—Faithfully yours,

London, April 18, 1883.

ALFRED W. H. LEE, L.R.C.P.

Junior Garrick Club, London, May 11, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am only a visitor here in London, and have had no opportunity of using the sample of Scott's Emulsion you so kindly sent me, but I have regularly prescribed it in America (San Francisco), and I generally found that patients derived great benefit from its continued use, and it was always tolerated much better than the ordinary Cod Liver Oil.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. HOOD, M.D.

55 Stephen's Green, E.

I have found "Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites" of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable, and does not upset the stomach, thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration of the plain oil.

Dublin, April 5, 1883.

D. P. KENNA, L.R.C.S.I.,

Surgeon St. Vincent's Hospital

23 Cornhill, E.C., April 4, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I have tried your "Scott's Emulsion" of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in a case of rickets (very young child), totally adverse to taking any kind of medicine. His nurse tells me he takes Scott's Emulsion without any difficulty, and even pleasure (sic). I certainly think he has derived considerable advantage from it myself.

Yours truly,

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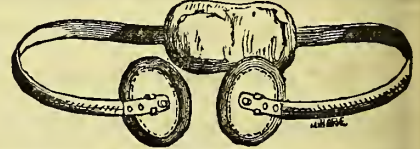
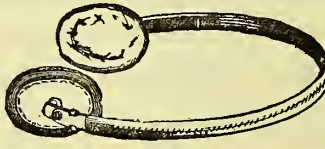
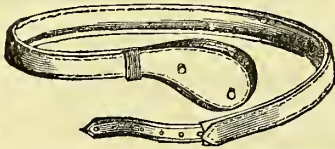
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| " " " double, Fig. 5 | " | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Moc-Main Lever, single | each | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| " " " double | " | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Coles's Expired Patent, single | " | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| " " " double | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
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|-----|---|-----|----------|--------|
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| 1. | Cotton Bags and tape under-straps .. | " " | per doz. | £0 8 0 |
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| Socks | .. | .. | .. | 0 5 6 | 0 8 6 | 0 3 10 | 0 5 0 |
| Wristbands | .. | .. | .. | 0 2 3 | — | 0 1 8 | 0 2 0 |
| Knee Stockings | .. | .. | .. | 0 16 0 | 1 5 0 | 0 9 2 | 0 12 1 |
| Belts, to draw on | .. | ..each | | 0 16 6 | — | — | 0 12 0 |

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AZADIRACHTA BARK.—An astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic in intermittent and other paroxysmal fevers.—See *India Pharm.*, pp. 53, 443-4.

COLUBRINA RECLINATA.—The decoction of the bark is greatly esteemed in the West Indies as a stomachic drink.

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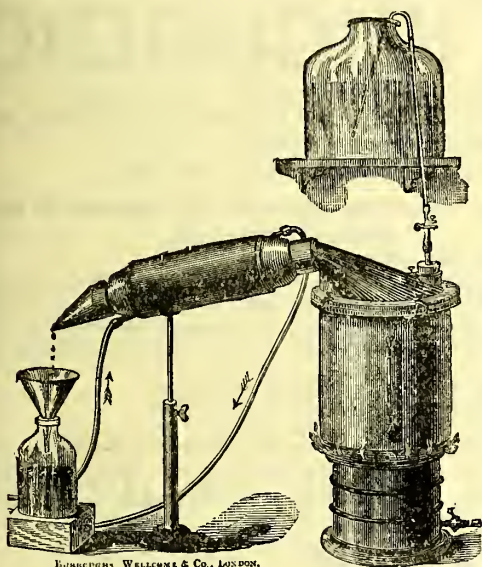
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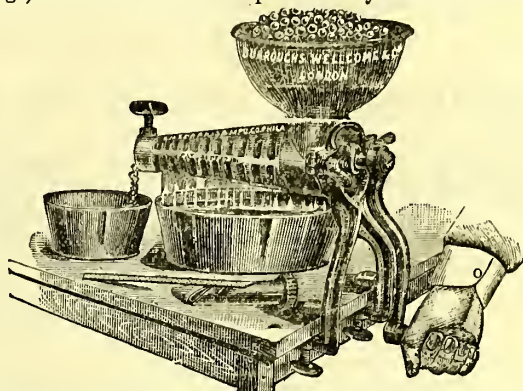
Many improvements have been made in this Still, which adapt it better to Pharmaceutical wants than the still which was first presented to the profession.—See *American Journal of Pharmacy*, January, 1878. The Still shown in the cut is the NEW FORM, the Still body holding over three gallons; the CONDENSER has seven straight tubes surrounded with the cold water introduced by a rubber tube from a hydrant or bucket of water placed higher than the Still, and carried off as it becomes warmed by another tube as indicated by the arrows. BY THE SIPHON ARRANGEMENT SHOWN IN THE CUT, it is possible to feed the Still from a reservoir, whilst distillation is in progress, thus using a three-gallon Still where a much larger one would have been necessary.

The Still may be set into a kettle partly filled with water and thus used as a WATER BATH, or a shallow dish with flat rim which accompanies the Still may be placed between the two brass ring bands and clamped securely, as explained in article published in May (1879) number of *American Journal of Pharmacy*.

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Specially adapted for Coarse and Fibrous Drugs.

The principle upon which the Press operates is, that the drug is acted upon in a continuous thin layer, which is forced forward by each revolution of the screw into smaller and smaller space, the leverage yielding a force so powerful as to extract almost the entire moisture, delivering the residue of suitable drugs with almost crisp dryness, and, as experience has shown, it saves a greater amount of Tincture (very important in the case of Tincture of Opium and other expensive drugs) than even the most powerful Hydraulic Press. So



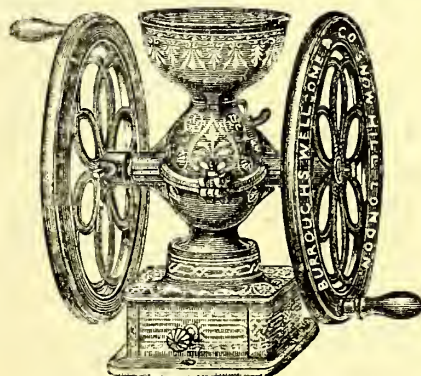
thorough is its action in this respect that the *Chemists' Journal* has humourously remarked of it that "it will almost squeeze blood out of a turnip." One firm informs us that they have saved at least £20 more in three months, by the use of this Press, than they could secure by using any other. The working of this Press being continuous, either small or very large quantities may be operated upon at one time, and much more rapidly than in any other form of apparatus.

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Constructed on an improved principle, the cutters being easily removable for inspection, or for cleaning. It may be regulated to grind to any degree of fineness or coarseness, by simply turning a single thumbscrew. It is adapted to almost any dry pulverizable substance; it works rapidly, and is economical. Professor MAICH, one of the highest American authorities on pharmacy, says that "it is the best drug mill that has yet been devised. It is intended to displace the use of the mortar for general purposes in pulverizing drugs."



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THE NEW "A 1" COD LIVER OIL.—SEASON 1884.

The New Oil, which is still arriving from our factory in Norway, is of the choicest quality—the FLAVOUR, COLOUR, and BOUQUET being everything to be desired.

Its WINTER-KEEPING PROPERTIES MAY BE RELIED UPON—freedom from indigestible fatty acids has for some years past been a distinctive feature of the "A 1" Oil. As Makers, we guarantee its ABSOLUTE PURITY.

The Livers are small but much fatter than last year, and *although stormy weather has prevailed since we reduced the price*, we are still able to offer it at 13s. 6d. PER GALLON, IN WINCHESTER QUARTS, TO A/C.

The following letter just received from the United States will, we think, be read with interest by our customers:—
To Messrs. SOUTHALL, BROS. & BARCLAY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 11th, 1884.
GENTLEMEN,—I am desirous of knowing from you the price of your "A 1" Cod Liver Oil. While in England some time ago, I came across some of your "A 1" Oil, and it was splendid. There is no such Oil in this Country, so far as I have discovered yet; the article we get is far from satisfactory.
Yours faithfully,
R. J. PARKIN.

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The "En Norsk Fisker" Labels, in Colours, are sold at 2/6 per 100.

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See "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," December 15th, 1874.

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Consist of small (SQUARE) discs, impregnated with a definite proportion of alkaloids, &c.
Issued in Tubes of 25 Discs, price 2s. 6d.

The chief feature of these Discs is their instant solubility, by which hypodermic solutions can be immediately obtained of uniform and reliable strength; they keep good for an unlimited period in their dry state, and are extremely portable.

DISCS FOR OPHTHALMIC USE.

Comprise minute (ROUND) discs, impregnated with a definite proportion of alkaloids, &c.
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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Advertising firms will please remember that we shall send copies of our next number (May 15) to all the best pharmacists and drug-importing houses in the United States and Canada.



Mr. Peter Squire died on the 6th inst., at the age of 86.

Dr. Alex. Hunter, of Edinburgh, sends us an interesting article (page 156) on the "Bog Myrtle and its Uses," which seem to be numerous and varied.

At the Calcutta Exhibition 3,142 awards have been given to 2,500 exhibitors. A list of the chief awards for drug and chemical exhibits is published on page 161.

The conditions on which prizes of 700*l.* and 300*l.* are offered for new temperance drinks are printed on page 173.

The Medical Acts Amendment Bill has passed the House of Lords.

The Lord President of the Privy Council has refused to amend the Bill in the sense desired by the Pharmaceutical Society as regards the Pharmacopœia Committee.

We publish an almost verbatim report of the discussion in the House of Commons on Mr. Warton's Patent Medicines Bill, which was negatived without a division. Mr. Mundella has since informed Mr. Warton that the Privy Council's Bill dealing with the subject will be introduced into the House of Lords after Easter.

An ethical question in regard to copies of prescriptions crops up in our Correspondence section, and most chemists will be interested in the half score of opinions with which we have been favoured from representative pharmacists throughout the country.

We are obliged to suspend the publication of our "Druggists' Lawyer" for this month. Next month the legal relationships of employers and assistants will be treated.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PHARMACY ACT.

At the Peterborough Police Court, on April 9, the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain prosecuted Henry Bellamy, hawker in drugs, for selling poisons, he not being a duly-qualified chemist. Evidence was given showing that defendant was in the habit of travelling about with what appeared to be a showman's caravan, but which was in reality a thorough chemist's shop, all kinds of potions, lotions, and poisons being there for sale. Owing to numerous complaints from chemists in the neighbourhood, Mr. A. Wright, assistant secretary to the Chemists and Druggists' Trade Association of Great Britain, visited the caravan and purchased poisons. The label bore the name of Arthur Carlton, Long Causeway, Peterborough, and he informed the magistrates that the travelling chemist's shop belonged to him, and that the defendant was simply a paid servant, receiving salary and commission. After a long legal argument the magistrates said they were bound to convict the defendant, but, as defendant might have acted through ignorance, he would only be fined 6*s.*, in addition to the whole of the costs.

In the Edmonton County Court on April 10, before Mr. Abdy, the Pharmaceutical Society sought to recover two penalties of 5*l.* each from two persons, named respectively May, of High Street, Ponder's End, and Blyther, of Lower Tottenham, for illegally selling poison and exhibiting the title of chemist, their names not being on the register. Mr. Avery appeared for May. Blyther did not appear and was not represented. The evidence showed that prescriptions were made up and mixtures sold by defendants, and that they were not registered. One mixture supplied by Blyther was analysed by Mr. Hailes, assistant to Dr. Redwood, the county analyst, and found to contain a considerable quantity of strychnine. Mr. Wallace, barrister, who represented the Pharmaceutical Society, pressed for the full penalties and costs on the higher scale, stating that the Society was put to great expense in carrying out the prosecutions, and that the penalties went to the Treasury. Mr. Avery, while admitting that there had been a breach of the Act of Parliament on the part of his client, said, although he was not a registered chemist, he had been a compounder in the army and held some high testimonials. He therefore asked that only one penalty should be enforced. The judge said the proceedings were adopted for the protection of the public, and gave judgment for 10*l.* and costs on the higher scale against both defendants.

WHITE BIRCH-BARK OIL, which gives to Russia leather its peculiar aromatic and lasting qualities, when dissolved in alcohol is said to be excellent for preserving and water-proofing fabrics. It renders them acid and insect proof, and does not destroy the pliability of the fabric.

FRATERNITY.—A despatch from Portland, Ind., says:—"A druggist named Dillon, at Dunkirk, this county, was, on March 20, shot and killed by P. H. Hartford, also a druggist. Dillon, having threatened to kill Hartford, entered the latter's store, when Hartford fired, killing Dillon instantly. Hartford was arrested, and placed in jail.—*Weekly Drug News.*"

BOGUS CUBEBS.—In a parcel of 19 bags of cubebs consigned to Messrs. J. Domerque & Co., of New York, 5 were found to contain genuine cubebs mixed with other berries, while 14 bags were wholly composed of false berries. These were seized by the Government, and henceforth a close inspection of cubebs when imported will be the result.

Pharmacalia.

AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF CINCHONA BARK.

THE last evening meeting of the session at Bloomsbury Square was marked by a most animated discussion on a paper by Professor Redwood, on "Aqueous Extraction of Cinchona Bark." The communication itself was read with great deliberation, but the reply on the whole question was remarkably effective, and displayed an amount of vigour which the previous statement had led no one to anticipate. The continuous experiments of the Professor, made with a view of ascertaining the best mode of preparing Cinchona Bark, have induced him to propose a very different formula from that at present given in the British Pharmacopœia. Though the alkaloids are the powerfully active constituents, neither the medical profession nor experienced pharmacists have been content to produce these alone in therapeutical preparations of Cinchona. Where water is exclusively used for extraction, a great part of the most valuable constituents of the bark operated on is left in the marc, the menstruum employed being incapable of dissolving them and holding them in solution. The official process, allowing for faults of manipulation, cannot be defended as good and satisfactory. The Professor expressed his regret that, while many operators condemned the directions ordered for the *Extractum cinchonæ liquidum*, none had come forward to suggest any practical improvement in the formula.

In default of such information, he had himself investigated the matter, and had arrived at the following conclusions:—

- (1) The red, or succirubra, bark was the most suitable.
- (2) Water should be the extracting medium, an acid being used to render the active medicinal constituents soluble in this menstruum.
- (3) The alkaloids should be exhausted, together with such other constituents of the bark as should be deemed of value.
- (4) The liquid extract should contain 5 per cent. of mixed alkaloids.
- (5) The liquid extract should admit of dilution without turbidity, and when reduced to dryness should still be soluble.

To accomplish these ends, the following formula was suggested:—

Extract of Red Cinchona.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|----|----|-----------|
| Red cinchona bark in No. 60 powder | .. | .. | .. | 1 lb. |
| Distilled water | .. | .. | .. | 4 pints |
| Hydrochloric acid | .. | .. | .. | ½ fl. oz. |

Mix and macerate at 180° Fahr. for four hours, stirring frequently, and replacing the water that evaporates; cool; transfer to a percolator, and, when the liquid ceases to pass, carefully introduce distilled water over the surface of the solid matter in the percolator, and continue to percolate slowly until 10 pints of liquid have passed, or it is found that what is passing has ceased to give a precipitate on the addition to it of an excess of liquor sodæ.

Evaporate the percolated liquid, at the heat of a water-bath, until reduced to 1 pint. Let it cool; then add 3 pints of distilled water; stir while a precipitate is forming; separate the precipitate by filtration; well wash the filter and its contents with distilled water; evaporate the whole of the filtered liquid at a temperature not exceeding 180° Fahr. to a syrupy consistence, and dry this either in thin laminae on the surface of glass, or in thicker masses by exposing it in shallow dishes in a drying closet.

Dissolve 20 grains of this extract in 1 fluid oz. of distilled water, and add 3 fluid drachms of liquor sodæ. Mix thoroughly, and let it stand for twelve hours that the pre-

cipitate may subside. Collect the precipitate on a filter, wash it with distilled water, and when it has drained transfer it to a dish and dry it at 212° Fahr. Its weight multiplied by five will represent the percentage of total alkaloids in the extract.

Liquid Extract of Red Cinchona.

Take of

| | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Extract of red cinchona, as much as contains of | | | | | |
| total alkaloids | .. | .. | .. | .. | 437.5 grains |
| Distilled water | .. | .. | .. | .. | A sufficiency |
| Rectified spirit | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 fl. oz. |

Dissolve the extract with the aid of a gentle heat in 12 oz. of the water, when cold add the spirit, make up the volume to 20 fl. oz. by further addition of water, and filter.

The object contemplated was to produce a liquid extract of known and uniform alkaloidal strength, not devoid of aromatic flavour or astringency, but free from inert matter and from Quinovin—a term generally used for a bitter, amorphous extractive matter, capable of being taken out from cinchona barks, and which, after concentration, was precipitated by dilution.

The small quantity of hydrochloric acid used was deemed by the Professor sufficient to ensure the entire removal of the alkaloids from barks of average, and even more than average quality.

The position assumed by Professor Redwood with regard to the introduction of a new formula, and the change from opinions formerly expressed on the subject of cinchona, were severely criticised by the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. Mr. Giles said a good word for "the much-abused old liquid extract," which, whatever its defects, had gained the confidence of the medical profession. The reason was that the bark contained constituents of very great value which were not alkaloids, and what was wanted was preparation of bark.

While Dr. Paul considered that the use of hydrochloric acid in preparing liquid extract was decidedly objectionable Mr. Giles contended that it was an important advance in the process.

Late in the evening—for the discussion was of the liveliest description—Professor Redwood rose to reply. It was a strong answer; the deliberate utterance and hesitation which characterised his reading disappeared completely, the point were taken up with neatness and ability, and, beyond doubt, he remained master of the situation.

* *

TAPIOCA.

All pharmacists are familiar with the appearance and large granular masses of tapioca. The late Dr. Seeman was of opinion that its peculiar lumpy form was due to the action of a peculiar kind of wood used in the preparation of the starch. Mr. James Collins, to whom this was mentioned, thought the explanation rather unlikely, and believed the agglomeration and alteration was owing to the starch being partially changed into dextrine. While in the East he tried to clear up the matter, and at first with little success. He witnessed part of the process of preparing gambier and sago. In both cases wooden and iron stirrers were employed; the first were of different kinds, no particular preference being given to any one sort, and the latter were most esteemed.

In Malacca he saw the whole process relating to tapioca, from the fresh root stock to the finished product as packed for market. Arriving at the manufactory, there were driving-bands above the visitors' heads, streams of water flowing in every direction, glowing fires, and a hive of very scantily-clad Chinese. Drovers of these coolies came from the fields, with baskets slung on poles filled with fresh roots stocks.

These were washed in tubs in a constant stream of water, and then peeled like turnips. Next they were sliced in one machine and pulped in another. The pulp was removed in cane baskets to strainers, large wooden frames with calico bottoms. Above these, tanks giving off a powerful stream of water impinged upon the pulp, a sifting motion being communicated to the strainer. As the starch became washed out it was received into inclined troughs, and whilst in a state of suspension run into settling-vats.

There it was stirred and washed, and while moist was removed to the drying-room. Two kinds of tapioca are prepared. The flour is made by heating slightly by fires placed underneath; it is constantly stirred, and turned over with iron shovels to prevent agglutination and ensure equal drying.

Granular tapioca is made as follows:—A long range of *quallies*, or small iron shallow pans, are slightly tilted forward on ledges of brickwork, and heated with a wood fire. Each operator has a quallie and fire to himself. Taking a quantity of damp starch, he stirs it round and round with an iron shovel, and the heat is sufficient to cause the tapioca to become agglutinated together in small masses, and coated with dextrine. This was done with great skill, and with an open fire. On further inquiry, Mr. Collins found that wooden stirrers were never used but from motives of economy when iron could not be afforded.

* *

THE MANUFACTURE OF FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

In all investigation, whether of chemical or any other scientific nature, one has to be very careful in accepting statements and weighing evidence.

The late examination of Professor Miller's effects showed a good instance of a too-ready acceptance of supposed facts based on insufficient evidence. Nearly all the specimens of the rarer alkaloids were found to be simply Calcium salts which had crystallised out during the extracting process.

At a recent discussion of the time-honoured subject of the Origin of Man, alarming, though curious, revelations were made on frauds committed on the scientific world by the manufacture of flint implements. Mr. Callard had to tell the members of the Victoria Institute how he and his friend, Dr. Southall, went to the Valley of the Somme and saw the proofs of the antiquity of the human species manufactured on the spot. The workman confessed to some hundreds which he had supplied when wanted. The two went in company to the gravels about twenty-eight miles from St. Acheul, where M. Boucher de Perthes obtained his celebrated collection: the men there were themselves totally deceived by the sham flint implement. Other pits and many museums were visited, and in no single instance could they find conclusive evidence that any geologist of note had with his own hands come upon a discovery. So long as a reward was offered the supply continued; but no sooner was the honorarium withdrawn than the ungrateful earth had no more secrets to reveal.

Aloes.

It has been suggested as explaining the change which takes place in keeping certain sorts of aloes, and referred to last month in the article, p. 114, under 'West Indian (Barbados) Varieties,' that it is caused by the crystallisation of the aloin. The aloes as imported in boxes (generally Curaçoa), and described by the author as "dark brown," has more of a black bottle-glass character, not unlike the Cape variety, except in tint, and the change (opacity) may be observed gradually extending from the outside of the box to the centre. Under the microscope quite a granular appearance is observed, when the bright liver colour is attained, which may be still better examined by polarised light. The lower price paid as imported is understood to do no more than recoup the purchaser for risk and interest on capital during the process of improvement.

The Pharmaceutical Council.

At the meeting of the Council on April 2 the members absent were Messrs. Squire and Woolley. Mr. M. Car-teighe, president, was in the chair.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

The Secretary reported that all the retiring members of the Council had signified their willingness to serve again if elected. The following had also been proposed:—

Baldock, John Henry, 3 High Street, South Norwood, S.E.
Dyer, William, 1 Corn Market, Halifax.
Shapley, Charles, 11 Strand, Torquay.
Young, John Rymer, 42 Sankey Street, Warrington.

Allen, Charles Bowen, 3 Manchester Terrace, Kilburn, N.W.
Pickering, Atkinson, 45 Lowgate, Hull.

The two last-named are not willing to accept office if elected.

THE REGISTER.

The names of Thomas Williams, 1 Cleveland Villa, North-eote Road, Clapham Junction, London, S.W., and Alfred Yeatman, Chagford, Devon, were restored to the register, and that of Richard Lewis, of Llansaintffraid, Montgomeryshire, was added thereunto.

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

One grant of 15*l.*, three of 10*l.* each, and one of 5*l.* were voted. One other application was deferred for further information, and four others were not entertained.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The reports of the professors and demonstrators of the School of Pharmacy for the past half session were received, and the following awards, recommended by the professors, were agreed to:—

THE FIVE MONTHS' COURSE.

Chemistry and Pharmacy.

| | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|
| Bronze medal .. | .. | Fraser McDiarmid |
| Certificate of merit | .. | Ernest John Eastes |
| " " | .. | Robert Wynne Chas. Pierce |
| " " | .. | Frederick Edward Johnson |
| " " | .. | George Frederic Callaway |

Botany and Materia Medica.

| | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------------------|
| Bronze medal .. | .. | Fraser McDiarmid |
| Certificate of merit | .. | Ernest John Eastes |
| " " | .. | Frederick Edwd. Johnson |
| " " | .. | Richard Henry Norman |
| " " | .. | Josiah William Steward |
| " " | .. | Robert Roberts |
| " " | .. | Robert Wynne Chas. Pierce |
| " " | .. | Ernest Haworth Earle |
| " " | .. | Albert Wilson |

THE NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

After a discussion in and out of Committee, the Council agreed to a proposal which was submitted to purchase premises for the North British branch of the Society at 36 York Place, Edinburgh. A condition made by the vendors was that no lettering or signboard should be affixed to the walls of the house for a period of ten years.

PHARMACISTS AND THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

The following correspondence was read:—

[Copy.]

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,
17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.,
March 17, 1884.

C. Lemnox Peel, Esq., C.B.,

Privy Council Office,

Whitehall, S.W.

Medical Acts Amendment Bill.

DEAR SIR,—On the 12th of April last, I ventured to call the attention of the Lord President to the provisions of the above Bill in so far as they

relate to the preparation and revision of the British Pharmacopœia, and a memorial on the subject from the Council of this Society was subsequently addressed to the Privy Council.

I now beg leave to inquire, on behalf of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, if it is the intention of the Lord President to include among the amendments, which I understand are to be moved in the Committee on the Bill in the House of Lords, one providing for the formation of a Pharmacopœia Committee including pharmaceutical chemists as well as medical practitioners.

I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. CARTEIGHE,
President.

[Copy.]

Privy Council Office, Whitehall,

19th March, 1884.

SIR,—I have submitted to the Lord President of the Council your letter of the 17th inst., and I am to state, for the information of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, that his Lordship regrets that he does not see his way to amend the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, in the manner suggested by you, by inserting a clause providing for the formation of a Pharmacopœia Committee including pharmaceutical chemists as well as medical practitioners.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. L. PEEL.

On the motion of Mr. HAMPSON, seconded by Mr. SYMES, it was unanimously resolved:

That this Council observes that the Medical Acts Amendment Bill, now in the House of Lords, contains no provision by which the Pharmaceutical Society or British pharmacists shall be officially recognised and empowered to prepare and revise the future editions of the British Pharmacopœia, and recommends that the Law and Parliamentary Committee be authorised to take such steps as they may think fit to remedy this omission.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE Council met on the 2nd instant. Present:—The President (Mr James E. Brunker, M.A.), Messrs. Allen, J. Evans Grindley, Hayes, Dr. Montgomery, Sir George Owens, Simpson, Professors Tichborne and Wells, of Dublin; Mr. Doran, Bray; Dr. Whitaker and Messrs. Payne and Pring, of Belfast; Mr. McIlwaine, Newry; and Mr. Minchin, Athy.

At the suggestion of the PRESIDENT the standing orders were suspended, and Sir GEORGE OWENS moved, and Mr. PRING seconded, a resolution of deep sympathy with the Queen and the Duchess of Albany on the death of Prince Leopold.

Mr. ALLEN moved, pursuant to notice, that "Candidates for the Society's licence shall give satisfactory proof of having attained the age of twenty-one years." At present the Certificate Committee had no power to demand proof of that description, although they could require proofs from the candidate that he had attended chemical lectures and spent two years at practical pharmacy. It had been found that one young gentleman had passed the examination for the licence who was not twenty-one years of age.

Mr. PAYNE seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT said the next business was the report of the Pharmacy Act Amendment Committee, which had been printed, and was in the hands of every member. The Registrar would read it, and it could be discussed paragraph by paragraph. He (the President) supposed they had all seen the fate of the Bill promoted by the English Pharmaceutical Society—that the Government had declined to take up any portion of it excepting that relating to the sale of poisons.

Mr. F. FENNEL then read the report. Clause 1 referred to the right preserved by section 31 of the Pharmacy Act (Ireland) Act to "Chemists and Druggists," who were practising as such in Ireland upon their own account, to continue their business, which carried with it the right to sell scheduled poisons; and recommended that power should be given to the Society to require all *bonâ-fide* chemists and druggists who had been in business on their own account on or before January 1, 1884, to apply to the Council to have their names registered, such persons to pay a registration fee of three guineas, and to be styled "Registered Druggists."

Agreed to.

Clause 2 recited that there were small towns and villages in Ireland where a highly-educated pharmacist could not earn a livelihood, but where persons of proved intelligence

and education, as retailers of drugs and poisons for veterinary and household purposes, were required; and recommended:—(A) That the Council should have power to hold examinations at stated periods for such persons, who, on passing such examinations and paying a fee of three guineas should be entered on the registry of "Registered Druggists." (B) That such persons should be examined with respect to their knowledge of the English language, arithmetic, and elementary chemistry, and should have a practical knowledge of, and be able to distinguish by their appearance and by suitable tests, the various drugs and poisons or poisonous substances in general sale. The rules affecting the examinations to be approved of by the Lord-Lieutenant in Council.

Mr. PAYNE moved that clause 2 be omitted altogether from the report. The apothecaries of the past had carried the compounding of medicines to the satisfaction of the public. The only drawback was that there was not enough of them. They merged into medical practitioners, and the profession of pharmacists was created to meet the want that was found to exist. He objected altogether to the creation of a third grade. If a grade of registered druggists was created and perpetuated they would have fifty times more illicit compounding than went on at present. The public would not distinguish between the registered pharmaceutical chemist and the other grades at all.

Mr. DORAN seconded the motion. The establishment of the proposed new grade would lead to no end of litigation and to prosecutions for which the Society would have to find funds. It would also prevent young men from coming for the Society's final examination; they would not go for the final examination if the recommendation should become law.

Mr. GRINDLEY said his hostility to the proposal and consideration continued as pronounced as ever it had been. He disputed the dearth of pharmaceutical chemists which had been put forward, and said that every quarter they were passing new pharmaceutical chemists, and they should be content to proceed as they were doing.

Mr. MINCHIN also opposed the clause.

Dr. WHITAKER said that when the apothecaries of Ireland had the sale of these matters entirely in their hands they were urged to cease being medical men, and to devote themselves entirely to the sale of drugs and medicines. They refused to do so, and the result was that the Government took the matter into their own hands, and passed the Act under which pharmaceutical chemists existed. The Council ought, therefore, to take care that the public were not left without the accommodation they required. There were many towns which had no druggist. And in places where a pharmaceutical chemist could not exist, it was absolutely necessary to provide some means by which the farmers of the surrounding districts could get corrosive sublimate, arsenic or any other thing of the sort that they wanted.

Mr. WELLS believed it would be a great pity to make the proposed grade. Out of 200 licentiates he had ascertained that 160 were totally opposed to it. If the clause were carried two members of the Council would resign, and several members of the Society would cease to subscribe to it, and if that went on they would soon have no Pharmaceutical Society at all.

Dr. MONTGOMERY was under the impression that the Council had already agreed to the principle embodied in the clause.

Mr. DORAN: Only by a majority of one.

Mr. HAYES supported the clause.

Professor TICHBORNE, after remarking that there was something to be said for the clause, added that, in his opinion, it was the original intention of the framers of the Act that the sale of poisons should be kept entirely in the hands of qualified men. At the same time, it would be absurd to pass a law that it would be impracticable to carry out. But, if they passed the clause as it stood, it would tend to create a large body of men in towns where there was great competition, and it would not be long before they would be at their hands at compounding. He, therefore, proposed the following amendment:—

That it is desirable that the Council should seek powers to register persons for the sale of poisons in any post town in Ireland where it is proved that there is no qualified man keeping open shop, and that candidates for the licence as registered druggists should pass a prescribed examination.

This proposal, he thought, would meet the difficulty, for it avoided laying down the principle that it was desirable to create a new grade, and only made an arrangement to meet an emergency. At the same time, they would reserve protection for their own licentiates.

The amendment was not seconded.

The PRESIDENT said this question had been for some years before the Council, and they had almost all made up their minds upon it. Ever since he became a member of the Council he had felt strongly that a necessity existed for some such grade. Very small numbers of young men were coming up for their final examinations. In Ireland, omitting the towns of large population, there were about 250 towns, having a population of from 1,000 to 2,500, and it was in these and the districts surrounding them that the necessity for the proposed grade was felt. It would be cruel to an educated man to fix him in some of those villages. It was quite within the power of the majority of the Council now to alter the decision that they came to not later than two months ago, but it would place them in a false position before the Government. There had been no public expression of feeling against this proposal from members of the Society outside the Council.

Mr. WELLS said the Lord-Lieutenant had received a memorial against the proposal, signed by over 150 members of the Society, including ten members of the Council.

Mr. PAYNE said the plan of having an optional power would work most unsatisfactorily, because the constitution of the Council changed every two or three years, and the course which the majority of one year might decide on might be reversed by that of another.

The motion of Mr. Payne for the rejection of the clause was then put, and carried by a majority.

The remaining clauses of the report were then proceeded with.

Clause 3 recommended that it should be made unlawful for any, save registered druggists, medical practitioners, pharmaceutical chemists, and apothecaries, to sell patent drugs or poisons.

Agreed to.

Clause 4 recommended that it should be made unlawful for any registered druggist to keep open shop for the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of medical prescriptions.

Agreed to.

Clause 5 recommended that all registered druggists should pay an annual fee of 5s. to the treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society; that on or before March 15 in each year a list of those who had paid should be forwarded to the Inspector of Weights and Measures in each constabulary district, and that he should prosecute infringements of the law, and be entitled to one-third of the penalty on each conviction.

Agreed to.

Clause 6 recommended that penalties for the infringement of the proposed enactment should be the same as, and recoverable in the same way as under the Pharmacy Act.

Agreed to.

Clause 7 recommended that the word "person" in section 30 of the Pharmacy (Ireland) Act should be made to apply to all persons or association of persons keeping open shop, and that each individual should be required to be duly qualified.

The PRESIDENT remarked that from what had happened with the English Bill he did not think there was much chance of that recommendation being included in a new Bill.

Mr. WELLS: Perhaps the Government may do for us what they would not do for the Society at the other side.

The clause was agreed to.

Clause 8 recommended in reference to the sale of patent and proprietary medicines containing poisonous ingredients, that a specification of the poisonous contents and the quantity of same should be printed on the label or wrapper; that the word "poison" should be printed on the various labels and wrappers, together with the name and address of the first seller; that the sale of such articles should be confined to legally-qualified persons; and that persons convicted of contravening these regulations should be subjected to a penalty of 5l. for the first offence, and of 10l. for each subsequent offence: the seller so convicted to have power to recover from the owner of the medicine the amount of the penalty and costs, on proof that the article had been sold in the same condition in which it had been received. Agreed to.

Clause 9 recommended that a pharmaceutical chemist or apothecary, keeping more than one open shop for the sale of poisons or medical prescriptions, should employ in the shop in which he was not engaged a person who would himself be duly qualified.

Agreed to.

Clause 10 recommended that the proprietors of shops for the sale of poisons and the compounding of prescriptions should be obliged to furnish on application, in writing, their names, addresses, and qualifications to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, under a penalty of 5l. for each day of default; and that any person selling in the shop during such default shall be liable to a penalty of 5l. for each offence.

Agreed to.

Clause 11 recommended that any person fraudulently procuring himself to be registered, and anyone aiding or abetting him, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months.

Agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. PAYNE, seconded by Mr. GRINDLEY, the recommendations, as amended, were adopted and ordered to be printed, and copies sent to the Chief Secretary and to the Irish Members of Parliament.

Some other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Metropolitan Reports.

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.—The Exhibition will be opened by the President, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on Thursday, May 8, at 3 P.M.

TRADE ASSOCIATION.—The Marlborough Street and Victoria Park Club consists of employes of the firm of Messrs. G. B. Kent & Sons, of 11 Great Marlborough Street and Victoria Park. The subscription is one shilling, and entitles its members to admission to entertainments given on the second and fourth Saturday each month during the winter, with the privilege of introducing two friends. Three entertainments have already been given with success. The school-rooms, which contain about 300 people, are well filled, and are kindly lent by the vicar of St. John, Bethnal Green, who has presided on each occasion.

SOIRÉE.—The employes of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Farries, assisted by a few friends, gave a *soirée musicale* at the Masons' Hotel, Coleman Street, on March 20. Mr. Webb, chief cashier, arranged the programme with great success. The palm of the evening was awarded by the audience to a violin solo by Miss E. Hardy, who was accompanied by the chairman, Mr. Julius Cyriax. The singing of Miss Minnie Harris, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Childs was greatly applauded. A reading, "Recollections of Salt Lake City," by Mr. C. W. White, foreign traveller for the firm, gave a strong flavour of fun to the proceedings. Mr. White informed his audience that some of the shops in this attractive city would do credit to Regent Street, and that one of the principal ones, known as Zion's Co-operative Store, with its motto over the door of "Holiness to the Lord," buy their drugs from B. B. C. & F., and would, therefore, never fail. Two sons of the chairman, Masters Edgar and Rudolf Cyriax, played pianoforte solos.

THE TRAINING OF NURSES AT THE LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—On April 5 a new wing of the London Homoeopathic Hospital was opened by Lady Ebury, when a fashionable company assembled, and a concert, bazaar, and an exhibition of interesting objects were held. Major Vaughan Morgan, the honorary treasurer of the hospital, explained that the new wing had been built especially as a home for an increased number of nurses. It had cost about 4,000l., towards which they had about 1,000l. in hand. They considered this investment would be a permanent financial benefit to the hospital. They had found that ten efficient nurses could earn a profit to the hospital of 300l. a-year; with this new wing they would be able accommodate sixty nurses. Among the firms who exhibited apparatus and dietetic preparations may be named Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, Mr. J. Orme, Messrs. F. Darton & Co., Messrs. Lynch & Co., Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Messrs. Loefflund & Co., &c.

TELEPHONE DISPUTE.—Messrs. Hovenden, of Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C., were sued at the Shoreditch County Court, by the United Telephone Company, for 40*l.*, the charge in advance, for two telephonic points. The company had fitted up two telephones for the defendants, who had signed the usual stamped agreement to pay 40*l.* in advance, for twelve months' rent for the two connections. The answer of the defendants was that they asked to have a "private wire," connecting their Berners Street and City Road establishments, but were advised that the cost of this, 35*l.* a year, would not be so good an expenditure as 40*l.* for two connections with the Exchange centres, whereby the plaintiffs would have all the advantages of a private wire and connection with the subscribers. The telephones were fixed, and the plaintiffs found that they had not got what they wanted, for they were "switched off" before they could complete their communications; hence they refused to pay. A verdict was given for the plaintiffs, but the judge said that the defendants had cause for action, if they had not got what they had bargained for.

Provincial Reports.

GOSPORT.

SUICIDE BY CARBOLIC ACID.—On April 5 Emily Watch, wife of a labourer, committed suicide by swallowing carbolie acid, which she purchased of Mr. Wm. B. Smith, chemist, Stoke Road, for disinfecting purposes. The woman had been confined in a lunatic asylum in 1881. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

HALIFAX.

At the March meeting of the Halifax Chemists' Association it was resolved that a copy of the following resolution be sent to the Pharmaceutical Society:—

Proposed by Mr. William Dyer, pharmaceutical chemist, seconded by Mr. Benjamin Shaw, pharmaceutical chemist, and carried unanimously,

That the many misadventures through the use of patent secret remedies which contain scheduled poisons strongly suggest the urgency of new legislation respecting such remedies, whereby the presence of such poisons shall always be indicated by the makers thereof, and the sale of the articles containing them restricted to those who, for the protection of the public, are alone qualified by training and examination to deal therein.

Furthermore, that the action of the Pharmaceutical Society in seeking an amended Pharmacy Act deserves general support, and this Association respectfully expresses its earnest hope that, should Parliament confer enlarged powers on the Society, the Council will exert those powers with *much greater vigilance and energy* than has marked their dealings in the past with those persons who have infringed the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of 1868.

HULL.

AMMONIA SOLD IN MISTAKE FOR SPIRITS OF NITRE.—In December last Thomas Karnon, labourer, and his wife had colds, and he went to the shop of Mr. Price, druggist, Witham, Hull, for an ounce of sweet nitre. He was served with a liquid which he expected was nitre, by, it was alleged, a young man named William Henry Poole, an assistant; on returning home, he took a large portion, his wife taking the remainder. They were immediately afterwards taken ill, and a doctor sent for, who found them suffering from the effects of an irritant poison. It was then found that they had taken ammonia. Mrs. Karnon soon recovered, but the husband lingered until March 2, when he died. An inquest was held on March 19, at which medical evidence was given to the effect that death resulted from starvation, caused by the closing of the gullet and the ulcerated state of the stomach, which condition was produced by the ammonia. No food could pass down the throat, and life was continued by injecting beef tea and similar nourishment. Poole, the assistant, who said he was now living at 5 Ainsworth Street, Tong Road, New Wortley, Leeds, gave evidence, after being cautioned. He stated that he did not remember serving deceased. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure," and expressed the opinion that Poole served deceased with ammonia by mistake for sweet nitre.

KINGSBRIDGE.

THE PRICE OF LIGHT.—The Kingsbridge Gas Company has been led to reduce the price of gas from 5*s.* per 1,000 feet to 4*s.* 2*d.* For a long time the rate was at the former sum, and moreover there were many complaints regarding the quality of the gas. Mr. Joseph Balkwill, chemist, finding that he could obtain no remedy, had the gas to his shop cut off, and substituted petroleum lamps, causing his to be, as was asserted, the best lighted shop in the town. Another trader followed his example, and others were about to take the same course; hence, at last, the company were obliged to capitulate.

LIVERPOOL.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. A. H. MASON.—A complimentary dinner, under the auspices of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, was given to Mr. Alfred H. Mason, F.C.S., previous to his departure for Canada, at the Stork Hotel, on March 20. Mr. Edward Davies, F.C.S., F.I.C., presided, and, after the usual loyal toasts, proposed the health of the guest of the evening. In the course of his speech, Mr. Davies spoke most feelingly of his own personal friendship with Mr. Mason. He also recounted the services which he had rendered to the Chemists' Association, and his unflinching determination to excel in whatever he took in hand, and, whilst regretting the loss of a friend and co-worker, rejoiced that he would now have a wide field for his energy, and would be another link to bind the mother-country and her prosperous colonial possessions together.

Mr. William P. Evans (Evans, Sons & Co.), in supporting the toast, apologised for the other members of his firm, who were unavoidably absent, but who had quite intended to be present had circumstances permitted. He said it would have been especially gratifying to them, as it was to him, to see the esteem in which Mr. Mason was held outside by the many gentlemen who had assembled to do him honour, and concluded by wishing Mr. Mason, his wife and family, God-speed and every happiness and prosperity in the new country to which they were going.

Mr. A. H. Samuel, F.C.S. (hon. sec.) and Mr. Councillor Woodcock referred at length to Mr. Mason's services for many years past to the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and to the cause of pharmacy generally, special allusion being made to his many valuable papers.

Mr. Mason, who was received with great enthusiasm, thanked the Association for the great kindness they had shown in bidding him good-bye in such a handsome manner, and for the kind expressions which had been made. He also thanked them for the still greater honour they had done him in electing him one of their honorary members. He feared that in their great kindness they had overrated his services, and assured them that anything he had done was done as a labour of love during the twenty years that he had been connected with the Association, and said that he had been most ably and cordially supported in the various offices of president, vice-president, and hon. secretary, which through their favour he had held. He hoped still to be of some use to this Association, and would endeavour to send communications of interest for its meetings.

The toast of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, proposed by Dr. Charles Symes, was responded to by Mr. Michael Conroy, F.C.S. Mr. Skeaf on the pianoforte, and several gentlemen by songs, added to the enjoyment of the evening.

LEEDS.

THE RIGHT OF A CHEMIST TO GIVE A CERTIFICATE OF DEATH.—An inquest was held on March 19, at the Leeds Town Hall, before Mr. J. C. Malcolm, Borough Coroner, on the body of Annie Earl, four years of age, daughter of Mark Earl, iron-turner. Mr. Percy Middleton, barrister, watched the case on behalf of Mr. H. C. Kemplay, chemist, 89 Skinner Lane, Leeds. A week previously the deceased had been taken ill with measles, and Mr. Kemplay was called in to see her. He examined her, and, remarking that "with perseverance he thought he should be able to bring her through," prescribed some medicine. This was given to the child. Mr. Kemplay visited her every morning and provided medicine until March 17, when she died an hour after his visit. On that day Mr. Kemplay had repeated his previous remark, and the mother did not apprehend that death was so near, as there

was no particular change in the child's appearance. Mr. Middleton wished to cross-examine the witness, but this Mr. Malcolm declined to allow him to do. He said it would be a bad precedent to allow a chemist to attend as a professional man and put questions to witnesses, when he himself could not be called as a witness. Mrs. Earl said that a boy of hers was now ill, and had been attended once by Mr. Kemplay. Her sister had been attended by him when she was ill. Mrs. Skilbeck, a neighbour, said she had dressed the child's throat, which was sore, about an hour before its death, and she did not apprehend any danger. She declared that death was due to the sore throat, the result of the measles. Mr. Malcolm, in summing up the facts of the case, said that on Tuesday he received a certificate from the registrar signed by Mr. Kemplay, which certified that the cause of Annie Earl's death was rubeola and gangrenous stomatitis. This certificate the registrar sent with an intimation that it had been presented to him by Mr. Kemplay with the remark, "Do you decline to accept the certificate?" Mr. Fourness, the registrar, after reading it, refused to accept it, and had sent it up to him (the coroner). He, in accordance with his usual practice, was about to order the case to be investigated when Mr. Kemplay called upon him, and asked that the certificate might be given up to him, as he intended to send it up to the Registrar-General. He refused to give it up, and Mr. Kemplay then protested against the right of the registrar to refuse his certificates. He would not say what passed next, as accusations were made against the registrar which he (Mr. Malcolm) at once repudiated. Seeing that it was a case for investigation he had ordered this inquiry. On the evidence he saw no reason to doubt the correctness of Mr. Kemplay's certificate. He himself was only too pleased that Mr. Kemplay was going to take the case before the Registrar-General and the Lord Chancellor. Although he had given the certificate, Mr. Kemplay was not a properly qualified doctor. He was registered as a chemist, but had been in practice before August 1, 1868, when the new Act came into operation, which required a chemist to pass an examination before he was registered. The jury retired, and after a short absence, found that death was due to natural causes. They added that they would have been better satisfied had a properly qualified man been called in to see the deceased; and they were astonished that up to within an hour of the child's death Mr. Kemplay had not apprehended any danger. Mr. Middleton objected to this rider, remarking that it was most unjustifiable; but the coroner said the jury had returned a verdict on evidence before them, and for which he (Mr. Malcolm) was responsible.

MANSFIELD.

ALLEGED MIXTURE OF STRYCHNIA WITH EPSOM SALTS.

ON March 18 an inquest was concluded at Warsop, near Mansfield, on the body of a child named Hannah Head, ten years of age; Dr. Hansely, of Retford, coroner. The child had died four hours after taking a dose of Epsom salts; and Mr. G. Stein, surgeon, Warsop, said the symptoms were similar to those of strychnia poisoning. The inquest had been adjourned, that the stomach and the salts might be analysed.

Dr. Edgar Beckett Truman, of Nottingham, county analyst, said that on February 20 he received the stomach in a jar sealed, a blue paper containing what was said to be Epsom salts, and a bottle of toothache tincture. In the stomach he found evidence of the presence of sulphate of magnesia, and also of strychnia. Witness examined the remainder of the stomach for poisons with a negative result. He next examined the salts of which the packet produced was the residue. There were 355 grains. He tested for mineral poisons with a negative result, and also for oxalic acid, of which there was also none. Strychnia was present in varying amounts, on an average 3 per cent. In a teaspoonful there would be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain. The small bottle simply contained a solution of camphor and chloroform. The Coroner: Does strychnia undergo any change in the stomach?—Dr. Truman: No. The Coroner: How much strychnia would it require to kill a child ten years old?—Dr. Truman: I should think $\frac{1}{4}$ grain would be a fatal dose. The Coroner: How soon do the symptoms commence?—Dr. Truman: They may commence in a few minutes, but usually half an hour

elapses. The Coroner: How long does a person usually live after taking a poisonous dose? Dr. Truman: About four hours only.

From the other evidence given it appeared that the step-mother of deceased had within the past year and a half twice purchased a shilling's worth of strychnia (apparently in solution) from the shop of Mr. Potts, of Mansfield. The first lot had been used for killing rats, and what was left of the second lot, William Head, father of the deceased, said he had thrown into the river. The deceased and all his other children were insured. Evidence was given that the deceased had been kindly treated. Two women deposed to having bought Epsom salts from Mr. Bloor's shop, and subsequently experiencing twitchings.

George Tyler, chemist and druggist, of Warsop, after being cautioned by the coroner, said he should prefer to give evidence. He was not registered as a chemist under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. He sold Epsom salts, weighing them into packets. He remembered the deceased coming to his shop on the first Friday in January for salts, but supplied her with a 2-oz. packet, which was labelled, bearing the name of John Bloor. Witness was manager to Mr. Bloor, and had been in that position from eleven to twelve years. All the labels bore Bloor's name. Witness did not keep strychnia in the shop, but occasionally got it from Mr. Bloor's other shop at Mansfield Woodhouse for making a solution from the British Pharmacopœia, but had never kept strychnia in stock. The Epsom salts from which witness supplied the deceased were obtained from Messrs. Barron, Harvey & Co., London. It was impossible for the salts to become mixed with strychnia.

The jury, after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that death was attributable to strychnia poisoning, but that there was no evidence to show how it became mixed with the salts.

OLDHAM.

THE OLDHAM CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' AND APPRENTICES' ASSOCIATION.

ON March 27 Mr. W. Buckley read a paper on "The Doctrine of Evolution." After defining the term, the essayist remarked that it was generally confounded with the Darwinian theory, and gave an extract on the meaning of evolution from Dr. Hooker. He then proceeded to describe the various forms of animal life, beginning with the Gregorina, and treating of the other forms to the vertebrata.

Gregorina is an animal found as a parasite of the cockroach, which takes in its food in any part of its surface. This is the lowest form of animal life.

Amœba was then described as seizing its food, which is forced through the mass of protoplasm and excreted anywhere.

Infusoria is a step higher, being distinguished by the possession of a definite mouth, and œsophagus and egestive region.

Waterweed hydra, sea anemone, entozoa, earthworm, leech, insect, vertebrata, were described in order of superiority, the various changes in structure being pointed out until the highest point of animal life was reached in the case of the vertebrata.

The lecturer then explained the evolution of reproduction, describing the mode of reproduction, first, of the gregorina, by incystation—that is, the animal surrounds itself by a mass of gelatinous matter, and then splits up, each part becoming a fresh animal.

Infusoria are reproduced by splitting into two equal parts, and also by budding, a portion becoming attached to the animal, and after some time becoming free and having the powers of its predecessor.

In alluding to the descent of man, Mr. Buckley showed the similarity of the structure of the human being to that of some monkeys, especially the chimpanzee and gorilla, explained the arguments from the useless muscles of the human body, and indicated the reasons for regarding them as useless.

The paper was most interesting, and was enjoyed by all present, as their attention to the delivery of the same showed.

A discussion on the Darwinian theory followed, and Mr. Buckley was warmly thanked for his contribution.

THE BOG MYRTLE (*MYRTICA GALE*) AND ITS USES.

THERE are few plants that have a wider distribution, or more varied and important uses, than the sweet gale, or bog myrtle. As its name implies, it thrives best in bogs and marshes; but it is not restricted to such localities, for it is often found growing pretty high up on the sides of hills, and even in the vicinity of snow. Its roots must have access to moisture or to stagnant water of marshes. The old name of the plant was caudleberry myrtle, and this points to one of its most important uses, for our grandmothers prepared the wax for making candles and for polishing their tables and furniture from this plant. The process was very simple, but required care, cleanliness, and attention, to prevent the wax from acquiring a dark-brown colour. The bog myrtle plant was gathered when in full leaf and flower and berry during the months of July till October. The berries are very small, the size of a pin's head to that of a pea, and contain a dark-greenish wax; the plant was chopped up into small pieces, and tied up in bags of strong cloth; then beaten a little, so as to bruise the berries; placed in large iron cauldrons of water to boil for two or three hours; the bags, with their contents, were then hung up and allowed to drain into clean vessels or tubs while the water was hot. On cooling, a film of greenish-yellow wax formed on the surface of the water; the candles made of this were exempt from the heavy tax that was charged upon white tallow candles, as they were only made for domestic use, and being of a green colour they were not in general demand.

To bleach this wax it requires to be well boiled in water, strained through cloth, and kept melted and stirred repeatedly; while it is hot some pieces of window-glass, that have been well cleaned with chalk and water and thoroughly dried, may be dipped into the melted wax and set on their edges to cool. This gets the wax into thin films, which may be exposed to the sun and wet repeatedly; they soon separate from the glass if it has been well cleaned.

Another method of bleaching is to pour the wax while hot into a circular or oval disc of hard wood, laid on a piece of wet cloth, the disc having been well soaked in water, to prevent the wax from adhering to the wood. By repeatedly wetting the cakes of wax, turning them over, and exposing them to the sun, they gradually get bleached. Another method is cylinders of wood frequently wet and revolving in the wax.

Modelling Wax.—One of the valuable properties possessed by the wax obtained from the bog myrtle is, that it melts or softens at a temperature lower than that of beeswax, and if the prepared cakes be broken up and held in the hand they soon get soft enough for modelling. A good modelling material can be made of beeswax, bog myrtle wax, and paraffin in equal proportions, adding a tablespoonful of the best white lead for each pound of the mixture. The white lead is that used by house painters, finely ground in oil, and employed for giving the substance or body to the pale tints applied to the ceilings, walls, and panels of doors. The addition of white lead to the wax is to give it opacity and substance, for transparent wax does not show the forms of objects so well as a grey opaque material. The best colour to imitate is that of damp pipe clay, and it is safer to melt the materials in a copper or brass vessel without water over a gas-jet than over a fire, for if the heat be too great, the wax soon acquires a dull dirty brown colour. Another property which the white lead imparts to the mixture is, that it makes the paraffin and wax combine more readily. Plain beeswax is too brittle and hard for modelling alone, and paraffin, though white, is brittle, and not so pliant and ductile as the above mixture. In the modelling and casting of statues, busts, and figures of a moderate size, wax is one of the most important auxiliaries, but for the founding of colossal statues and gigantic bells, science has discovered other processes by which to economise the use of wax; these we need not describe.

We come now to another important class of uses to which the bog myrtle has long been applied, and this is the preparation of dyes for wool, silk, cotton, and other fabrics. Many of the substances used by our ancestors in dyeing yielded more satisfactory and durable results than those now obtained from brighter but more evanescent materials. By

boiling the young plant before the leaf-buds expand, a pale yellow colour can be obtained in about half an hour. By making the solution stronger and boiling for an hour, an orange tint is produced. A beautiful rose-pink can be obtained by selecting the young shoots and the delicate red roots of the plant, but some care and cleanliness are required for this. The selected brightly-coloured parts must be tied up in cloth and enclosed in a tinned vessel, and then boiled for about two hours; if an enamelled vessel be used it must be free from cracks, for if the rusty iron of the vessel gets to the dye it changes it to a dull grey, brown, or lake colour; these will be noticed shortly. To fix the rose-pink, which is a beautiful colour, a solution of the nitro-muriate of tin must be used as the mordant. By increasing the quantity of the plant and boiling for longer periods, various tints of brown and maroon can be obtained. The liquor left after the dark colours have been produced yields a dull green tint, which cannot be washed out of the cloth without the use of corrosive or bleaching chemicals. Some delicate tints of grey, dove colour, and stone colour can be produced by using sulphate of iron in varying proportions as a mordant. To produce a deep black the bog myrtle, when in full leaf and flower, should be boiled for some hours in a large iron cauldron, using crystals of clear sulphate of iron or green vitriol as the mordant to fix the colour. For coarser black dyes the boiling is kept up for twenty-four hours, and the nitro-sulphate of iron, a protoxide, is employed as the mordant. Like madder and other plants which yield dyes, the bog myrtle appears to be the same succession of colours obtainable from the bog myrtle, and, with this advantage, that the colours are more durable than many of the lakes and the cochine colours. The following is the order of succession: first yellow, then orange, rose-pink, maroon, brown, grey, and black. The best mordant for the pale colours and the grey are alum, and the carbonates of soda or potash, and for the bright colours the nitro-muriate of tin. I have lately been experimenting with this plant, and was surprised to find not only the colours are obtained, and how tenaciously the green and lake tints adhere to cotton and wool, even without the use of mordants.

Another most important class of uses for the bog myrtle and one that had nearly been forgotten of late, is for kipping salmon, sea-trout, and other fish. The best and most wholesome method of kipping salmon is to cut the fresh fish across into steaks; take a long wooden box, knock off one end of it, and make a small opening of 3 inches long and 1 inch broad in the other, and suspend from this at different levels slices of salmon (the fresher the better), fresh trout, herrings, pilchards, or haddocks; raise the box on stones, and protect the lower edge from catching fire by pieces of sheet tin; set fire to the fresh, green plants of the bog myrtle, and let them burn slowly; see that the smoke passes freely out at the top of the box, and keep up the fire for three, four, or five hours, not as a brisk flame, but smouldering smoke. If it burns too briskly, the fish will be roasted instead of green-kipped. In this way the fragrance of the plant is imparted, and the fish is not made too hard, tough, and indigestible. The celebrated Findhorn haddock are smoked with this plant, and sent from Banff to many parts of the country. About forty years ago a very fine kind of kippered herring used to be prepared on board the steamers that plied on Loch Fyne and Loch Long, East and West Tarbert. The herrings were purchased from the boats at 5 or 6 A.M., smoked by the stewards of the steamers with fresh plants of the bog myrtle for about three hours, and served up at 8 or 9 o'clock; and very savoury they were far superior to the Yarmouth bloaters of the present day. Having lately procured, through kind friends, three large supplies of the bog myrtle from Oban, from Glenbrua (between Loch Achray and Callander), and from Askham, Yorkshire, and having seen a good room for smoking, kipping, and preserving hams, tongues, and fish, that has been constructed specially for these purposes, I got a ham, tongue, and some salmon cutlets prepared as I have described, and they all turned out well. In addition to these uses of the bog myrtle, there are still a good many to be enumerated. Askham, besides its famous hams, is also celebrated for beer, which is flavoured, like spruce beer, with the young shoots of the tender plant. At Galloway a strong kind of ale is flavoured with the plant. In Rankeilore Street, Edinburgh, a botanical beer is made from this and other plants.

Spindles for winding wool, cotton, and thread are made from the hard wood, also fragrant toothpicks. Other uses are, as a dunnage plant, to keep cargo out of the bilge-water in the holds of ships; as a thatching plant to throw off rain. It is also used either above or under slates, tiles, and wooden shingles, to keep the roofs of Highland cottages dry and warm. It is dried as a fragrant plant to perfume clothes. A few sprigs of the fresh plant are said to improve the flavour of tea. The smoke from the plant kills mites, sandflies, woodlice, and vermin. It used to be put under the blankets to drive away fleas, for this purpose the fresh green plant is the most efficacious. A good charcoal can be made from the dried stems of the bog myrtle; for this purpose the tall slender plants from Askham are the most suitable, as it there grows to the height of six feet, and the wood is not so dense as in the small Highland plant. If the charcoal is required to be hard and sharp for polishing copper plates, the wood should be cut into uniform lengths, inclosed in iron crucibles with close-fitting tops, and the interstices filled up with fine sand; when the charcoal is brought to a red heat, a portion of the silicic acid is volatilised and hardens the charcoal. The late professor George Wilson, who founded our Industrial Museum in Edinburgh, attracted attention to this fact, when some of our scientists were trying to prove that silica and carbon were the same substance. Paraffin is distilled from coal and from peat, which is often made up of the roots of the bog myrtle. A pleasant flavour is imparted to whisky and to tongues, deers' flesh, and bacon, when bog myrtle plants are burnt along with peat.

Lastly, the bog myrtle is the badge of the clan Campbell.

The above is a goodly list of the useful applications of one plant, and we are indebted to our grandmothers and to Highlanders and their wives, for much of this practical and sensible information.

A. HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.

18 Belgrave Crescent, Edinburgh.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of a rough tracing of the most characteristic parts of the woodcut of the bog myrtle in Gerarde's "Herball," published A.D. 1597, p. 1,228. Gerarde being a Londoner had few opportunities of becoming acquainted with the plant. He knew it as



"Sweet Willow," "Gaule," or "Dutch Myrtle"; in Latin, *Myrtus Brabantica*. He says that "the fruit is troublesome to the braine; being put into ale or beere whilst it is boiling (which many used to do), it maketh the same headie, fit to make a man quickly drunk. The whole shrub, fruit and al, being laid among clothes keepeth them from moths and worms." The name "Candleberry," given by Prior ("Popular Names of British Plants") or "Candleberry Myrtle" (Britten and Holland's "Dictionary of English Plant Names") belongs properly to an American species, *Myrica cerifera*, the berries of which yield a considerable proportion of wax. Several

South African species bear fruits which yield remunerative quantities of wax, but we have never come across any actual record of the use of the British plant for this purpose. It would be interesting if contemporary records of the practice could be produced. The English names are all variants of gale and bog myrtle.

THE FRENCH CODEX.

WE last month took a general glance at the prominent features of the new French Pharmacopœia. Our object in the present article is to gather from the volume such information as may seem useful to pharmacists generally, avoiding as much as possible criticism of the forms or formulae adopted.

After the preface follow notes on weights, measures, densities, &c., which need not detain us except to remark with astonishment the reproduction of an old table of foreign weights compared with those of the metric system. The English pound is the old pound of 12 oz., and no other is alluded to. There is no Germany, but the old Prussian pound and its divisions are given, and so on. The information thus given can only be misleading. There is a carefully drawn-up table of solubilities, showing the proportions in which the most generally employed pharmaceutical chemicals dissolve in water at 15° (C.) and in water at 100° (C), in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and glycerine. This table we propose to reprint in our pages.

After the list of "substances obtained from vegetables or animals," we have now, instead of the numerous chapters into which the old Codex was divided, the simple divisions *Pharmacie Chimique*, *Pharmacie Galénique*, and *Pharmacie Vétérinaire*, the items of each section being merely in alphabetical order. That there would have been some advantage in adopting a simple alphabetical arrangement right through is evidenced by some of the earliest instances in each section. In the chemical section we have *acide sulfurique de commerce*, and *acide sulfurique officinal*, while *acide sulfurique alcoolisé* and *acide sulfurique dilué* are regarded as belonging to galenical pharmacy. This overlapping occurs frequently. Noticeable in the chemical section is the substitution of the terms *Azotique* and *Azotate* for *nitrique* and *nitrate*.

Apomorphine, pilocarpine, picric acid, salicylic acid, bromide of sodium, caffeine, monobromide of camphor, animal charcoal, chloral hydrate, eserine, nitrate of amyl, bromide and iodide of ethyl, glycyrrhizine, coal tar, hyoscyamine, hypophosphites of lime and of soda, iodoform, iodide of sodium, lactate of quinine, solution of lactophosphate of lime, narsene, petroleine (with cosmoline, mineral fat, petroleine, pimeleine, and vaseline as synonyms), picrotoxine, pyrogallie acid, sulfovinate of soda (much used in French pharmacy as a substitute for sulphate of magnesia), sulphide of carbon, talc, tannate of pelletierine, tannate of quinine, thymol, and vanilline, and some of the compounds of these are the chief novelties which appear in the chemical section of the new Codex. The formulae for the preparation of chemicals are only given in cases where these can or should be prepared by pharmacists. In other cases the descriptions only are to be found.

Bromhydric acid is introduced both in gaseous form and in a solution, the intention being apparently to suggest alternative methods of procuring the latter. For the preparation of the gas Champion & Pellet's process of obtaining the compound by the action of bromine on melted paraffin is given. By dissolving the gas in distilled water to a density of 1.077 the officinal solution containing 10 per cent. is obtained. The other formula for obtaining the solution which is here prescribed is that of acting on a dilute sulphuric acid by crystals of bromide of barium.

The Bromhydrates introduced are those of ammonia, cicutine (conicine), cinchonidine (basic), and cinchonidine (neutral), eserine, morphine, quinine (basic), and quinine (neutral).

Subnitrate of bismuth is prepared by dissolving the purified metal in a mixture of equal parts of officinal nitric acid and water and crystallising the salt; afterwards powdering, and boiling and washing well with water. The effect of this process is to get the subnitrate free from arsenic, copper, and an excess of nitric acid.

Cantharidine is extracted by chloroform and sulphide of carbon instead of by alcohol, as in the last Codex.

Glycyrrhizine ammoniacale (glyzine or glyzina) is prepared by bruising 1,000 grammes of Smyrna liquorice-root into a stringy mass, macerating with twice its weight of cold distilled water for four hours, pressing and straining, then macerating with another 2,000 grammes of water, and mixing the two liquids. After settling the clear solution is decanted and boiled to coagulate the albumen, which is separated by filtration. When cold a mixture of 20 grammes of sulphuric acid with 80 grammes of water is added gradually, until all precipitation ceases. This precipitate rapidly coheres, and forms a semi-soft mass. The liquid is poured away, and the deposit repeatedly washed with cold distilled water until it is no longer acid. It is then dissolved in a sand-bath, in the smallest quantity of liquid ammonia (about 15 grammes), diluted with its own weight of water. The solution is spread on glass plates, and dried at 40° C. (104° Fahr.), and kept in bottles. It forms brownish red scales, perfectly soluble in water, to which it gives an amber colour with a liquorice taste. The solution froths on shaking. It is insoluble in strong alcohol and in acid liquor. Good Smyrna root yields 6 to 7 per cent. of glyzine.

Solution of lactophosphate of lime. The formula is as follows:—Neutral phosphate of lime, 17 grammes; suspend in 964 grammes of distilled water, and add 19 grammes of lactic acid to dissolve and filter. There are 25 centigrammes of the neutral phosphate of lime in 15 grammes of solution.

Pepsine.—No formula is given, but the product is said to be a mixture of extractive pepsine and starch. In the former codex it was to be prepared from the rennets of sheep; now it is said to be prepared from the stomachs of pigs, or from the rennets of sheep or calves. The test in the Codex of 1866 was that 25 centigrammes should dissolve 10 grammes of fibrine; now for the same effect 50 centigrammes is allowed.

Tannate of Pelletierine.—A formula is given for this new tannifuge preparation. Take 1,000 grammes of the powder of dried pomegranate root, damp it with a thick milk of lime made from 60 grammes of quicklime; percolate distilled water through the mixture so as to obtain 2 litres of liquid. Agitate this with 250 grammes of chloroform, let the mixture stand, and draw off by means of a tapped funnel the chloroform which has dissolved the alkaloids set free by the lime. Shake the solution with 60 grammes of distilled water, adding gradually one-tenth of its weight of sulphuric acid until a slight acid reaction is attained in the aqueous solution. The alkaloids are now transferred to the water in the form of sulphates. Then add bicarbonate of soda in fine powder until a little remains undissolved. This sets free two alkaloids of no tannifuge properties, which will pass back to the chloroform. Separate the latter and replace it by 125 grammes of fresh chloroform, and add to the mixture 10 grammes of caustic soda lye, and shake vigorously. This will isolate from their salts two tannifuge alkaloids, pelletierine and isopelletierine, which will dissolve in the chloroform. This is to be separated, mixed with 60 grammes of distilled water, and one-tenth of sulphuric acid added gradually, so as to get the sulphates of these alkaloids in aqueous solution. The aqueous solution is collected, placed in a porcelain capsule under a bell-glass and over a broad vessel containing concentrated sulphuric acid. In a few days the sulphates of the two alkaloids will be found as a crystallised residue. These form what is termed briefly sulphate of pelletierine.

To convert the sulphates into tannate the former are dissolved in distilled water and a solution of tannin added containing 3 gr. 28 c.g. of tannin for each gramme of sulphate, and neutralise exactly by ammonia. Throw on a filter and wash the precipitate until the washings no longer cause turbidity in a solution of nitrate of barium. Dry the product at a low temperature.

When wanted for use the quantity of tannate prescribed should be powdered and suspended in 50 times its weight of water, and dissolved by a gradual addition of solution of tartaric acid with continual shaking.

In the Galenical section it is noticeable that the famous theriacal electuary, with its fifty-eight ingredients, still holds its place. What is, perhaps, more extraordinary is that the Commission have not simply lifted the old barbarous formula bodily, but they have actually gone to the trouble of revising

it. They have omitted schœnanthus and dried vipers from the ingredients, but have added saffron, and they have also somewhat corrected the language in which the directions are given. The other electuaries, of senna, with sixteen ingredients, rhubarb with thirteen (a reduction of three), diascordium with seventeen, and saffron with ten, remain much as they were. *Electuary of copaiba* is a modified form of the former opiat de copaba compose. It is thus compounded:—

| | Grammes |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Balsam of copaiba | 100 |
| Powdered cubebs | 150 |
| Powdered catechu | 50 |
| Oil of peppermint | 3 |

Cold Cream is made as before, except that the proportion of otto of rose is a little increased. The formula is a good one, and is subjoined:—

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Spermaceti | 60 grammes |
| White wax | 30 " |
| Oil of sweet almonds | 215 " |
| Rose-water | 60 " |
| Tincture of benzoin | 15 " |
| Otto of roses | 10 drops |

Melt the spermaceti and wax in the oil at a gentle heat, pour into a warmed marble mortar and stir till cold, add the otto then stir in by degrees the water and tincture of benzoin previously mixed and passed through linen.

Cerat à la Rose (*Lip Salve*) is also sometimes asked for in France. This is made by melting 50 grammes of white wax in 100 grammes of oil of sweet almonds, and when partly cooled adding 50 centigrammes of carmine, previously rubbed down with a little oil, and, lastly, 10 drops of otto of rose.

We shall continue for another month or two to collect from the Codex such information as may be of use or interest to English readers.

PHARMACY IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, February 7.

INCORPORATING THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

ONE of the most important matters that has been under the consideration of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria during the past year has been the question of incorporating the Society, and, being satisfied of the beneficial results to be obtained therefrom, they have decided to get the Society registered under the Companies Statute, 1864. This step will of course effect a complete change in the constitution of the Society, and will, in fact, amount to a reorganisation of it. The advantages to be gained are very great. The Society will become a body corporate, with perpetual succession, just as if it were incorporated by Royal Charter, or by special Act of Parliament; it can hold property in its own name without the intervention of trustees; its affairs can be conducted much more effectually; it will gain stability and credit; and its officers and members will be freed from personal liability; and, under the new constitution, with its wider scope, there is no reason why the Society should not, in a few years, as regards Australasia, occupy a position as high and important as that of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; but in order to attain this position there must be earnest, energetic, and hearty co-operation on the part of its members.

INFRINGEMENT OF TITLE.

A case of some importance was recently tried at the Carlton Police Court, when the Pharmacy Board proceeded against H. E. Angleman, a herbalist carrying on business at Lygon Street, Carlton.

The defendant was charged with the offence of exhibiting the name or title of druggist, not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist.

Mr. D. Wilkie appeared for the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. Gillott for the defendant.

The Pharmacy Act provides that any person not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist who takes, uses, or exhibits

bits the name or title of druggist shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* for each offence, and may also be committed to prison for any period not exceeding six months. The defendant had painted over his door the words "Wholesale Botanic Druggist." There was an exception in the Act in favour of wholesale dealers supplying drugs in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing, but it was proved that defendant was a retail dealer, and sold drugs in small quantities.

The Registrar of the Pharmacy Board proved that defendant was not a registered pharmaceutical chemist, and another witness proved the purchase of a bottle of chlorodyne and a bottle of pills at defendant's shop.

For the defence, Mr. Gillott contended that the addition of the words "Wholesale Botanic" took the case out of the statute. He said, that the statute being a penal one should be construed strictly, and unless the exact words forbidden were used there would be no offence. He also quoted from Maxwell on Statutes, pp. 292-3 and 307, and argued that the case should be dismissed.

Mr. Wilkie, in reply, contended that the passages from Maxwell cited by Mr. Gillott were not applicable to the present case. This was clearly an attempt to evade the law, and, if Mr. Gillott's contention was correct, any one could do so by simply prefixing an adjective to any of the words forbidden to be used. But the Courts should construe an Act to prevent evasion. Mr. Wilkie then referred to a case, very similar to the present, and heard in the Liverpool County Court, when the defendant, who was unqualified, was fined 5*l.* and costs for using the words "Shipping and Export Druggist" after his name.

The Bench fined the defendant 20*s.* and 21*s.* costs.

Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. gave their annual picnic on January 12, when the employés of their various establishments were conveyed by special train to Mordialloc. Mr. Felton presided at the dinner, and a number of speeches were made. Some of the company present had been in the employ of the firm for nearly twenty-five years.

Mr. F. S. Grimwade, who has lately recovered from a serious illness, left for England by the *Paramatta*, on January 19, where, I understand, he intends remaining for some time.

THE DIPLOMA.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society a motion was submitted by Mr. C. R. Blackett that on and after January 1, 1884, the Society cease to issue to new members a diploma. In the course of his remarks Mr. Blackett stated that when the Society was first established—some twenty-seven years ago—importance was attached to the possession of a diploma, inasmuch as only persons who were qualified by education and apprenticeship were admitted members. Since, however, the Pharmacy Act had become law, and the Pharmacy Board the examining body, it became a question if it was not desirable for the Society to discontinue the issue of a diploma which had now no legal value. The President, Mr. William Bowen, said he quite concurred in Mr. Blackett's motion. The time might come when the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society might be one body, but until it was so he thought it desirable to cease issuing any more of the Society's diplomas. The motion was carried.

AMENDING THE ACT.

In order to prepare the amendments in the Pharmacy Poisons Act which it is proposed to submit at the next meeting of Parliament, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Blackett, Bowen, and Thomas, has been appointed.

THE PHARMACY BOARD.

The election for two vacancies in the Pharmacy Board of Victoria took place on February 6. There were five candidates for two vacant seats, and Messrs. H. T. Tompsett and A. J. Owen were the two members returned.

OPIUM IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The majority of the city aldermen of Sydney have signed a petition, which is being circulated for presentation to the Executive Council of New South Wales, in favour of the prohibition of the importation and sale of opium, except for medicinal purposes.

NEW ZEALAND PHARMACY.

A New Zealand correspondent, in reference to the recent election, writes:—"A great calm pervades the pharmaceutical community in this colony. We have passed through a severe convulsive fit of election excitement, and are now enjoying the reaction of placid contentment."

"From the fact that New Zealand has four large towns, or centres of population, it has become a frequent question of rivalry as to which one shall possess the chief office, or headquarters of companies and institutions."

"The struggle in the Pharmacy Board election was centred in the question as to whether Auckland or Dunedin was to possess the head-office of the Pharmacy Board for the next three years. Wellington members of the Board were weary of the irksome responsibility, that was but poorly appreciated by many for whom they toiled; they determined that the interests of the future of pharmacy would be safer in the hands of Auckland members, judging, as they naturally should, by the amount of co-operation and assistance tendered to them in the past. The result of this determination was a coalition between Wellington and Auckland, and the return of four Auckland men, and one each representing Dunedin, Christchurch, and Wellington."

"Rival 'tickets' were issued, but the result was the victory of the Auckland section by a considerable majority."

"At the first meeting of the new Board Mr. Graves Aickin, who is well known to many in Victoria, was unanimously elected President. He owes this distinction mainly to the fact that he worked cordially and energetically on the old Board. Mr. H. A. Garland, the secretary to the Hospital Board, has accepted the position of Registrar."

NEW ZEALAND.

SINCE I last wrote you the Pharmacy Board for the colony has established its headquarters at Auckland. They held their first meeting early in January, and elected as president Mr. Graves Aickin, who had been the Auckland member in the old board; as registrar, Mr. H. A. Garland, who will be glad to receive correspondence and contributions to knowledge from kindred societies throughout the world, and will repay them in kind. The pleasing duty of the new president was to move a very warm and sincere vote of thanks to Mr. Charles D. Barraud, the late president, for his self-denying and earnest services during three years of office. A similar vote was accorded to Mr. J. A. Allan, the indefatigable registrar. In each case the vote was unanimous, and met with the cordial approval of the Board. As the valedictory address of the retiring president is in accord with the views held by the present Board, and as it may prove of interest to your readers, I now venture to reproduce it.

GENTLEMEN,—The three years for which the members of the first Pharmacy Board of New Zealand were nominated having now expired, it may be well, in handing over the work to the newly-elected Board, to review what has been done so far.

Pharmacy is admittedly in its infancy here, and all that has been hitherto done may appear to many not to be of much importance; yet, as all things have their beginning, so must this, and there is no doubt that the very setting machinery in motion for the better education of those intending to follow the business of a chemist and druggist is a step in the right direction, and already, as facts will show, a great impetus has been given to obtain greater proficiency.

The fact of having to pass an examination before registration can be obtained is forcing the necessity of careful study on those who are now going through their apprenticeship. A careful analysis of the replies to the examination papers shows how much an impetus of this kind was needed, for, while a fair proportion of those offering themselves for the Modified examination adopted by the Board have passed, and some very creditably, it cannot be denied that many of the candidates showed lamentable ignorance, especially in materia medica and pharmacy, and the want of criticism on prescriptions given for the object of testing the care and accuracy of a dispenser showed great carelessness in this most important branch of our work. However, as I said before, the necessity for passing an examination is having its effect, and I think we may fairly hope that those coming forward will possess a better knowledge of their business than would otherwise have been the case. The cultivation of botanical plants in the different centres is a matter I hope to see established shortly, as it would be a great help to students; in the absence of

this and some other facilities, we hope our successors will not be anxious to make the standard too high.

The number of members on our register is 285; of these there are 16 by examination, 76 qualified as being dispensers for the stipulated time before the passing of this Act, 3 medical men, 8 holding certificates or diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the remainder those who were in business before the passing of the Act.

Some among us who were inclined to ridicule our efforts in first starting a Pharmaceutical Society to bring members of the profession more together, and further, to obtain a Pharmacy Act, saying they saw no good could arise from it, have been obliged to admit that there is some use in it after all, and I believe are more willing to give us their help.

It is to be hoped that such a miserable state of things as exists in England now in the profession—as shown by information gathered by Professor Atfield, and commented on by him in his address to the Conference in September last, and which probably most of us have seen—will not occur here; but when we see that some of our registered chemists descend to tout for business by the aid of hawkers throughout the towns, and to such modes of advertising as are generally adopted only by ready-made clothing and cheap drapery shops, we need not be surprised at anything.

We may, I think, congratulate ourselves that, while some hard things have been said of us, our actions have been endorsed by a majority of our registered members, the active opposition shown by a minority to our endeavours to obtain some amendments to the present Act arose, I think, from pique on the part of some one or two who had some fancied grievance, which induced them to try and upset what the majority admitted were necessary amendments, if the spirit of the Act was to be carried out. In fact, with the exception of that relating to the necessity of persons conducting branch businesses being registered, we were all seeking the same ends. Well, with reference to this, I think we have all the satisfaction of knowing that we have endeavoured to carry out the provisions of the Act to the best of our ability and without partiality, and are content to rest there.

As this is our last meeting, I wish to express my thanks to all the members of the Board for their hearty co-operation at all times, and to Mr. Allan more especially, on whom so much of the work has fallen, and to whose energy and exertions we owe very much; having had constant communication with him relative to the correspondence and general work, I can testify to the amount of time, thought, and attention it has entailed, and which he has willingly given to it. It is a matter of great satisfaction that there has been such entire unanimity in our meetings, and I hope that this will be the case in the new Board.

I learn with great pleasure that, at a preliminary meeting held in Auckland, Mr. Graves Aikin has been named as President elect. From his well-known energy, and the lively interest he has always shown in the progress of the work, I am sure they have made a good choice, and shall only be expressing the feeling of other members of the Board when I say we shall be ready to give him the same support he has always given us.

Wellington, January 2.

CHARLES D. BARRAUD, President.

At a recent meeting of the Pharmacy Board it was determined to push on the work of pharmaceutical education by every means at their disposal. At the same time it was agreed that the standard for examinations should be that already suggested by the late Board, with a few slight amendments. This will be sufficiently approximate to the Victorian standard to justify the two Boards in accepting each other's diplomas. Unfortunately, the means of education in New Zealand are more difficult of access, the facilities for learning in the branches of science essential to the pharmacist being extremely meagre. I learn that the Board desire to meet the early difficulties as to education by modifying the examinations until better means are provided. So soon as the prospectus has received the final sanction of the Board I shall forward it to you.

SOUR WINE, says the *Scientific American*, may sometimes be restored by the addition of neutral tartrate of potassium or potash alone. Thus to 25 gallons of wine add 4 oz. potash dissolved in a little water, and stir well with a stick for ten minutes.

THE VASELINE PATENTS.—The American trade papers state that Mr. Chesebrough, who holds the vaseline patents, will prosecute several suits this year for infringement of his claimed patent rights. In the United States Mr. Chesebrough claims not only the exclusive right of using the term vaseline, but he also claims among his patents the process of deodorising the petroleum residue by boiling in an open vessel, the process of filtering it by means of bone-black or animal charcoal, and other processes in the course of production. The patentability of some of these processes is the point at issue.

PHARMACY IN CANADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, March 24.

PHARMACEUTICAL affairs are very quiet in this province spring business not having yet opened. The earth is still covered with snow, and not a wheeled vehicle yet to be seen from one end of the province to the other. The maple sugar season is close at hand, and a large crop is expected. Warm sunny days and cold frosty nights, with an occasional snow-storm, not the crisp dry snow of mid-winter, but the soft English-like snow of spring. When this weather comes the farmer taps the maple-tree and collects the sap, which is simply evaporated over a slow fire, the resulting brownish mass being maple sugar. This sugar is largely used in country districts, and in the city too, for culinary purposes; and is also used in domestic medicine for cough syrups, &c.

The annual pharmacists' dinner, alluded to in my last, duly came off, and was quite a success. About 50 sat down, and after the splendid *menu*, provided by host Durocher, had been discussed, toast, song, and sentiment went round. Dr. Picault, our oldest pharmacist, was unavoidably absent from ill-health. The medical men who responded to the toast of "The Medical Profession" alluded to the great advances in pharmacy and the superior education pharmacists of the present day were receiving.

The question of changing the location of the College of Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Association came up for discussion at the February meeting of the Council, and a great desire was expressed to acquire a commodious house which should be the property of one of the above bodies. Pending proper arrangements for that purpose it was decided to continue the lease of the present rooms at the corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets for another year.

The examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Montreal in April and in Quebec towards the end of June. It is expected that at the next session of the College a class in practical chemistry, under Professor Bémrose, will be organised, providing sufficient funds can be raised for the purpose of fitting up a laboratory.

Occasionally visitors from France and French emigrants find their way to this province, which, of course, necessitates the dispensing of prescriptions written in French. Such a one came to hand in my store yesterday. Heaven preserve me from many such! This one contains six ingredients, to be reduced to a fine powder and then mixed with "Thieraque de Venise," to make what we would call a confection. On turning to the "Pharmacopée Française" for this preparation, I could not find it under this name. On referring to "L'Officine de Dorvault" I found that "Thieraque de Venise" is a synonyme for "Thieraque," a preparation of the French Pharmacopœia. This remarkable pharmaceutical conglomeration contains 60 ingredients! Fact, I assure you! I sincerely hope your English readers do not often receive such prescriptions. I read in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* that the revised French Pharmacopœia is published. Let us hope such preparations as "Thieraque" and "Electuaire Dioscoridium" are consigned to oblivion, and that a penalty will be imposed on all physicians prescribing such absurd preparations. A well-known Montreal priest went a few months since to France for the benefit of his health and for medical advice. It was an affection of the eye, and he consulted an oculist in Paris. On his return he brought his prescriptions to me to have them compounded. The first prescription was "Baume de Fioravanti," which you will find in the French Pharmacopœia under the official name "Alcoolat de Fioravanti." This wonderful product of science contains seventeen articles. Perhaps this poor priest would have fared quite as well had he remained under treatment in Montreal.

We all read the speeches delivered at a late pharmaceutical conference held in London; the effect of those orations on the average mind was to demonstrate the backward condition of pharmacy in England and America, as compared with pharmacy in Europe. Instead, however, of being objects of pity, I think there are some reasons, and very good ones too why we should commiserate our Continental, and more especially our French, *confrères*, on their hard lot, if they have to make up such preparations as balsamum fioravanti, alcoolatum

vulnerarium, or theriaca (*Electuaire theriaque*), of the French Pharmacopœia.

I am happy to see that New Brunswick is falling into line, and that the pharmacists there are about forming a pharmaceutical society, and by an advertisement in the St. John papers notice of application to the Provincial Legislature for an Act of Incorporation is announced. I will endeavour to send you the leading features of this measure in a future letter.

I see by the report of the Board of Examiners of the Ontario College of Pharmacy, just published, that there were fifty-eight candidates for examination at the last semi-annual examination held in December last in Toronto.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

THE number of exhibitors at this very successful exhibition was estimated at 2,500; the exhibits were thought to number 100,000. Considerable difficulty was experienced in the appointment of jurors, a large proportion of the competent men being interested in the exhibition as competitors. The difficulty was got over as regards the appointment, but of more than 450 jurors appointed (not less than three in each of the 149 classes), only 171 actually served. The office was entirely honorary and the duties onerous, but the awards finally numbered 3,142. Of these 1880 were certificates of merit of the first class, 699 of which were accompanied by a special recommendation for a gold medal; the remainder carry the silver medal. Of bronze medals and certificates of merit of the second class, 650 were awarded; of certificates of merit of the third and lower classes, 612. It can never be said that the jurors have been niggardly. It is evident that they have not attempted the invidious task of accurately distinguishing among those who seemed to them nearly equal, as in some sections every exhibitor secured a gold medal and first-class certificate. Subjoined is a list of awards, containing some corrections of the list published last month. It is now as complete as we can make it, in the absence of any authoritative official list:—

Certificate of Gold Medal.

First-class Certificates and Gold Medal.

Burroughs, Wellcome & Co...Beef and iron wine.
 Lorimer & Co...Parrish's chemical food.
 Doulton & Co...Stoneware apparatus for chemical manufactures.
 Towns & Sons...Collective exhibit of cinchona alkaloids and bark, together with other chemicals and drugs.
 Whiffen, Thos...Excellent collective exhibit of cinchona and other alkaloids, cinchona barks, liquid extracts, &c.
 Fabbrica Lombardi di prodotti Chimici, Milan...Excellent collective exhibition of cinchona alkaloids, particularly of quinine and its compounds.
 Ferris & Co., Bristol...Collective exhibit of drugs, medicines, and chemicals.
 Evans, Lescher & Webb...Pharmaceutical preparations and drugs.
 Calvert, F. C., & Co., Manchester...Medicinal carbolic acid and series of sulphocarbonates, &c.
 Bosisto, J., Richmond, Melbourne...Chemical and pharmaceutical preparations from the eucalyptus and other sources.
 Maltine Manufacturing Company...Maltine and various preparations thereof, beef peptonoids, &c.
 Chassaing, Guenon & Co., Paris...Preparations of pepsine.
 Kanny Lall Dey, Calcutta...Scientific collection of Indian drugs.
 Repler Malt Extract Company, London...Extract of malt and preparations.
 Brunner, Mond & Co...Alkali, &c.
 Waldie, D...Chemicals.
 North-West Soap Company, Mecnrt...Bar and toilet soap.
 Boehm, Gustav...Toilet, fancy, and bar soaps.
 Calvert, F. C., & Co...Carbolic-acid soap.
 Prices' Patent Candle Company...Soap and candles.
 Field, J. C., & Co...Fancy soap.
 Do...Candles, ozokerit and others.
 Atkinson, J. E., & Co...Toilet soaps.
 Chiswick Soap Company...Soft soap.
 Cheavin, George...Filters.
 Slack & Brownlow...Compressed charcoal filters.
 Burroughs, Wellcome & Co...Cod-liver oil.

De Seosa, C. H., & Co...Cinnamon oil.
 Thomas, J. L., & Co...Mineral-burning oils, Alexandra oil.
 Bruce, Bros., Glasgow...Oils.
 Gosnell, John, & Co...Ivory-handled brushes, &c.
 Griffiths, Berdoo & Co...Sanitary paints, &c.
 Goddard, Joseph, Leicester...Plate-powder, silvering solution, &c.
 Koch & Reis, Autwerp...Sulphur in flour, rolls, &c.
 Sanitas Company (Limited)...Sanitas oil and products.
 Culvert & Co., Manchester...Calvert's No. 5 carbolic acid and products.
 Gillon, John, & Co., Leith...Essences and extracts of meat.
 Dauphin, A., Stuttgart...Corks.
 Evans, Sons & Co...Conroy's malt coffee.
 Yeatman & Co...Yeast powder, &c.
 Evans, Sons & Co... }
 Evans, Lescher & Webb } Montserrat lime-juice sauce.
 Kent, G. B., & Son...Brushware of all kinds.
 Steward, J. H...Optical instruments.
 Avery, W. & T...Chemical and assay balances.
 Jones, G. H., London...Artificial teeth and dental appliances.
 Evans, Sons & Co... }
 Evans, Lescher & Webb } Montserrat lime juice and lime-juice cordial.
 Cantrell & Cochrane...Aerated waters.
 Bash, W. J., & Sons...Soluble and fruit essences and harmless vegetable colours.
 Ross, W. A., & Co...Ginger ale.
 Tyler, Hayward & Co...Aerated-water machinery.
 Bracher, P. H., & Co...“Desideratum” mixer.
 Thomson, James...Secretary to Victorian Court...Essence of rennet (maker's name not stated).
 Thomson, James, Secretary to Victorian Court...Krase's fluid magnesia.
 Hume & Peguam, Sydney...Extracts.
 Sydney Meat-preserving Company...Extract of meat.
 Weaver & Co., Hobart...Essence of cloves.
 British Guiana Committee...Touquin beans.
 De Rosnay, Esq., Brandon, A., Esq., Langlois, T., Esq., Manritias...Vanilla pods.
 Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne...Collection of essences.
 Pierre, Dr...Dentifrices and lotions.
 Asgur Ali and Mahomed Ali, Lucknow...Collective exhibits of attars.
 Grumble & Co...Malt vinegar, white-wine vinegar.

First Certificate and Silver Medal.

Gosnell, John, & Co., London...Brown Windsor soap.
 Khetar Mohan, Boysack & Son...Mustard and other oils.
 Banerjee, B. N., Calcutta...Black and non-corrosive ink.
 Self-opening Tin Box Company...Tin boxes for packing and preserving food, &c.
 Herrings & Co...Pharmaceutical preparations and drugs.
 Kirby, W. Lee, & Co., Madras...Collective exhibit of cinchona barks, &c.
 Christie, J. T., North Mosheleya, Ceylon...Cinchona bark, leaves, flowers, &c.
 Bathgate & Co., Calcutta...Indigenous medicinal products and pharmaceutical preparations.
 McKesson & Robbins, New York...Capsuled pills.
 Mysore Exhibition Committee...Mysore raw medicinal products.
 Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta...Indian drugs and medicines.
 Fletcher, Fletcher & Stevenson...Drugs, medicines, and chemicals.
 Velpry, Cyrille, Reims...Pharmaceutical preparations.
 Becker, F. E., & Co...Chemicals.
 Burgoyne, Burdidge, Cyriac & Farries...Carbolic and camphor soaps.
 Chiozzi & Tnrki, Venice...Soft emollient soap.
 Rimmel, Eugene...Fancy and bar soaps.
 Conte, E., & Figli, Leghorn...Soaps in bars, blocks, and cakes.
 Richardson, J., & Co., London...Fancy soaps.
 Keeling, D. C., & Co., Liverpool...Fancy soaps.
 Ferris, Boorne, Townsend & Boncher...Thymol soap.
 Barr, F. W., & Co., Calcutta...Soap, bar and soft.
 Russomony, Ghose & Sons, Calcutta...Toilet and other soaps.
 Felton, Grimwade & Co...Carbolic and Fuller's-earth soap.
 Doulton & Co...Manganous carbon filters.
 Maignen, P. A...Filtre rapide.
 Khetar Mohan Boysack...Mustard and other oils.
 Skitt, J., & Co...Patent oils.
 Leechman & Co., Colombo...Citronella.
 De Soyza, C. H., Colombo...Citronella.
 Fisher, J., Singapore...Citronella.
 Do...Pepper oil.
 Do...Nutmeg oil.
 Do...Paeletoli oil.
 Johnson Bros., Hull...Oils.
 Pilcher & Sons, London...Oils.
 Poldus, J. G., & J...Paints and varnishes.

Thomson, T. E., & Co...Copal varnish.
 Stephens, H. C...Stains.
 Yorkshire Varnish Company...Varnish and albarino.
 Morris & Griffin...Blackening, paste and fluid.
 Gosnell, John, & Sons...Cherry tooth paste.
 Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta...Carbolic powder.
 Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Company (Limited)...Sanitary powder and fluid.
 Ness & Co., Darlington...Thymo cresol and powder.
 Morris, Little & Co., Doncaster...Soluble phenyle.
 Lawton & Co., Boston, U.S.A...Absorbent cotton wool.
 Remington, Prof. J. P., Philadelphia...Pharmaceutical still.
 Symington & Co...Taraxacum or dandelion coffee.
 Tylor, J., & Sons...Hospital-bath on wheels.
 Locke, Tompsitt & Co...Silk elastic goods.
 Decorated Tinplate Company...Tinplates and boxes.
 Caunon, B., & Co., Lincoln...Gelatine powder.
 Townson & Mercer...Chemical and physical apparatus.
 Hewlett, C. J., & Sons...Pharmaceutical preparations.
 Stephens, H. C...Inks and sealing-wax.
 Tylor, J., Sons & Co...Aërated-water machinery.
 Evans & Wornull...Surgical appliances.
 Barret & Co., Sydney...Extracts.
 Kelly & Gordon, Hobart...Extracts.
 Burgoyne, Burdidge, Cyriax & Farries...Essences.
 Barnett & Foster...Essences.
 Sinagar Estate, Nangoeng, Dramagu, Java...Vanilla pods.
 Fordham, W. B...Emery, glue powder, glass-paper, and knife powders.
 British Syphon-manufacturing Company...Seltzogenes and syphons.
 Aire and Calder Glassworks...Bottles.
 Barnett & Foster...Syphons, aërated water, and beer bottles.
 Burroughs, Wellcome & Co...Lundborg's perfume, perfumery.
 Miller, A. P., Hobart...Perfumery, "Tasnia."
 Luce, G., Jersey...Eau de cologne.
 Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta...Lavender water.
 Ram Tahal, Ghazipur...Rose water.
 Osborne, Ch., & Co., London...Malt vinegar, pickling vinegar.

Second Certificate and Bronze Medal.

Avery, W. & T., London...Weighing machines for chemical works.
 Pfbaum, F., & Co., Blumberg, South Australia...Mimosa or wattle bark, in various stages.
 Grubb Bros., Wharf, Hobart...Mimosa or wattle bark, in various stages.
 Donnelly, W. J., Collius Street, Hobart...Mimosa or wattle bark, in various stages.
 Evans, Lescher & Webb...Savar's druggists' sundries and Hawley's counter adjuncts.
 Hockin, Wilson & Co...Seidlitz powder and chemicals.
 Whittall & Co., Ceylon...Varieties of cinchona barks.
 Burroughs, Wellcome & Co...Elixoids, hazeline, beef and iron wine, &c.
 Wyeth, John, & Bros., Philadelphia...Dialysed iron hypodermic tablets, compound tablets, &c.
 Van Ende, Ijipantior, Java...Cinchona bark.
 Bremner, T., jun., British Guiana...Various medicinal barks.
 Schwabe, Dr. W., Leipzig...Homoeopathic medicines.
 Lorimer & Co...Collection of drugs and medicines.
 Waldie, D., Calcutta...Collection of drugs.
 Burgoyne, Burdidge, Cyriax, & Farries...Collection of drugs and medicines.
 Felton, Grimwade & Co., Melbourne...Collection of drugs and medicines.
 Upton, W., & Sons, Geelong, Victoria...Ordinary and eucalyptus oil soaps.
 Brecknell, Turner, & Co...Saddle and skin soap.
 Dules & Co., London...Dabbin.
 Silicated Carbon Filter Company...Filters.
 Doniton & Co...Bernay's manganous carbon filters.
 Kali, Dr. C. S. (Burn & Co.)...Filters.
 Poorna Chunder Bhose, & Co...Mustard and other oils.
 Maurice Holtze, Famil Bay...Earth-nut oil.
 Johnson, Bros., Hull...Dry colour and white lead.
 Barr, T. J., & Co., Calcutta...Carbolic powders.
 Lavers, J. V., Sydney...Chlorozone.
 Sullivan, Joseph, Melbourne...Disinfectant powder.
 Burroughs, Wellcome & Co...Enterprise drug mill.
 Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia...Enterprise tincture press.
 Clifton Mineral Spring Company, Limited...Mineral waters.
 Hemingway, S., & Co...Baking powder, &c.
 Gosnell, John, & Co...Brushware for toilet.
 Dale & Co...Chemical and physical apparatus.
 Solomons & Co...Chemical and physical apparatus.
 Becker & Co...Chemical and physical apparatus.
 Société des Lunetiers...Chemical and physical apparatus.
 Fratelli Laber, Trieste...Insect powder.
 Barnett, Son & Foster...Aërated-water machinery.

Weaver & Co., Hobart...Extracts.
 Lorimer & Co...Essences.
 Bratby & Hinchliffe, Manchester...Essences.
 Kelly & Gordon, Hobart...Essence of cloves.
 Braddock & Sons, Adelaide...Printing inks.
 Australian Glasswork Company, Sydney...Aërated-water bottle.
 Barrett & Co., Sydney...Patent stopper bottles.
 Bratby & Hinchliffe, Manchester...Patent and ordinary bottles and syphons.
 Codd & Rylands...Patent globe-stoppered aërated-water bottles.
 Hayward Tyler & Co...Sankey's and Barrett's patent syphon bottles.
 Lauman & Kemp, New York...Florida water.
 Tineus, Max, Castelmaine...Florozone.
 Bathgate & Co., Calcutta...Dentifrices and toilet requisites.
 Peer Sahib, Bangalore...Perfumed burning-sticks.
 Anderson & Co., Adelaide...Malt vinegar.
 Arnold & Sons...Surgical appliances.

Third Certificate.

Burford, W. H., & Son, South Australia...Soap.
 De Surter, W. E., Ijomas, Java...Cinchona barks.
 Lawrie, W. F., Ceylon...Cinchona barks.
 Fellow's Medical Manufacturing Company, New York, U.S.A...Fellow's syrup of the hypophosphites.
 Rassomey Ghosh & Son, Calcutta...Extracts of drugs.
 Ram Chunder Dutt (represented by Mirra & Co., Calcutta)...Liquor karchicena.
 Mitter, L. V., & Co., Calcutta...Homoeopathic medicines.
 Kuhn, M. M...Chinese medicines, collected in the Malay state of Selangor.
 Srosh Chunder Dutt, Calcutta...Drugs and medicines.
 Smith, W., Lindala, Ceylon...Cinchona barks.
 Lechaux, M., Bordeaux...Ioni depurative rob.
 Taylor, Dr...Phosphodyne.
 Seon, Ed...Collection of barks.
 Carwardin, W. S., Sandhurst, Victoria...Domestic soap.
 Murray, W., Glenority, near Hobart...Soaps and candles.
 Smith, A. L., & Co., Sydney...Eucalyptus, carbolic, and fancy soaps.
 McGovern, L., Goulbourn, N.S.W...Household soaps.
 Burford, W. H., Adelaide...Soap.
 Koch & Reis, Antwerp...Olive-oil soaps.
 Hemingway & Co...Dry soaps.
 Nubian Manufacturing Company...Furniture polish.
 Australian Deodorising Company (Limited)...Vegetable disinfectant.
 Bratby & Hinchliffe...Aërated-water machinery.
 Farina, J. M...Eau de Cologne.

Fourth Certificate.

Riggs & Co., Bangalore...Essence of chiretta, &c.
 Dutta, S. C., & Co., Calcutta...Homoeopathic medicines.
 Selle, G., Sydney...Chemicals.
 Lannan & Kemp, New York...Sarsaparilla.
 Locke, Tompsitt & Co., Melbourne...Fluid magnesia and insectibane.
 Braddock & Sons, Adelaide...Eucalyptus oil.
 Perry Davis & Son...Pain killer.
 Richards, J. Morgan...Lactopeptine.
 Bosanquet, N. D., Ceylon...Cinchona barks.
 Geddes, A., & Co., Sydney...Potash scouring soaps.
 Regam, D., Tamworth, N.S.W...Household soaps.

Fifth Certificate.

Horsford...Acid Phosphates.
 Ayer, Dr., & Co...Sarsaparilla, &c.
 Cross, C., Gawler, S. Australia...Indigestion drops.
 Hogben, E., Sydney...Balsam of anised.
 Hogg, S. P., & Co., Sydney...Fruit salt.
 Lavers, J. V., Sydney...Cholera mixture and tartar fruit salt.
 Pillet, Dr. A., Paris...Medical preparations.
 Bailly, C., & Co., Paris...Medical preparations.
 Nund Lal Dhole, Calcutta...Native medicines.
 Stephenson & Co., Calcutta...Mrs. A. Aratoon's pateut cough pills.
 Goopta, J., & Co., Calcutta...Medical preparations.
 Faizrellahbhy...Medical preparations.
 Vogeller C. A. Company, Baltimore, U.S.A...St. Jacob's oil.
 Dally, D., & Co., Hobart...Liver and blood mixture.
 Bristol (represented by Hellgers & Co.)...Bristol's pills.
 Tommaso Bonavera, Oneglia, Italy...Medical preparations.

THE ART OF DISPENSING.

IN this and a few subsequent articles we shall give notes collected from the latest edition of Dr. Hermann Hager's "Technik der Pharmaceutischen Rezeptur." It may be as well to mention that we have made proper arrangements with Dr. Hager for permission to do this. It is always to be borne in mind that Dr. Hager writes expressly for German pharmacists, and his illustrations are, of course, drawn from German pharmacy and from the German Pharmacopœia. It should also be remarked that he aims to present the art of dispensing from the alphabet forwards. While we naturally eliminate such matters as have no interest to English readers, and omit the most preliminary notions, it will be the case that these notes will have a certain German flavour, and will in many cases present ideas which have long since lost all novelty to many readers. It is hoped, however, that the greater number of readers will find at least some hints in the course of these papers which will prove useful. We have followed the metric system of weights in the examples given.

THE DISPENSER

Must cultivate habits of order and cleanliness. Dirtiness and untidiness in dress in the dispenser must give the public an unpleasant impression. Such practices as pressing corks with the teeth, holding powder-envelopes in the mouth, shaking up mixtures with the finger over the mouth of the bottle, breathing on pills to be silvered, should be avoided. Decent and becoming manners are essential. No dispenser should come to his work in dressing-gown and slippers. Scolding the apprentice or joking with his fellow-assistants are equally out of place; and, besides, a strict sense of duty towards the prescriber and the patient must be entertained by everyone who would be a true pharmacist. In the adoption of expensive or cheap adjuncts to the preparation of prescriptions, such as covered jars, stoppered bottles, and the like, regard should always be had to the circumstances of the customer.

THE DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

Bottles, pots, &c., should be arranged in alphabetical order, except in cases where medicines of a similar appearance would come together, as, for instance, pulv. ipecac. and pulv. jalape.

In large dispensing businesses Dr. Hager recommends the employment of duplicate numbers on prescriptions, giving the messenger one and attaching a corresponding figure to the prescription itself, so as to guard against the possible occasional delivery of the wrong medicine.

Another detail recommended is that on the back of the label, or at the bottom of the box, shall be printed a form, something like this:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Prescription received | 3.10 P.M. |
| Medicine ready | 3.30 .. |
| Delivered to messenger | 4 .. |

The advantage of this is shown by citing the case of a messenger who, having wasted several hours in the town, and brought the medicine home after the patient had died, pretended that he was detained by the pharmacist, but whose false statement was refuted by such a label.

[A more important detail even than this, and one which is now very common in larger dispensing establishments, is to attach a small label to each box, bottle, or pot, &c., initialed by the dispenser, and also by a second assistant, who has checked it after it has been prepared, and previous to wrapping it up and sending it out, thus:—

Dispensed by A. B.
Checked by C. D.

The advantages of this plan are obvious. There is the probability of detecting any serious blunder, while if it is checked by a superior it is calculated to act as a deterrent to slurring in any way the dispensing.]

It is well known that in the German Pharmacopœia a table of maximum doses of certain powerful medicines is given, and that if the prescriber desires to exceed the quantities there set down he is required to mark the quantity with a ! If this is not done the dispenser is held responsible for the consequences if he dispense the dangerous dose. Two curious cases are mentioned. In one, an extra dose of cyanide of potassium had been ordered, and the prescriber had several times *underlined* the quantity. The patient died, and the dispenser was condemned to a year's imprisonment because he had dispensed the medicine, notwithstanding that the proper mark (!) was not attached. In the other case, the physician meant to order 4 grammes of chloral hydrate, and he should have written gr. 4,0. He omitted the comma, however, and the dispenser gave 40 grammes. At that time chloral hydrate was not included in the German Pharmacopœia, and therefore was not in the table of dangerous substances. But the dispenser was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. The lesson from this history is not favourable to the metric system.

WEIGHING FLUIDS.

In mixing fluids for a mixture, the rule must be observed to measure none, but to weigh each, and that, with some exceptions, the smallest quantity ordered should be put in the bottle first, then the next largest quantity, and so on. The reason is that the delicacy of the scales diminishes with the increased weight, and, besides, the medicines ordered in small quantities are generally the most powerful and need to be dispensed with the greatest degree of accuracy. When so many drops of a fluid are ordered it is usual to put the drops in first, so that if a few drops too many fall they can be returned. Fluids up to 1 gramme are generally dropped, and it is reckoned that of the fatty and specifically heavy ethereal oils and of tinctures, 20 drops=1 gramme, of the other ethereal oils, chloroform, acetic ether and spirits of ether, and aqueous fluids 25 drops=1 gramme, of ether 50 drops=1 gramme. This calculation may not be quite accurate, but it accords with the Prussian medicinal tariff, and is what is understood by the prescribing physician.

[The rule here laid down, though applying to the Continental system of weighing fluids, and bringing out prominently the superiority of the English system of measuring, may be made to apply quite well to our measures and measuring also. The smaller quantities and thinner fluids should invariably be measured first, or, failing this, measured with a fresh measure-glass. To measure, for example, 1 drachm of hydrocyanic acid after measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or 1 oz. of glycerine or syrup of squills is clearly to court error. Equally incorrect would it be to start with a 4-oz. measure-glass, however correctly graduated or however suitable for measuring the other ingredients of a prescription, to measure any small quantity of a powerful remedy, such as hydrocyanic acid. To adapt Dr. Hager's words, the delicacy of the measure diminishes with the size, and, we may add, is in proportion to the cleanness also of the vessel.]

ORDER OF MIXING FLUIDS.

When fluids are to be mixed which decompose each other, or may form combinations, the order of mixing may have a considerable influence on the condition and appearance of the mixture. Examples:—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Liquoris ferri sesquichlorati | 50' |
| Mucilaginis gummi arabici | 25'0 |
| Aque destillate | 200'0 |

M. D. S., &c.

If the solution of gum be added to the iron solution the two form a gelatinous mass, which will not make a clear solution with the rest of the water, and cannot be mixed evenly with it. But a clear yellow fluid is obtained if the iron and the gum are each first diluted with 100'0 of water and then mixed, or if the iron be mixed with all water first and the mucilage added last.

So when tannin fluids have to be mixed with metallic salts

or alkaloids. In such cases both should be well diluted before combination. Example:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Plumbi acetidi | 0.25 |
| Tincture opii simplicis | 2.0 |
| Aquæ destillatæ | 200.0 |
| Syrupi simplicis | 25.0 |

M. D. S., &c.

In this case the sugar of lead should be dissolved in 100 grammes of the water, and the tincture of opium diluted with the rest of the water and added to the solution. In this way a slightly cloudy mixture is obtained instead of a mixture with insoluble flakes floating in it.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|
| Decocti caragheen (e 5.0) | 250.0 |
| Tincture opii simplicis | 2.5 |
| Syrupi croci | 50.0 |

M. D. S., &c.

In compounding this the tincture of opium should be first shaken up well with the syrup of saffron, and the carrageen mucilage added. If the latter is added to undiluted tincture of opium flakes are formed which cannot afterwards be reduced by shaking.

When vegetable substances, wholly or partially soluble in water, especially such as contain tannin or like constituents, have to be mixed with metallic or earthy salts, the rule is that both the vegetable and the salt should be first dissolved in a large portion of the water and mixed. If a precipitate is formed it is then easily diffused by shaking. Example:—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Extracti ratanhæ | 20.0 |
| Aluminis | 10.0 |
| Infusi foliorum salviæ | 200.0 |
| Mellis depurati | 50.0 |

M. D. S. For a gargle.

The honey should be first dissolved in the infusion, and the extract dissolved in one half and the alum in the other half of the fluid.

[To these excellent remarks of Dr. Hager we think three others might well be added, namely:—First, that where either syrup, glycerine, honey, or mucilage is ordered along with fluids which decompose each other or which produce unsightly combinations, it is highly probable the prescriber has foreseen and anticipated this result, and has added this particular ingredient to avoid or mitigate the evil. Glycerine has in many cases a powerful influence in preventing decompositions as well as in preventing depositions, syrup less so, while honey and mucilage are favourable to fine division and suspension of insoluble salts and organic matter. The second remark (and this applies to the resinous solutions and extracts below) is, that where any decomposition takes place producing unsightly mixtures, or where a homogeneous mixture generally is desired, a much better result will be obtained by using the mortar and pestle, as in the production of an emulsion, than by agitating the ingredients in a bottle. The last remark is, that in no case should liberties be permitted in the shape of additions to or subtractions from prescriptions, with a view to producing what is called elegant pharmacy. Cases where such expedients are necessary are very rare, and even in these the error is generally obviously due to the neglect or oversight of the prescriber, and is so apparent that the dispenser cannot possibly have any difficulty in the matter.]

RESINOUS SOLUTIONS AND WATER.

When resinous solutions in alcohol have to be mixed with water, as is frequently the case, the combination is easy if syrup is also ordered. Syrups have the property of forming homogeneous mixtures with most of the alcoholic solutions of resins, and in some cases they yield clear mixtures. If no syrup is ordered the rule is to add the resinous tincture to water, as a more easily-suspended mixture is thereby obtained. In no case should the water or the aqueous vehicle be other than quite cold. A warm or hot fluid will cause the resinous particles to form lumps, which will either attach themselves to the sides of the bottle or float about in the mixture.

The alcoholic resinous tinctures occasionally ordered to be added to aqueous mixtures are the tinctures of amber, of benzoin, of castor, of Indian hemp, of colocynth, of cubebs, of guaiacum, of jalap, of hops, of nutmegs, and of myrrh. If, notwithstanding all precautions, the resin separates in unpleasant-looking particles, these must be collected on a previously damped strainer and rubbed down in a mortar with a little powdered gum arabic and a few drops of water. One mixture of an alcoholic solution of a resin with water may be mentioned as a useful cosmetic, making a perfectly suspended milky compound. It is known as *Lac Virginis*, and is composed of—

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Tinct. benzoës | 10.0 |
| Aquæ rosæ | 150.0 |

A teaspoonful to be added to the water used for washing.

EXTRACTS IN MIXTURES.

When alcoholic extracts have to be dissolved in a mixture, the vehicle in which they are rubbed down into solution should not be hot.

Lactucarium ought to be rubbed down in a mortar with twice its weight of sugar and a few drops of spirits of wine.

If purely resinous extracts have to be compounded in a mixture they should first be rubbed in a mortar with twice or three times their weight of powdered gum arabic, then combined with the vehicle perfectly cold. If any syrup is ordered in the mixture the resinous extract should be rubbed down with that. Example:—

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Ammonii muriatci | 5.0 |
| Succi liquiritiæ | 5.0 |
| Aquæ destillatæ | 100.0 |
| Extr. cinæ. æth. | 1.5 |

M. et solv. D.S., &c.

The extract should be first rubbed with powdered gum arabic 1.5, and with the muriate of ammonia, then with the liquorice in concentrated solution, and, lastly, with the cold water.

Extracts made with water and alcohol are difficult to mix with a purely spirituous solution. Example:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Extracti hyoscyami | 1.0 |
| Tincturæ valerianæ spl. | 5.0 |
| Spiritus ætheri | 20.0 |

M.

In this prescription, the ætherial spirit being only an adjuvant, a slight modification must be made. The extract must be dissolved in 2 parts of distilled water, then the tincture of valerian, and 18 (instead of 20) parts of spirit of æther added. In the case where the fluid with which the extract is to be mixed is itself a strong medicine (tinct. digitalis æth., for example) nothing remains but to rub it with its own weight of water, and then rub the partial solution vigorously with the tincture.

Insipissated juices are similarly treated; but, when dissolved in water, they should stand in a measure for two or three minutes to settle, and the fluid poured off carefully from the sediment.

The narcotic non-resinous extracts can be kept in concentrated solutions. Ten parts of extract should be dissolved in a mixture of 12 parts of water, 4 parts of glycerine, and 4 parts of spirits of wine. When dispensing from these solutions three times the quantity of extract ordered must be weighed. The label should indicate this exactly. Some extracts, such as aconite, henbane, and belladonna in solution, will require well shaking before weighing.

Refined licorice-juice can be kept in solution in its own weight of distilled water, or in a mixture of 3 parts of distilled water and 1 part of glycerine, in moderate-sized bottles quite full. Some acids and many salts of alkaloids can only be mixed with solution of liquorice in very diluted condition, as they precipitate the glycyrrhizin and cause a very disagreeable appearance. Mixtures of quinine and liquorice-juice will be treated of subsequently.

Extract of opium forms peculiar flakes with the mucilage of carrageen, althæa, and salep, but it can be mixed with them if first rubbed down with syrup, or dissolved in 50 times its weight of water. Acetate of lead is sometimes ordered in such a mixture, and this also should be dissolved in 50 times its weight of water before being added.

SALTS IN MIXTURES.

Some very soluble salts, such as acetate of potash, iodide of potassium, muriate of ammonia, &c., can be added direct to a mixture, either in powder or in the form of small crystals. Others more difficult of solution, such as sulphate of soda or magnesia, phosphate of soda or potash, tartrate of soda, &c., are more easily dissolved in hot liquids. When decoctions are ordered the salts can be readily dissolved in them, but the dispenser must ascertain from a solubility table whether the quantity ordered is more than will remain dissolved in the cold solution, as in that case the salts will crystallise out. It is proper then to add the salt in fine powder to the cold mixture. This applies especially to cream of tartar and to sulphate of potash.

Borotartrate of potash (soluble cream of tartar) should always be added to the aqueous menstruum. If water is poured on this salt in a bottle its particles cleave together and form a thick mass, which can only be afterwards separated and dissolved with great difficulty.

Carbonate of ammonia must always be dissolved in cold water; and, besides, the mixture when completed should be allowed to stand in the uncorked bottle for half an hour or an hour to allow for the usual development and escape of carbonic-acid gas. Acids with the carbonate of ammonia, of course, make the development of gas more rapid, as do also gum arabic or mucilage thereof. Such a mixture should be warmed to about 25° C. (77° F.) before sending out.

Nitrate of silver in solution should be sent out in dark-glass bottles. It must always be dissolved in distilled water.

Nearly all salts dissolve to a greater extent in warm than in cold water. Burnt lime is an exception, and chloride of soda is more soluble at freezing-point than at ordinary temperature. Sometimes the temperature makes an appreciable difference in the solubility of salts in a mixture. For example, 100 parts of water will dissolve 35 to 40 parts of crystallised sulphate of soda in summer, while in cold winter nights water will not hold more than about 25 per cent. in solution. The advice should be given, where necessary, to keep the mixture in a warm place.

Chloral hydrate should always be dissolved in cold water, warm water occasions a slight decomposition with formation of a little hydrochloric acid.

A solution of muriate of morphia, if made at a temperature above 40° C. (104° F.), will turn yellowish in contact with the air.

Many salts are more soluble if several are dissolved in the same vehicle, or if there is some acid present. Sulphate of potash, for instance, is more soluble in a solution of sulphate of magnesia than in pure water. In such cases double salts are formed, which are more soluble than the single ones, or a new and more soluble salt is formed. In the following mixture the acid makes the sulphate of magnesia dissolve in a smaller proportion of water than would otherwise be required.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Magnesie sulphatis | 75·0 |
| Acidi sulphurici diluti | 5·0 |
| Aque destillatæ | 75·0 |
| Syrupi rubi idæi | 25·0 |

With sulphate of soda the case is similar.

[This mixture, without the syrupi rubi idæi, corresponds very closely to what is known popularly in many districts as "Henry's solution of salts," and attention is directed to the fact of the greater solubility of the sulphate of magnesia in presence of free acid, as a probable explanation of the fact that this well-known preparation varies considerably in strength, a saturated solution in water plain being a very different thing to a saturated solution in water plus the free acid.]

When salts are to be dissolved in spirits of wine or in any alcoholic fluid, they should always be rubbed in a mortar. Chlorate and permanganate of potash should always be rubbed down in a mortar.

When by mixing salts a precipitate is likely to be occasioned, these should be added to each other in as diluted a condition as possible, as the precipitate is thereby more finely divided.

Great care should be observed when salts of powerful

alkaloids are ordered in mixtures with substances such as tannin or liquorice, which are likely to precipitate them. If they cannot be dispensed so that the mixture is safe, the attention of the prescriber should be directed to the fact.

It is advisable where there is much dispensing to keep in ready solution such salts as will keep for some time in solution without decomposition. Such solutions should be prepared with very clean distilled water. Among these may be named the following:—

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Ammon. mur. | 1 part to 4 of water |
| Potass. nit. | 1 " 4 " |
| Magnes. sulph. | 1 " 2 " |
| Sodæ sulph. | 1 " 4 " |
| Potass. bromid. | 1 " 2 " |
| Potass. acetat. | 1 " 2 " |

These solutions should be prepared with great exactness and filtered. They must be labelled to show how much is to be used in proportion to the quantity ordered. Except to a moderate extent, such solutions cannot be used when an aromatic water is ordered as the menstruum.

[In most pharmacies, we presume, solutions of the more common salts will always be kept ready for dispensing purposes. Such a practice is not only convenient for dispensing, but it admits also of much more elegant and permanent results. For example, there are few salts which, when converted into solution, are not the better for being filtered. No matter how clear or bright their solutions may appear at first, they will both look better and keep better if filtered. This is probably owing to the fact that crystallisation is favoured by the presence of minute impurities, which form nuclei, round which the crystals form. Many of these nuclei or impurities are doubtless kept back by filtration, and consequently the solution is brighter and keeps better. In English pharmacies, with our system of measuring liquids, the solution should be made to contain, and of course should be so labelled, 1 part in 2, or 1 part in 4, or 1 part in 8, as the case may be. That is to say, 1 part of the salt is taken by weight, and water added to make 2 or 4 or 8 parts by measure. This will be found to facilitate calculation. One ounce of sulphate of magnesia, for example, will dissolve in 1 oz. of water. This is 1 part to 1 of water, but the finished product gives only about 1 part of the salt in 1·53 of solution. Now, let anyone try to measure out of this solution 1½ or 2½ drachms of sulphate of magnesia, and the difficulty is at once apparent. On the other hand, if the solution is made 1 in 2 no calculation is required, as double the quantity of solution to the salt ordered involves no mental effort.]

In some pharmacies tartrate of potash and iodide of potassium are kept in solution dissolved in their own weight of water. But such solutions do not keep well. If they are employed, only so much should be made as will keep for eight or ten days in a dark place, and only dispensed if they are quite clear and colourless. Potassio tartrate of antimony (1 in 49 of water) is also sometimes kept in solution, but this too spoils in a short time. It keeps much better with an addition of 20 per cent. of glycerine.

[In many instances concentrated solutions keep much better than weaker solutions. Quinine and iron citrate is a notable example, a solution of 1 part in 2 keeping for weeks, while a weaker solution quickly goes bad.]

Sulphate of quinine (5 parts dissolved in 90 parts of distilled water with 5 parts of diluted sulphuric acid) is sometimes kept in solution. This, however, appears to deteriorate by keeping, the flakes which occur being formed at the expense of the quinine. Strictly speaking, when no acid is ordered in a prescription to dissolve the quinine, the latter should be rubbed down with the water; but it has become the custom in such cases to add to the sulphate an equal quantity of dilute sulphuric acid to effect solution unless instructions to the contrary are added. When liquorice-juce is to be combined with quinine the former should be first dissolved in ten times its weight of water and the solution of

quinine added, as both the alkaloid and the acid tend to decompose the liquorice. If the vehicle does not admit of this solution the quinine, with a little acid (hydrochloric in preference), must be rubbed down in a mortar with the liquorice, and the vehicle added little by little.

Iodine only slightly dissolves in water, but iodide of potassium would make three-quarters of its own weight soluble. Ammonia salts also increase its solubility. If neither of these are in the mixture, the iodine should be rubbed down with twice its weight of sugar, which helps to suspend it. Oils of peppermint and fennel, and some other volatile oils, combine chemically with iodine.

Sugar dissolves easily in water, but does not immediately yield a clear solution. In its place simple syrup in the proper proportion may be used.

Manna can be dissolved in water by the aid of heat. It should be cleared by decantation and straining.

Gum arabic is best used in the form of mucilage in the proper proportion. Care should be taken not to employ gum senegal in its place, as the latter has an unpleasant taste and smell, and acts chemically with the metallic salts.

[Care should be taken that the mucilage is fresh. It quickly sours, and we have seen curious and often puzzling complications from this cause.]

Tannic acid will easily dissolve in pure water, yielding a solution with a light yellow shade. The water must be quite free from ammonia, or the solution gradually darkens to a brownish tint. With traces of iron it turns inky, and alkaline substances also turn it thick and brown to black. With mucilages of carrageen, salep, althæa, &c., it forms flaky conglomerates, and should only be mixed with them after dilution in twenty times its weight of water.

Chloral hydrate cannot be kept long in watery solution, as it decomposes and becomes acid. If required to be filtered, a solution of chloral should be strained through spun glass.

MR. WARTON'S PATENT MEDICINES BILL.

THE following is the text of the Bill introduced into Parliament by Mr. Warton, M.P., and entitled

A Bill to Restrict the Sale of Patent Medicines.

Whereas patent medicines containing poison have caused sickness and death:

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. From and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, any person claiming to be a proprietor or part-proprietor of any patent medicine, and any vendor or purchaser by wholesale or retail of any patent medicine, may require the same to be analysed by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

2. If the said Society find on analysis that any patent medicine contains poison, such poison being one of the poisons in Schedule A of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, or declared to be a poison by the said Society by resolution within the powers contained in the second section of the said Act, then the said Society may from time to time by resolution declare that such patent medicine contains poison; and thereupon the said Society shall submit the said resolution for the approval of the Privy Council, and if such approval be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the *London Gazette*; and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement, the patent medicine named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of the said Act.

3. If the said Society find on analysis that any patent medicine does not contain poison within the meaning of the second section of this Act, the said Society may, from time to time, by resolution declare that such patent medicine is free from poison; and thereupon the said Society shall submit the said resolution for the approval of the Privy Council, and if such approval be given, then such resolution and approval shall be advertised in the *London Gazette*; and on the expiration of one month from such advertisement, the patent

medicine named in such resolution shall be deemed to be free from poison, and any proprietor or vendor thereof may label the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such patent medicine is contained with the words "free from poison."

4. Any patent medicine shall, unless and until the said Society have analysed the same, be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868.

5. The sixteenth section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, shall be read and construed as if the words "nor with the making or dealing in patent medicines" were not contained therein.

6. This Act shall be read and construed with the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and any Act amending the same.

7. This Act shall not extend to Ireland.

SECOND READING.

Mr. Warton had the first place on the notice-paper of the House of Commons on Wednesday, March 26, for the second reading of his Patent Medicine Bill. Neither the subject nor the speaker seemed to excite any special interest, as the Liberal side of the House was occupied by less than twenty members, while only about half a dozen were scattered on the Conservative benches. Mr. Mundella attended to the discussion from the Government bench, but a recent severe cold prevented him from speaking, and Sir Henry James, it appeared, acted as his deputy.

Mr. WARTON, who has, presumably, studied this subject for at least a year, had found nothing novel or striking to say in connection with it. In a speech lasting for nearly half an hour he propounded the usual platitudes, combining with them some rather heavy banter on the Government.

Dr. FARQUHARSON, who had also backed the Bill, spoke with a much more accurate acquaintance with the subject, and made it pretty clear that he would not vote for it if he thought there were any chance of it being carried. With the exception of an unnecessary attack on the blue-ribbonites, Dr. Farquharson made a fair and sensible speech, and he wound up with a remark, which he addressed directly to Mr. Mundella, urging the importance of rectifying the anomaly in the Pharmacy Act, that while chemists can only deal in poisons under particular restrictions, co-operative stores are at liberty to scatter them about broadcast.

Mr. WALTER JAMES, who appeared to have been chartered by the association of patent-medicine proprietors, turned out a very unworkmanlike speech. He did not appear to enjoy his task, and his arguments resulted in a mutual decomposition. He based his opposition to the Bill partly on the ground of mercy to about 20,000 highly-respected persons engaged in the trade—either as makers or vendors—some of them being widows, he pathetically added; and partly on the ground that the endorsement of the medicines by the Pharmaceutical Society would tend to extend their sale. Mr. HORWOOD, the member for Stockport, supporting him, did not believe the legislation against the sale of poisons had had any effect at all, and urged the house not to do anything more to extend the medical monopoly which all recent, medical legislation promoted.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL spoke briefly, and, of course effectively. His chief point was that the Government would themselves shortly bring in a Bill dealing more broadly with the subject than had been done by the member for Bridport. When that Bill came before the House he hoped that the hon. member would for once stay his obstructive hand. Then he proceeded to demonstrate to the House how unworkable such a Bill as this would be. Why, said the speaker, if the Pharmaceutical Society found the least particle of opium in a box of cough lozenges, though the medicine might be perfectly wholesome, the box must be labelled "poison," and the sale of it must be registered and signed for by the purchaser. The vague notion of the Pharmacy Act indicated by this warning was not encouraging to chemists, except on the hypothesis that Mr. Mundella may have acquired a more accurate knowledge of the law in this respect than is possessed by Sir Henry James, Q.C.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, who was the sole representative of the Irish party, plaintively asked why his unfortunate country was to be excluded from the benefits of this legislation? Was it considered that emigration was not proceeding rapidly enough with the depletion of the population, so that the aid of patent medicines could not be dispensed with, or was it that the landlord's newspapers could only be kept going by

means of the patent-medicine advertisements? He should vote against the Bill unless Ireland were included.

Mr. WARTON replied, and at first challenged the Speaker's decision that the Noes had it; but when the question was put a second time, probably seeing no hope of a co-teller, he allowed his motion to be negatived without a division.

FULL REPORT.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, March 26, 1884.

Order for Second Reading read.

Mr. WARTON, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said he had a notice two years ago of a resolution which he wished to bring before the House with regard to what are called Patent Medicines. It would be in the recollection possibly of the House that it occupied a position on the paper when the *clôture* debate was on, and possibly it would be in the recollection of some, so far as he was concerned, that the noble lord at the head of the Government—he was quoting a phrase used yesterday by the Chancellor of the Duchy—the noble lord now at the head of the Government, and who was two years ago the Secretary of State for India, in giving reasons for the *clôture*, told the House that the object of the *clôture* was to suppress certain hon. members who brought forward things which did not meet with his approbation. The hon. member for Dungarvan was to be suppressed, and he (Mr. Warton) also, as he was always bringing Patent Medicines before the House. He failed to see why any undue pressure on his part in bringing forward this question should have brought on the *clôture*. But he must say that the subject was one of considerable importance, and whether it brought the *clôture* or not, his interest in the lives of Her Majesty's subjects, which he considered as seriously imperilled, would make him persevere in the course he had undertaken. After considerable delay he managed to bring the question on. He was not going to repeat all that he said then. It might be taken, unless any hon. gentleman wished to contradict it, that a very great number of patent medicines contain poison. That was only one part of the case. He had really two objects. One of these objects was that the mere effect of the Government stamp on these patent medicines gave undue prominence to those medicines and clothed them with a kind of sanctity in the eyes of the vulgar. Every one who had seen patent medicines—and who has not?—must have noticed put prominently before the public the announcement, "Price 1s. 1½d., including the Government stamp." Just as the railway companies were anxious to call attention to the passenger duty. Persons who bought patent medicines paid great care always to have the Government stamp. Now, it was one of the great characteristics of Englishmen that they have a great admiration for law and order, and he believed—politics apart—they all had great respect for the Government. He did not mean the party in power—the Ministers—so much as the executive Government, and the idea of Government was innately related to our Gracious Sovereign, and no doubt many of these people believe that possibly both Houses of Parliament and Her Majesty's Government, and the Three Estates of the Realm taken altogether, in some way sanctioned and sanctified these particular medicines, so that they came before the people with every possible kind of advantage to be derived from the sanction of the Government. For his own part he was sorry to see it. He thought it was very wrong indeed to derive revenue from such an unworthy source. He thought they should show the spirit of Vespasian, who, when offered money, said "No." The proper persons to deal with the question were the Government, and not a private member. A private member could not deal with the fiscal part: it would be irregular and utterly improper and wrong for him to attempt anything like the removal or imposition of a tax. That was the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and those who represented him in the House. What had happened with regard to this question, so far as the Government was concerned? He took the liberty to refer to the debate of 1882, and, in order that he might be perfectly accurate in his quotation, because in the absence of the Prime Minister there were others entrusted with large powers, he would quote chapter and verse for what he had to say. He saw a distinguished official (the Home Secretary) whom they were always

delighted to see on the front bench; and he received the matter in a very different spirit to the noble lord who spoke about the *clôture*, and he received it with that kind and courteous consideration in which he always received things in this House, and he began by saying that the question had been brought to maturity. He (Mr. Warton) liked that word "maturity." It was a well-measured word of a careful man. He thought the question was brought to maturity. When a question affecting the lives of Her Majesty's subjects had been brought to maturity, he thought it was time for the Government to take action about it; but, with the modesty that distinguished that hon. gentleman, he did not wish to hold out that he was the person to bring this forward. He (Mr. Warton) must in justice to that gentleman say, however, that "he could not make any promise as to what the Government would do, and could only express a hope that the matter would be fully considered by them, and that some better system would be adopted than that now in force." He felt grateful then, and he did so still, for that remark upon a subject which the noble lord thought sufficient to have him *clôtured* for. The subject having been brought to maturity, he thought the Government would have dealt with the whole or a part of it; but they did nothing. He would next give the observation of the Under-Secretary of the Home Department, and read what he stated from pages 598 and 599 of vol. 338 Hansard (vol. 269, New Series). Now, all last session the Government did nothing at all in this matter. When they looked at the conduct of the Government, they seemed as if anxious to spread disease. Whether they relaxed the operation of the C. D. Acts in seaport towns and military garrisons, or whatever course they take, they always seem to be in favour of spreading disease, also, to a certain extent, with regard to cattle. Their policy had been to resist the hon. member for Lincoln so as to spread disease, and disease had been spread among our soldiers and sailors, not to mention the question of vaccination. But this year he thought they were willing to do something better, and the Vice-President of the Council did say something to him in reply to a question early this session. He did not want to fix the right hon. gentleman, because there was no official record of answers which they could quote just then. He had carefully searched through the columns of the *Times*, and he did not find an answer there; but his impression was that the reply was to the effect that the Government were going to bring in a Bill on the subject, because he recollected asking whether the right hon. gentleman would back his Bill. However, when the Government were occupied with questions of reform and matters of that sort, which were of no importance as regards the life of the people, they could not expect them to pay much attention to this Bill. But he said that it was the duty of the Government, and not of a private member, to bring forward a question of that sort, since they alone could deal with the fiscal part of the measure, and they alone could give up those shameful sources of revenue and prevent people being imposed upon by the Government stamp on all sorts of medicine. It was his duty rather to deal with the question of poison. He wished to deal with the cases of those poor women with delicate nerves and very strong moral power, some of whom took to drink, which was a most terrible thing. There was the case of a poor woman who ran up an enormous bill—not at a chemist's, but at a shop-keeper's—for a tremendous quantity of chloral. He had called the attention of the Home Secretary to the case of a boy named Shelan, who, at the age of seven years, was poisoned by a patent medicine—Holt's whooping-cough elixir. This came before a jury, with Mr. Danford Thomas as coroner, and it was clearly shown that antimony was in large quantities in that medicine, and the poor little child was killed by that. The men who got scandalous livings by the sale of these things were frequently no better than murderers, and yet the Government could stop it, but allowed it to go on: it was conniving. He had been honoured with a letter from the gentleman who fills the office of Deputy-Coroner for the county of Lancaster—Mr. William Hardy. He had written a very long letter. After a complimentary introduction, he said:—"On January 16 last I concluded an inquest in St. Helens upon the body of a strong, active boy, aged nine years, named Samuel Yates, who died from a mixture of Indian tincture which had been administered to him by his mother. I forward the account

of the inquest. It appears from that account that this stuff contains very deleterious ingredients, and these are commonly sold in the county of Lancaster, especially among the working classes." That is what the coroner wrote, and he had a notion that this was the quack advertisement: On one side of the bottle, which is of imposing size, 18 inches high and 16 in diameter, "The world-renowned compound: Indian Life and Health Elixir." "Elixir" was a favourite expression. It smacked, no doubt, of old superstitions, but astrology turned to quackery about 200 years ago, when the elixir of life was sought, and the quacks derived a great revenue by the promise of having such an elixir. And the great body of them had something to say about health and wealth: they were the two great words that were brought prominently forward, and the promise of health and wealth would gull the public. In justice to the quack, he (Mr. Warton) must give him the full benefit of his description:—"The world-renowned compound: Indian Life and Health Elixir. Dose for adults, one tablespoonful; from seven to ten years, something less, in water. From the Patent Medicine Factory, Bell, Sons & Co., Liverpool." Every person knew perfectly well that one of the vilest systems of quackery was to promise that all sorts of diseases, however different, and no matter in what the parts of the body, would be cured by their medicine. They put conspicuous on the other side of the bottle the bowels, the liver, the skin, the stomach. Now, these embraced a very large field. Such notices on these big and imposing bottles were well calculated to deceive people. At the inquest alluded to, he gathered, from the cutting kindly enclosed by the Deputy-Coroner of the county of Lancaster, the contents of the medicine-bottle were analysed, and the Indian tincture contained 30 per cent. of methylated spirits, with probably some cayenne pepper or Indian hemp. These might be in very dangerous quantities in a medicine of that sort. He was not qualified to give an opinion as to the nature of that particular drug, but the medical gentleman who made the analysis said the result was the death of the unhappy child. Why were they driven to analyse this medicine only when the poor child was dead? Women and children took these medicines—the women because they were foolish enough, and the children because they were given to them. Ought they not to have some feeling of pity for women and children, and not let people sell them poison to put money into the pockets of quacks? He had got a letter of another description from a gentleman who had got hold of a medicine from which he derived a considerable revenue. He (Mr. Warton) did not want to use his name, because he did not know the nature of his drug; but he put in a piteous cry of his. He said the toothache elixir was not intended to be taken; that it should be labelled; that for 100 years he had been selling the elixir, and it had not been injurious, and the hon. member for Gateshead would take his part. He had been selling it for 100 years, and now he says it shall be labelled. That was his case. He would not weary the House as to how this Bill came before it. He could not expect a great many others to help him; but there was one hon. gentleman who was kind enough to allow him to put his name on the back of the Bill. He felt it right, in gratitude and justice to that hon. member, to say that he (Mr. Warton) drew this Bill, and he did not know, therefore, exactly how far his hon. friend agreed with its provisions. He said that in justice, because if there were anything in the Bill with which, as a medical gentleman of very high eminence, his hon. friend did not agree, of course he would speak for himself. He (Mr. Warton) was quite sure that the House would agree with him that the sale of these patent medicines was to a great extent an evil which should be remedied. In drafting the Bill he had followed a precedent, and the precedent was that of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. It would be in the recollection of some, and, possibly, in the knowledge of more, that the Act passed in 1868 was very important, giving a certain position to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which was a highly respectable Society, and which always looked after the interests of the public as well as its own. This Society, by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, has the power of declaring what are poisons. There was a list given in the Act of certain well-known poisons. But they knew from the different murders by poison that the ingenuity of man is ever on the increase, and that the diabolical murderer leads to fresh discoveries. In

Palmer's case it was strychnine, and in the case of others fresh poisons would be discovered. Therefore, it was a wise provision of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 which required that additional poisons, when discovered, should be published to the world by the Pharmaceutical Society by means of advertisements in the *London Gazette*. The mode prescribed by the Act was for the Pharmaceutical Society to pass a resolution that something was a poison; that resolution was to be submitted to the Privy Council; and that resolution, when approved by the Privy Council, should be published in the *London Gazette*; and, within a month after the publication of such resolution, the article named in the resolution, and so published in the *Gazette*, became a poison in the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. Now, what was the effect of declaring it to be a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act? The effect was this: that persons going into a chemist's shop, if they asked for arsenic or any other poison, their names and addresses had to be given, and they had to sign some paper. All the precautions were set forth in great detail in that very elaborate Act. The effect of this resolution was to add other poisons to the list besides well-known ones, like arsenic. Now, his chief point was this: That, whereas under the Pharmacy Act they could not go into a chemist's shop and ask for so much arsenic without giving their name and address and certain particulars, thereby inducing a certain amount of caution on the chemist's part; they could buy these patent medicines, perhaps with ten times the amount of poison; they could have a big bottle—full 18 inches high and 16 inches wide—to contain that arsenic, and by that act the rights of patent-medicine vendors are carefully preserved. He was a supporter of all vested interests; but there was one interest that he would not support, and that was the poisoning interest. He did not know how such a clause—or, rather, such a sentence—got into the Act; but there it was. Apart from the fiscal question, the main point was that a person should know what he was buying, that precautions should be taken so that it should be difficult to go and buy any number of poisons without any guarantee from buyer or seller. And they might buy these poisonous medicines not only in chemists' shops. The chemist is generally a man of education, and generally of some responsibility, and though his charges are sometimes blamed, they really are not unsuitable to the skill and responsibility involved. But, worse than that—they might go into a grocer's shop and buy these poisonous medicines by wholesale, in order to put a trifle into the hands of the Government. He would not go into the fiscal question. But he made the suggestion—although, seeing that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not present, he was sorry to make it in his absence. The other day he took half a million of money for the indemnity of India for the Afghan War; and he thought he could afford to spend 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* to get rid of this vile curse. With regard to the provisions of the Bill, they were to this effect: that any person who was the owner or part proprietor of any patent medicine (or who claimed to be—he did not want to investigate questions of title) could have it analysed by the Pharmaceutical Society. If it was not poisonous it was to his own interest to have it analysed. Any respectable chemist or shopkeeper who had got some qualms of conscience might say, "I am the vendor of this; I should like to have something to justify me in carrying on the trade." And it was a very important question, not only for the vendor, but for the people who buy the patent medicine, that they could have it analysed. One of two results would follow from this analysis—it seemed to him that they must follow. If the medicine contained poisons, then, under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, extended by the proposed Bill, let the Pharmaceutical Society pass a resolution similar to that provided by the second section of the Act of 1868, let them state boldly that this patent medicine called "Elixir"—whatever the quack title—contains a poison, and thereupon, that being approved by the Privy Council, it would be published in the *Gazette*; and after that time it becomes a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, and all the usual restrictions to the sale of poison are put in force with regard to patent medicine. On the other hand he had treated the owners as gently as possible. He had said that, if these medicines do not contain poison, then the patent-medicine man might put on the label "free from poison," or something to that effect. He did not put much stress upon this.

At any rate he put it in to show as much friendliness to any vested interest (even to the poisoning vested interest) as he could. He did not know that it was a proper regulation, but he could go so far to show he was free from prejudice. He had put in a stringent clause, in order to drive people to this analysis, that until these patent medicines are analysed the presumption is that they are poisons, because they found so many deaths in so many parts of the country from these medicines. He did not know whether the 5th clause was necessary. Of course this Bill would be read with the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and any Act amending the same. There is one Act amending the same, to which he had called attention in the margin, and he had given the section—the third section. That was a section in the interests of the medical profession; and when he said in the interests of the medical profession, he must say from the bottom of his heart that there was no nobler profession in the world—there were no men in this world who did more good to their fellow-creatures—there were no people in the world to whom so much gratitude was due and to whom so little consideration was given. He must say that he had always considered that the doctors were the noblest of people and martyrs to their anxiety to do good to their fellow-creatures. They were entitled to the deepest respect and gratitude. Therefore, in their hands he left what was provided by the 3rd section of the amending Act of 1869—that is, that they shall have the power of prescribing poisons if they think right. He put that in in order that gentlemen belonging to that profession might see that he had not forgotten their interests, and he thought that was a very wholesome safeguard. When a doctor gave the right dose to the right patient he ought to be protected. But these quacks could give the wrong medicine for the wrong disorder to the wrong patient, for they always professed to cure everybody and everything, and that is the essence of quackery. It was bad in the political world, and it was just as bad with medical nostrums. They were dealing with medical nostrums. He was sorry that the political nostrums were used to such an extent in the struggles for party, and that they had the effect of dividing them so unhappily. The hon. member for Gateshead appeared on behalf of the poisoning interest, but, notwithstanding, they would all agree that something ought to be done. He thought that the Government ought to do something. If the Vice-President showed one-tenth part of the zeal in this which he showed in the health and education of those poor overworked children who are so systematically snubbed by the Department, by whom the doctor is always over-ruled; if he will give one-tenth part of the zeal which he showed elsewhere; if he will not neglect the pledge that the Government will bring in a Bill, he (Mr. Warton) would appeal to him to put aside the political nostrum called the Reform Bill, and bring forward this much more serious and important question for the health of the people.

Dr. FARQUHARSON said they had cause to congratulate the hon. member on having turned his attention to direct legislation, and he hoped that, after sacrificing so many Parliamentary innocents as expiatory offerings, the softening influence of parental responsibility, now that he had asked for sanction to a Bill of his own, would induce him in future to look with a more indulgent eye on others. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) There was little necessity for him to say much to urge upon the House the necessity for some legislation of this kind. The Government had indicated their approval by announcing their intention to bring in (as soon as they could) a measure to deal with this subject themselves. He was sure it was not necessary for him to point out to the House how absurd it was in the abstract for them to carefully restrict the sale of poisons, and at the same time to allow anybody to put in these patent medicines any farrago that was poisonous to the general public, without let or hindrance whatever. They knew that a great deal of loss of health and life was caused by the use of these medicines. In the annual report to the Registrar-General it was stated that in the year 1881 twenty persons lost their life by chloral hydrate (which may be bought at a co-operative store or shop), two deaths from anodyne, eight from chlorodyne, one from aniseed, one from Scott's soothing syrup; and then there was a very suggestive note at the foot of this table, to the effect that fifty-one deaths had occurred in 1881, respecting which it was impossible to state the precise poison which had caused death. They knew perfectly well that these deaths which were noted

by the Registrar-General did not indicate the quantity of loss of life which had been caused by these deleterious substances. They knew that there had been a great sale of these substances since teetotalism became the fashion. They knew that persons who did not drink intoxicating liquors were very glad to get some kind of pick-me-up or cordial, which they buy at the chemist's shop. Chloral is largely used. It is a great stimulant for those who use the blue ribbon, and he knew that chlorodyne is used by ladies and other persons in high stations for the purposes of a soothing drug. This Bill would be a check altogether to the sale of patent medicines. He should like to see no deleterious substances sold at all. All medical men detest the sight of any secret remedy; they said that the patient should know, and they should know, what he takes. It would be impracticable, however, to suggest any such sweeping measure. There were vested interests surrounding patent medicines, and the British public does not object to a touch of quackery, and gives an enormous impulse to quackery of various kinds. All they could do was to try to regulate the sale the best way they could. Now, this Bill was founded on French lines. There is a French Act which enacts that no patent medicine or secret preparation can be sold unless it is analysed; but, unfortunately, it was found in practice that it was frequently evaded, and that, in order to give any protection, this analysis would have to be repeated once a week. A person would send a mixture containing certain drugs to the Academy of Medicine one day, and the next day he might put in something else, and this would give no legitimate protection to the public at all. As the hon. member for Bridport had kindly left his hands free, and allowed him to criticise the Bill, he would like to make one or two suggestions. The expression "poison" was not wide enough, because there were often deleterious substances which were not poisonous, and which ought to be included in a Bill of this kind. Then, he thought, there was a difficulty in the analyses by the Pharmaceutical Society, because those analyses would only cover what were known as statutory poisons, namely, those poisons which are included in Schedule A; and they knew perfectly well that there were a great many substances which, though not absolutely poisonous, are very deleterious, and which are not included in the list of poisons. Therefore, under the sanction of the Pharmaceutical Society, the public would be permitted to take substances which really do a great deal of harm. Clarke's blood mixture contains in each dose 10 grains of iodide of potassium. Under this Bill some of those medicines might have a sanction which the hon. member did not wish to give them. The sanction thus given by the Pharmaceutical Society would, he was afraid, largely increase the use of patent medicines. There were one or two recommendations which occurred to his mind, and the first was the same as had been made by the hon. member for Bridport, namely, that he thought the Government should harden their hearts and give up the patent medicine duty. He knew it was rather a bold thing for him to ask the Government to strike off a revenue of 154,000*l.* a year. He thought this might be made up by an increased charge for the licence. Of course, the Government stamp implied a direct sanction—a sanction which to a great many persons meant that it was really a patent medicine that had been investigated and analysed, and those ignorant persons thought that a Government stamp would not be put on anything which was in its nature deleterious to health. These patent medicines were really in no sense patent medicines, but merely medicines liable to duty under the Excise law. He suggested that every proprietor of a patent medicine containing poison should be compelled to put a label on the wrapper and on the bottle with the word "poison" on it. The word "caution" might not be necessary if it contained a small quantity, but lest it should be taken in excessive doses, which might be detrimental to life or health, the words should be put on it "poison" and "this should be taken with caution." One or two deleterious substances which were deleterious to health, but not to life, should be put under the same restriction. He thought there were a great many teething powders for children, containing mercury or opium, which should have this stated on the label, so that people might be more cautious in their use. If the proprietor failed to put this on the bottle, and if any one believed that the substance contained poison, he thought the purchaser should have the option of taking it to the Pharmaceutical Society to be analysed, and

this analysis should be paid for by the manufacturer or patentee of the substance. The important section in this Bill was section 5, which enacted that patent medicines must be under the same restrictions as other drugs. It was very absurd that, while the ordinary solution of chloral was under restrictions, there was a patent solution, double its strength, which might be sold by a grocer or a huckster in the street, if he chose to take out a licence. There was one point to which he should like to refer, although it did not strictly bear upon the subject. It was rather anomalous that, whereas the druggist was not allowed to sell a poisonous substance unless he was a registered member of the Pharmaceutical Society, yet it could be sold in a co-operative store in any quantity, and by any one. He hoped that that would be taken into consideration when the Government took the question up, which, he hoped, they would do before long. He should like to draw attention to another matter. He thought that local authorities should have power to undertake the prosecution under the Pharmacy Act, in the same way as they had under the Adulteration of Foods Act. At present prosecutions were carried on solely by the Pharmaceutical Society at their own expense, and often at great trouble and bother. It was put down that they did it for their own private purposes. That was a point well worth the consideration of the Government. In conclusion, he could only say that, although he had not coincided or agreed with all the provisions of the Bill brought in by the hon. member for Bridport, and did not agree with them, yet he thought they were under a debt of gratitude to him for having brought it in, because it was satisfactory to turn occasionally aside from party questions, and to discuss these questions which are so interesting to many sections of the general community.

Mr. W. H. JAMES said the hon. member for Bridport had given notice of opposition to no less than nine out of nineteen of the orders for that day, and, therefore, he (Mr. James) hoped he was not making an undue use of his right in offering some observations on the Bill which the hon. member had himself introduced. He did not think it would be necessary for him to follow the hon. member's somewhat discursive observations in introducing the Bill to the House; but he did not think he had proved his case. He did not think that the case for the preamble of the Bill had been made out sufficiently strong to induce the House to accept a Bill of this sort. It stated that, "Whereas patent medicines containing poisons have caused sickness and death." That fact he did not dispute, but he was informed, and credibly informed, that in the last two years not more than seven deaths had arisen from these patent proprietary medicines; but that no less than 152 deaths had arisen from drugs which had been sold by chemists, and from accident, misadventure, and other similar causes. One case mentioned by the hon. member he would cursorily refer to—that of the boy who died in the course of last year from taking Holt's whooping-cough specific. There appeared to have been two inquests. The medical man who gave evidence on the second occasion admitted that he merely supposed from the effect that antimony was in the specific. This doctor prescribed for a fortnight without seeing the child, and it was almost impossible for him to say whether the death was from antimony in the specific or from natural causes. Now he was not at all prepared to dispute every observation of the hon. member for Bridport, and of his hon. friend who sat below him (Dr. Farquharson). This was a question of great magnitude, and it was one which ought to be taken up and treated by the Government. The Bill as it at present stood would be utterly unworkable, and he contended that it would act harshly and cruelly to many members of the community, and to the enormous interests with which it dealt. Perhaps he might be permitted to state that there were no less than 800 to 1,000 persons who are owners of these proprietary medicines, and that no less than 19,000 persons are employed in their manufacture and in their sale—(Mr. WATSON: "So much the worse")—and the revenue amounted to no less a sum than 150,000*l*. During the last two years no less than 30,000,000 of packets of these patent medicines had been sold. If such a Bill as this were carried into law, it would injuriously affect a very respectable body of persons, and dislocate a very considerable and important trade. A licence for the sale of these patent medicines could be obtained for 5*s*. by any shopkeeper in a village, and there were numbers of persons who may not be within reach of a doctor or

chemist, and who are required to make their own remedies, and it was a convenience and advantage to them to make use of these homely remedies. A great number of these patent medicines support the widows and families of the deceased proprietors. He did not think it was right that their property should be improperly interfered with and invaded in this way. By the fourth clause of the Bill it was proposed that "any patent medicines shall, unless and until the said Society have analysed the same, be deemed to be a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868." There were a great number of patent medicines, such as Dinncford's magnesia, which were perfectly harmless, and yet by that clause these harmless remedies would be deemed a poison. He confessed he thought that the efforts of the hon. gentleman, however well intended, would have precisely the opposite effect to that which was desired. These medicines were made use of by great numbers of people, and this Bill, if it were carried into law as now drawn up, would divide those people into two classes. They would have, on the one hand, those who would be afraid of touching anything which was labelled a poison (and he thought an infinitesimal quantity would be afraid of touching it); and, on the other hand, a set of people perfectly regardless and callous as to whether the articles and ingredients were poisonous and dangerous; and so far from the hon. member preventing the sale of poisons, he would render himself indubitably even more notorious than he was already by being Poisoner-General. (Laughter.) He fully agreed it was a point deserving the attention of the Government that these medicines ought not to be sold as if they had some patent or encouragement from the Government. He thought the owners of these medicines would be quite prepared to meet them in this, if the subject were taken up by the Government; and he hoped, therefore, the hon. member would be satisfied with this discussion. He had brought forward a Bill which was absolutely unworkable, and one which would be injurious to a very large number of people with whom it proposed to interfere; and, therefore, he would move that this Bill be read a second time this day six months, and he hoped the House would not be troubled with a division. ("Oh!")

Mr. C. H. HORWOOD said that in seconding the motion he did not do so from any antagonistic motive towards his hon. friend. He might say that he did not base his opposition on vested interests, as the hon. member for Gateshead did. Of course, if vested interests were sustained by constantly selling that which was injurious to the public, he should have nothing to say for them, notwithstanding that he had to admit that they had been encouraged by the Government to invest their money in projects of that kind. He thought this legislation was injurious, and he looked upon this Bill as part of what had already gone before. He doubted whether any of this legislation had produced any benefit up to the present time. His hon. and learned friend opposite based his Bill on the Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons Act. He should like to know what had been the benefit of that Act in preventing either suicide or poisoning. He believed it had been next to nothing. It had deluded the public into a false security, and had produced no good. To confess shortly his objection to this kind of legislation, the effect of it was that they could produce no good, and vexed a number of honest men in their lawful calling. The effect of legislation on these matters of late years had been as far as possible to render the medical profession a monopoly. It had, enabled these gentlemen (perhaps most of them deserved it) to raise their fees to such a point that a large number of the lower class either get gratuitous aid or rely upon the quack nostrums which they or their fathers have indulged in before them. With regard to the inquests proving the case of his hon. and learned friend, he would only say that the same professional men had a sort of trades-union feeling, and these medical gentlemen were uncommonly hard upon those who were vendors of medicines which a child or grown person had been proved to have taken a short time before death. Any one who had had time to investigate those cases would know the feeling with which it is usual to treat these medicines on a trial of that sort when that evidence is dictated in some degree by professional jealousy. He asked whether they ought to have a particular law in all these cases. There was a law already that if any person sold any deleterious article which tended to produce

death to another he should be answerable to the common law. He did not know anything more calculated to induce that proper caution which should be exhibited by a person professing to vend articles of this kind. He could only venture to say, in the presence of his honourable friend who had seconded this Bill, that these medicines had produced benefit and healing, and had conduced to the comfort of many of the poor. He agreed with his hon. friend that the effect of this Bill would be to give the stamp of a superior authority like that of the Pharmaceutical Society to these products, and to cause them to receive a much larger and increased sale. Therefore, feeling as he did upon the general policy of these laws, and particularly the one proposed in this Bill, he submitted that this Bill should not receive the sanction of the House, and should not pass the second reading.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he only wished to state briefly that, as far as the Government were concerned, they could not assent to the second reading of this Bill. Of course the object which his hon. and learned friend had in view was one that every one would sympathise with; and they did not wish to say that the sale of poisons could not very well be checked, nor that it ought not to be opposed. But in keeping that object in view they had to look to the lines proposed to carry it into effect. He was afraid that this Bill was so entirely unworkable that if they assented to the second reading it would be assumed that they thought it would be wise to place its provisions on the Statute Book. He thought his right hon. friend the Vice-President, on the part of the Government, would deal with this matter in a much broader sense and with a much broader effect than the present Bill. The Government Bill was to be introduced into the House of Lords, and would deal much more largely with the general effect of legislation than this piecemeal Bill appeared to do. He was glad to find that the hon. member for Bridport was anxiously looking forward for that Bill, and anxious to receive it in that House. He hoped when it did appear he would stay his obstructive hand. He would not follow the arguments in favour of this Bill. There was a constant mention of some elixir, which fell rather dead to his understanding; nor did he exactly understand the allusion to Vespasian. He would therefore turn to the Bill itself. The Bill proposed, in the first instance, that every patent medicine, *primâ facie*, should be regarded as a poison and treated as such, according to the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of 1868. To get rid of that *primâ facie* assumption the person must appeal to the Pharmaceutical Society; and if there should be one trace of poison in this medicine, however slight, however innocuous, that which was not a poison at all should be deemed a poison; so that if a cough lozenge, which does not produce the slightest injurious effect upon anybody who takes it, contains a trace of poison which is perfectly beneficial in the smallest quantity, the whole of the substance shall be deemed to be a poison. That would be the result, and the inconvenience of its being deemed a poison under the section of the Act of 1868. So that although a chemist should be selling that which is perfectly innocuous and beneficial, it must be marked as a poison, and the chemist must say that it is a poison, and must keep a register of the person's name and address, and the object for which that person has it. Although it was not poisonous in fact, because there is not sufficient to render it other than beneficial, yet it was to be declared to be a poison, and the person selling it must say it is a poison; and if this cough lozenge contained only such a quantity of poison as would be beneficial, the name and address must be taken, and it must be treated as though it were a poisonous mixture. Legislation of that kind was the sort of harassing of interests against which his hon. friend so eloquently argued, and which he so eloquently and in all ways opposed. He had produced to-day as flagrant a specimen of this harassing legislation as it was possible to conceive; and he (Sir H. James) hoped the House would not accept the Bill, as it must do evil, and could not do good.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said he was not much disposed to speak in support of this Bill; but, if he had to approach the subject without any bias or preconception, he should certainly be rather inclined to support the hon. member for Bridport than be convinced by the arguments against the Bill. The hon. member for Gateshead, in moving that the second reading be put off for six months, admitted that there were deaths, and also mischief, caused by these patent medicines;

but, he said, "although that is proved, consider the interests of the persons who gain a livelihood; consider how the widows and the children of the proprietors who sell these dangerous compounds are to be provided for if the Bill passes." He failed to see that on such grounds as these the question should be treated as of no importance, or required such large treatment that the Government itself should take it up and deal with it. It seemed to him that the proposals of the Bill were in themselves reasonable and limited; but he could not understand why there should be a provision in so essential a measure which excluded from its operations the unfortunate country of which he was one of the representatives. If this were good for England and Scotland, why not good for Ireland? What extreme feeling had induced the hon. member to exclude Ireland from his beneficial legislation? Was not the depletion of the population sufficiently potent at present to secure the reduction of the redundant population in Ireland? Did the hon. member wish Ireland to be exposed to this terrible influence, which is working such terrible havoc in Great Britain, or did he wish to continue to the Irish newspapers the advantage of the great support which they always derive from the advertisements setting forth the great advantages of these patent medicines? He knew that there were many landlord organs in Ireland which were dependent upon the advertisements with regard to patent medicines; and it might be that the hon. member, as a staunch Conservative, was anxious not to interfere with that vested interest. But he could not see any reason why a provision of this kind should be limited by the last clause to Great Britain, and on that ground he should vote against the Bill, unless the hon. member was prepared to extend its beneficial operation to Ireland.

Mr. WARTON said that as his friend the hon. member for Gateshead had moved the rejection of the Bill, he was in order in saying a few words. In reply to the hon. member for Queen's County he might say that the reason why this Bill was not extended to Ireland was his ignorance of what the proper body would be in Ireland to exercise the same discretion in regard to the sale of medicines which it was proposed to put into the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society in this country. If the hon. gentleman would kindly tell him, or if the hon. member for Dublin (who, he was sorry to see, was absent) would say what is the proper body in Ireland, he would be happy, if this went into Committee, to include Ireland. He hoped, therefore, to have his vote on this occasion. It certainly did look suspicious that a Scotch member and an English member should have united in bringing in this Bill. It looked like a sort of anti-Hibernian feeling; but it was really due to his ignorance—it was not his intention. He was quite willing at the proper time to include Ireland. He was obliged to the member for West Aberdeenshire for his consideration of the Bill. Although he (Mr. Warton) would not controvert anything with regard to the medical part of his argument, with which he was utterly incompetent to deal, he thought one of his arguments could be met by the Bill as it now stood. He stated that he was desirous that these patent medicines should be labelled as poisons. He spoke as a lawyer, and not as a doctor, and he considered that the words, "that such patent medicine named in such resolution shall be deemed to be a poison," did provide for that; because it required the vendor to put the label in the words of that Act upon the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such patent medicine is contained. He must say that the opposition he had met with was of a singular kind. The three hon. gentlemen who had opposed him had done so on very poor grounds. He thought the hon. member for Gateshead (Mr. James) could not have been in earnest when he made the pathetic appeal for the widows and orphans of persons who dealt in this unwholesome traffic. As to the number of Bills which the hon. member had referred to that he (Mr. Warton) had given notice of opposition to, that did not affect the matter, because they were dealing with this Bill. He did not think there was much force in the speech of the hon. member for Stockport (Mr. Hopwood), because his argument was not so much an objection to the Bill as an objection to the doctors. The hon. member had a very bitter feeling towards the doctors, and he was always opposed to the medical profession. With regard to vaccination the hon. member said that they had a medical monopoly. He went so far as to insinuate, and he (Mr. Warton) thought he asserted, that medical coroners

were moved by some petty trade feelings, because they forgot their duty as coroners in order to spite those persons who sold patent medicines. He thought that was unworthy of the hon. member. He did not think that a medical coroner could be animated by the feeling. His position as a coroner was secure, and he had no occasion to indulge in trade rivalry. (Agreed, agreed.) If hon. members were agreed he hoped that they would support him. With regard to the observation of the hon. member for Gateshead, he went behind the jury in that case of antimony for the purpose of reading the evidence of one of the witnesses. Now the verdict of the jury, the verdict given to the coroner, was what he (Mr. Warton) went upon. The hon. member must know, though not a lawyer, that we are more likely to get the truth from the verdict of the jury, backed up by the coroner's opinion, than from part of the evidence of the witness. That was rather a piecemeal way of meeting that case. The hon. member did not quite understand the effect of the 4th section, not being, he supposed, a lawyer. It was not the case, as the hon. member told them, that Dinneford's magnesia would have to be labelled, and the hon. member forgot that there was a time provided—that this Act would not come into force before January 1, 1885; and, therefore, during all the time that elapsed from receiving the Royal assent to January 1, 1885, there would be time for magnesia, and for any other innocent compound, to establish its character, for it could be analysed long before January 1, and they might establish their reputation. He must say that the argument of the Attorney-General was rather curious in this way. He said that a patent medicine would have to be labelled "poison" if it contained only a single atom of poison, though the compound might be perfectly good. Well, they knew perfectly well that there were some substances that were in very small quantities medicines, and in large quantities poisons, and they might trust the Pharmaceutical Society not to label it poison unless it were poisonous. The Attorney-General thought that anything would be labelled poison if there were any trace of poison in it. If there was a medicine which would not be a poison, that would not be a poison within the meaning of this Bill. However, the Attorney-General had given him some hope. He did not know why the Attorney-General should follow the member for Gateshead in referring to his (Mr. Warton's) opposition to Bills in that House. He would say that, as for that Bill which had been alluded to by the Attorney-General, and which was coming down from the other House, he should treat it with every consideration, because the Government, no doubt, would give this matter their attention. He was very glad to think that the result of the motion he had brought before the House two years ago had been so far beneficial that the Government were now pledged to bring in a Bill in the other House, and he was perfectly certain that when the Bill came down to the House of Commons they would know whether the Government were going to abandon their source of revenue from those stamps. He thought that it was agreed that the stamp so labelled on the bottle was that which did the harm, as it seemed to give the sanction of the State. He would counsel the Chancellor of the Exchequer to abandon the revenue, either by giving it up altogether or by putting a higher licence duty upon sellers of medicines of this sort. He had done what he could to bring forward this subject, and he relied upon the promise of the Government. He was inclined, however, to think that, unless the Government could give him a positive pledge that they would deal with the fiscal question as well as the other, and abandon that source of their revenue, he should take the sense of the House, believing that it was a question of very great importance that had been too long shelved.

The Speaker having put the question, Mr. Warton at first challenged his decision that the Noes had it, but ultimately allowed the motion to be negatived without a division.

We have been requested to publish the following copy of a letter, addressed by Mr. F. J. Clarke, of Lincoln, to Dr. Farquharson, M.P. We are informed that Dr. Farquharson has since admitted the incorrectness of his statement:—

Bracebridge Hall, Lincoln,

March 29, 1884.

DEAR SIR,—My attention having been called to a report in the *Daily News* of Thursday the 27th inst., of a statement said to have been made by you during the debate on Mr. Warton's Patent Medicine Bill, in which you

are made to say that "Clarke's Blood Mixture, for example, contained 10 grains of iodide of potassium in each dose." As this is not correct and misleading, I feel sure you would not in your position and as a Member of Parliament, knowingly make a mis-statement which is calculated to seriously affect the interests of the proprietors. I must request you to inform me on what authority you made the statement, as the matter cannot be allowed to rest here.

Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor made an analysis of the mixture in 1874 at the instigation of an adversary, and stated that the mixture did not contain any injurious ingredient, was entirely free from all poisons or any metallic impregnations, and contained among other ingredients, a moderate dose, viz., 4 grains of iodide of potassium for an adult male.

And I may add that millions of bottles of the mixture have been sold during the past twenty years without a single complaint of any injurious effects having been produced by its use. Awaiting your reply,

I remain, yours obediently,

F. J. CLARKE,

Managing Director of

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company.

Dr. Farquharson, M.P.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

AT the recent session of the General Medical Council in London, on March 27, the subjoined report of the Pharmacopoeia Committee was submitted by Dr. Quain, and entered on the minutes:—Since the last meeting of the Council, in April, 1883, the arrangements for the preparation of the next edition of the Pharmacopoeia have been continuous. The sub-committee has met on four occasions, and has been in communication with the editors personally, and by written reports. A memorandum has been forwarded by the registrar to the several medical authorities mentioned in the Medical Act, to various pharmaceutical bodies, and to several gentlemen holding prominent positions as practical pharmacists and manufacturing chemists. Answers containing many valuable suggestions, for which the thanks of the Council are due, in reply to this communication have been received from the Royal College of Physicians of London (provisional), the Royal College of Surgeons of England, the Apothecaries' Society of London, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh (provisional), the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, the Apothecaries' Hall in Ireland, and from the following pharmacists and manufacturing chemists:—Messrs. J. B. Barnes, London; W. Inglis Clarke, D.Sc., for Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh; S. Gale, for John Bell & Co., London; D. Howard, for Howard & Sons, Stratford; F. J. McFarlane & Co., Edinburgh; B. S. Proctor, Newcastle; J. C. Thresh, D.Sc., Buxton; Thomas Farries, for Burgoyne, Burbidges, Cyriax & Farries, London; John Moss, for Harker, Stagg & Moss, London; F. W. Fletcher, Edinburgh (? London); T. & H. Smith & Co., Edinburgh. Some members of the profession, notably Mr. Marshall, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Mr. Hussey, of Oxford, have forwarded some very practical suggestions. All the documents and reports have been placed in the hands of the editors. Many of the suggestions made to the committee have been anticipated, but all will receive the fullest consideration. In conclusion, the committee express confidence that the information now in the hands of the skilled editors will be sufficient to render the next edition of the British Pharmacopoeia worthy of the approval of the Council and of the profession. The report was received on the motion of Dr. Quain, seconded by Mr. Simon. It was also agreed:—"That, if any special meeting of the present Pharmacopoeia Committee be necessary at such times as the General Council is not sitting, the treasurers be authorised to pay the fees and expenses of such meeting on the same scale as for a meeting of the Executive Committee."

A CURE FOR GOUT.—The *Weekly Drug News*, quoting from some Dutch paper, says that a man confined to his bed by a sharp attack of gout was stung by a bee, and almost immediately he felt better, and next day was well. A short time after another patient thought he would try the same remedy, and, having induced a bee to sting him on the part affected, he also was cured.

A PRIZE TEMPERANCE DRINK.

THE scheme for offering very substantial prizes for a cheap and wholesome temperance drink, which we referred to last month, has since been perfected, and the offer is now definitely made on the responsibility of a committee of unquestionable authority. We quote in full the circular issued by this committee:—

TEMPERANCE-DRINK PRIZES.

Under the Patronage of a Committee consisting of

The Earl of Lichfield.
Norman Kerr, Esq., M.D.
E. Stafford Howard, Esq., M.P.
Samuel Morley, Esq., M.P.
Rev. Prebendary Grier.

T. Dixon Spain, Esq.
Hon. F. L. Wood.
Viscountess Ossington.
Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram.

(With power to add to their number.)

Conditions under which Prizes of 700l. and 300l. respectively are offered for the two best Temperance Drinks.

1. Every person proposing to compete for the prizes must, on or prior to August 15, 1884, forward to the Secretary, prepaid, in an envelope under a motto, together with his real name and address in a separate sealed envelope bearing the same motto, a statement in English, containing full particulars (with the quantities according to English measure or weight) of the several ingredients of which the drink which he intends to submit to the Committee is composed, with a full and accurate description of the mode of manufacture and all necessary directions to enable the same to be successfully accomplished.

2. On or about August 15, 1884, the Secretary will be prepared to inform the competitors of the place where samples of the drinks submitted will be required to be sent; and accordingly a sample, which will not be returned, of not less than 3 gallons in quantity, English measure, must be sent or delivered (free of cost) to the Secretary at the place named, some time in the month of September, 1884, such sample to be sent or delivered under the same motto as the statement previously furnished of the ingredients and mode of manufacture.

3. No prize will be awarded to any drink that is not in the opinion of the Committee both wholesome and palatable, or that will not keep well, both in bottle and on draught, for at least three months from the time of its manufacture.

4. The total cost of manufacture (exclusive of expense of casks, bottles, &c., but inclusive of the cost of the ingredients) must not be more than 3*l.* for each 100 gallons, English measure.

5. The samples, with the particulars of the ingredients and mode of manufacture, will be considered by a sub-committee of not less than three persons, to be appointed by the General Committee; and the Committee may require any of the drinks submitted to be subjected to the test of a practical trial for such time and in such manner as they may think fit.

6. The Sub-Committee may consult any skilled analyst or other persons in any manner they may think fit, or decide on their own judgment without any such consultation.

7. The recipe for any drink to which either of the prizes may be awarded shall, without any further payment, become the property of the Committee, who shall be at liberty to publish the same for general use, unless at the time of the statement mentioned in the first of these conditions being sent in the manufacture of such drink or some process therein be the subject of an existing patent-right in the United Kingdom; in which case the competitor by whom such drink was submitted shall not be entitled to receive the prize unless he shall first legally secure to the Committee and for public use, in such manner as the Solicitor of the Committee may in his absolute discretion approve, the full right to manufacture, use, and sell such drink to any extent upon payment of a royalty of not more than 2*l.* sterling for every 1,000 gallons (English measure); such royalty to be reduced annually to 1*l.* 10*s.* sterling for every 1,000 gallons beyond the first 20,000 gallons when the quantity manufactured by the same person or firm shall exceed 30,000 gallons in the same year.

8. The Committee reserve the absolute right to withhold

both or either of the prizes if none or only one of the drinks submitted shall, in the opinion of the Committee, be of sufficient merit, having regard to the conditions, to deserve a prize, or the conditions be not in their opinion fully complied with, and they also reserve the absolute right to determine every dispute or question that may arise, and, if considered by them expedient, from time to time to add to the conditions under which the competition is to take place, as they may from time to time think fit.

9. All questions arising for determination at any meeting of the Committee or Sub-Committee are to be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.

By Order of the Committee,

London, March 1.

W. HODGES, Secretary.

Offices—Victoria Chambers, 55 and 56 Chancery Lane, London.

Attendance daily, from 11 to 3 o'clock; except on Saturdays, when it will be from 10 till 1 o'clock.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

March 20.

DR. W. H. PERKIN, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—F. W. Brown, H. Cave, F. W. Fleming, E. E. Graves, A. E. Lewis, J. E. London, G. A. Parkinson, J. Smith, G. Tunbridge, T. U. Walton.

The following papers were read:—

"Note on the Preparation of Marsh Gas," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. A. Tribe. In 1873 (*Chem. Soc. Jour.*, XI., 682) the authors described a reaction in which pure marsh gas was obtained by the action of the copper-zinc couple on methyl iodide in the presence of alcohol. The loss of the methyl iodide was considerable—23-50 per cent. In the present note the authors describe a slight modification, by which the loss can be prevented. It consists essentially in passing the gas evolved through a vertical tube, 12 inches long, filled with the copper-zinc couple.

"On the Action of Dibrom-a-Naphthol upon Amines," by R. Meldola. The author has investigated the action of dibrom-a-naphthol upon anilin, orthotolmidin, paratomidin, and a naphthylamin. With anilin a body was obtained which proved to be β naphthoquinonediazide; similar bodies were obtained with toluidin, &c. This reaction, therefore, furnishes a simple method of obtaining these quinoneamides in large quantities. The author also discusses the bearing of this reaction on the constitution of these bodies.

"Note on the existence of Salicylic acid in the Cultivated Varieties of Pansy and in the Violaceae generally," by A. B. Griffiths and E. C. Conrad. The authors state that they have extracted salicylic acid from the leaves, stems, and roots of the pansy; apparently none exists in the flowers.

April 3, Dr. H. W. PERKIN, President, in the chair.

The following papers were read:—

"On the Influence of certain Phosphates upon Vinous Fermentation," by A. G. Salamon and W. de Vere Mathew. It has been suggested that the addition of phosphates to beer-worts stimulates the growth of the yeast-plant and increases the rapidity of attenuation of the wort. The authors find that ordinary English wort contains an excess of phosphoric acid over that which is proved by their experiments to be most favourable to fermentation, hence it follows that the addition of phosphates to wort is not advisable.

"On the Occurrence of Rhabdophane in the United States," by W. R. Hartley. The author shows that a new mineral, "Scovillite," described by Brush and Penfield in *American Journal of Science*, xxv., p. 459, is but a variety of rhabdophane. In a subsequent number of the journal (March, 1884) the identity of the two minerals is recognised by the above authors.

The anniversary meeting was held on March 31, at Burlington House, the President, Dr. W. H. Perkin, F.R.S., in the chair. The President read his annual address. The number of Fellows is at present 1,324. During the past twelve months the Society has lost by death nineteen Fellows, including Sir C. W. Siemens; Messrs. W. Spottiswoode, J. S. Way, and J. Young. After briefly alluding to the more important advances

in chemical science, the President drew attention to the fact that the number of original papers read before the Society had steadily decreased since 1881, notwithstanding the steady increase in the number of Fellows, and the greater facilities for the study of chemistry now offered by the numerous laboratories recently opened. The Longstaff medal was awarded to Mr. O'Sullivan. The following officers and Council were elected:—President—Dr. W. H. Perkin, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Presidents—Sir F. A. Abel, Warren De La Rue, E. Frankland, J. H. Gilbert, J. H. Gladstone, A. W. Hofmann, W. Odling, Sir Lyon Playfair, H. E. Roscoe, A. W. Williamson, P. Griess, G. D. Liveing, E. Schunck, T. E. Thorpe, A. Voelcker, W. Weldon; Secretaries—H. E. Armstrong, J. Millar Thomson; Foreign Secretary—H. Müller; Treasurer—W. J. Russell; Members of Council—E. Atkinson, H. T. Brown, T. Carnelly, M. Cartighe, R. J. Friswell, W. R. E. Hodgkinson, D. Howard, F. R. Japp, R. Meldola, R. Messel, C. O'Sullivan, C. Schorlemmer.



PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

WE have received a sample of the capsules of sulphate of quinine from Pelletier, Delondre & Levaillant, of Paris. These are sent to us by Messrs. Rigaud & Dusart, who are the wholesale agents for this special form in which Pelletier's quinine is supplied. The capsules are well made, quite small, and dissolve in the mouth in a little under five minutes. That is to say, their solubility in the stomach is quite assured, while there is no chance of any bitter taste in taking the capsules.

The reputation of Pelletier's quinine is as high in this country as in France, and the reputation of that eminent firm is pledged to the perfect genuineness of the contents of these capsules. The name of Pelletier is stamped on each, and each contains 10 centigrammes of the sulphate, or, as nearly as possible, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain. For persons travelling, for medicinal chests, and especially for travellers to hot countries, there cannot be a better form for carrying quinine than in these capsules. It is a fact that quinine pills sometimes become so hard that they pass through the body undissolved. Such a result cannot occur to these capsules, while the advantage of having at hand weighed doses of guaranteed pure quinine is obvious, and should be appreciated.

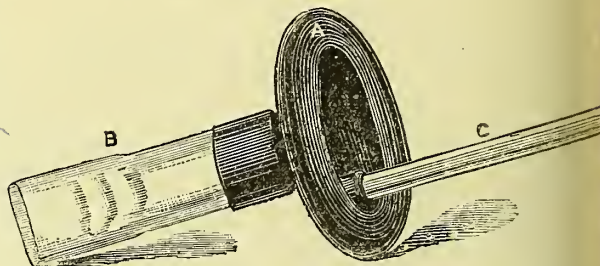
HAWLEY'S COUNTER ADJUNCTS.

UNDER this title Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, of London, and Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, have introduced a line of preparations which are worth careful attention. They have provided a variety of put-up articles, numbering in all over a hundred, all fixed up ready for display on the counter and for sale. The list includes representatives of all the usual proprietary medicines, and some novel combinations. To give an idea we take a few of the titles at random:—Red-bark Bitters, Elixir of Calisaya, Steel and Meat Wine, Depurative Syrup, Cubebs Cigarettes, Extract of Fucus Vesiculosus, Laxative Fruit Lozenges, Corn Solvent, Chemical Food, Aperient, Gout, Cough, and other Pills, Ozone Water, and Sulphur Water (for golden and darkening hair dyes), and so on. These are all supplied either in bulk or put up. If the latter, they can be had either with the name of the dealer or as Hawley's, the former costing a trifle more. Of the style in which the put-up articles are produced we can speak with high praise. The labels are well designed and handsomely executed. The prices are fixed in a sort of relation to the cost of the materials, and the makers offer assorted sets, and

announce their intention of supplying chemists only. These counter adjuncts have been already sold to some extent to chemists abroad, by whom they have been well received. We understand that the labels on these articles are so worded that the medicines are not liable to medicine stamp duty; but chemists who sell them must not recommend them for particular complaints in printed form, or they will thereby incur the liability.

STOKER'S IMPROVED INHALING APPARATUS.

DR. STOKER, of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London, has designed a simple and portable inhaler, shown in the illustration, which can be easily fitted on any small jug or pickle-bottle, converting it at once into an



efficient inhaler. The principle is obvious. A is a rubber cover, B is the mouthpiece of tube flattened a little at the end, C is a smaller glass tube communicating with the outer air. On inhaling at B, air enters at C, and passes through the medicated fluid. The article is turned out at a low price, and is exceedingly portable. Doubtless it will prove saleable.

GARDNER'S CORN AND BUNION EXTERMINATOR.

THIS instrument consists of a bundle of blunt needles mounted in a brass tube with cover, and selling at 1s. The



method of using is to rub or drill the corn with the points; this removes the hardened skin in minute shreds without any pain whatever. It can also be had in nickel.

LOEFLUND'S CONDENSED-CREAM EMULSION.

MR. EDWARD LOEFLUND, of Stuttgart, whose Hordeum malt extract has attained a recognised position in this country, has lately turned his attention to the attempt to present cream in a preserved and emulsified form. The product lately patented is cream obtained from the best milk of the Bavarian Alps, combined with a small proportion of maltose, and supplied in tins. Cream thus presented should be a valuable adjunct to treatment in phthisical, strumous, and flesh-wasting patients, and will probably be found to be so. The combination with maltose rather damages the appearance of the cream, and may or may not be regarded as objectionable in point of taste; but no doubt it will serve as an aid to digestion, and may, therefore, be looked upon as a useful addition therapeutically. It is not a pleasant flavour when added to tea, but it goes admirably with coffee or on a dry biscuit. As a substitute for cod-liver oil this product is likely to be popular, though the retail price of the tin (3s. 6d.) is likely to check its consumption by "the million."

KINGZETT'S "REVERSIBLE DISTRIBUTOR CORKS."

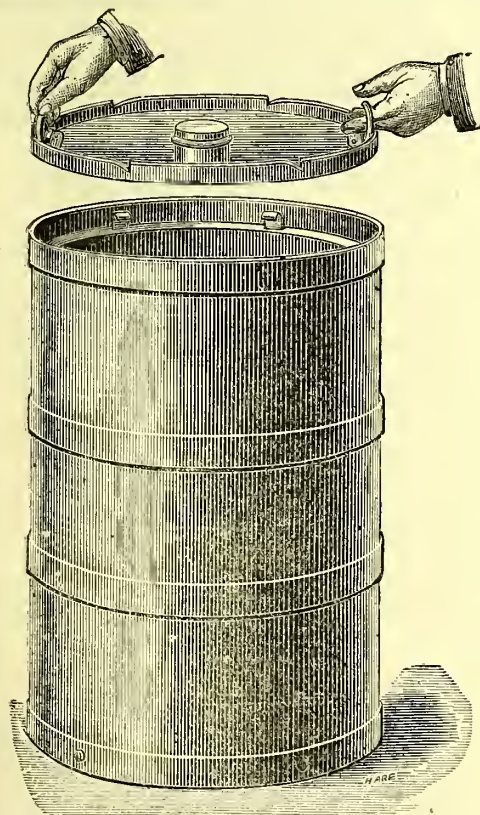
THIS is an ingenious and simple invention, likely to be useful to many chemists. The cork is rather longer than usual, and is tapered at both ends. One end serves as an ordinary cork, for stopping the bottle when not in use. The other end has two grooves cut in its circumference. When the liquid



contents are required, the grooved end is thrust into the neck of the bottle, and the fluid can be sprinkled with ease, or dropped in a regular stream, one groove serving as exit, the other for the admission of air. This is applicable for disinfectant liquids, for perfumes, sauces, &c.

MARRIAGE'S PATENT OIL-DRUM.

To secure the best illuminating or lubricating power from oils, of whatever nature they may consist, one of the first essentials is absolute cleanliness. This is a matter of great difficulty, inasmuch as empty drums are so often left without coverings, and foreign substances are so readily introduced through the bung-holes, that an absolutely clean drum becomes an unknown article, owing to the impossibility of cleaning the inside, except by powerful steaming-apparatus, which is not always available. To remedy this defect, T. S. Marriage & Co., Reigate, have patented an invention by which

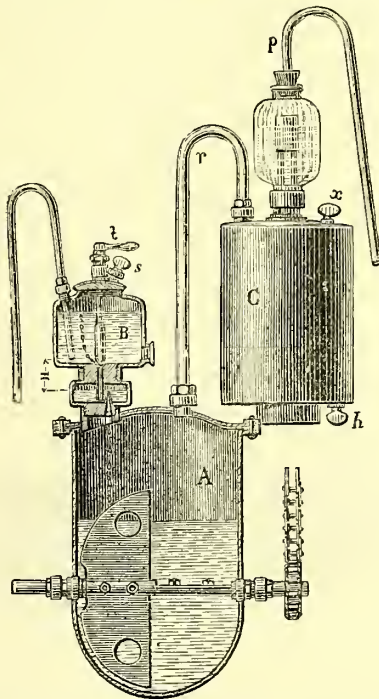


The entire head of the drum is removable, thereby admitting access to the whole of the interior for scouring or cleaning out. The arrangement of a double rim, turned out, of stout sheet iron, and swaged in with the top edge of the drum, gives a ledge on which the cover rests. In the ledge

are cut slots, through which loose clips project, and are made to slide over corresponding notches in the cover. The clips hold the cover firmly and securely in its place. The joint between the ledge and the cover is filled with a particular kind of cement, which renders the drum thoroughly air-tight. The invention is also applied to funnel-shaped cans, the patent rim being applied where the taper head begins. The demand has arisen from some gummy oils, which render the drums almost useless a second time, and the supply now created is highly satisfactory, as orders for a considerable number are already well in hand. These drums can be utilised for other purposes, as any goods can be packed in them with the certainty that they will be air and water tight.

GUERET'S CONTINUOUS GAZOSELTZ APPARATUS.

MESSRS. GUERET FRÈRES, of Paris, who are now opening up trade with this country in aerated-water apparatus and syphons, are about the oldest firm of the kind in France. In their catalogue they show a number of forms of apparatus more or less differing from those of English construction, and of all capacities. We choose for illustration a special apparatus adapted to small machines with automatic action in the production of gas. The engraving will show how the automatic production of the gas is regulated. The acid is



enclosed in the box B, and passes through the tube into the lower box in which the tube reaches nearly to the bottom. The height to which the level of the acid will rise in the lower box is regulated by an air-column admitted into the acid-box as shown. In the lower acid-box another tube rises conducting into the generator. The level of the acid, under ordinary circumstances, rises above the top of this tube, and consequently falls into the generator which is charged with whitening. As soon, however, as gas is produced in sufficient quantity it rises through the tube into the lower part of the acid-box, presses down the level of the acid, so that no further supply is passed into the generator until the pressure of the gas is relaxed. The principle of the apparatus is known in physics as that of Mariotte's bottle.



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KOLA—WHAT IS IT? See page 86.

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TUSON'S DISINFECTANTS. See page 10.

NEW COD LIVER OIL. See page 38.

EFFERVESCENT SALINE. See page 38.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF GINGER. See page 79.

HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE. See page 80.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF LEMON. See page 80.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION.

HER Majesty's Government have rejected two proposals to deal with the patent-medicine question, and have promised to take in hand the subject themselves, intimating at the same time, as far as the modesty natural to the Attorney-General will permit, that their treatment of the subject may be expected to be more statesmanlike and thorough than anything which has yet been attempted. We are not to know what the Government's proposals are until the House of Lords meets after the Easter vacation. Meanwhile, it may not be out of place to see if we can in a few words settle to our own satisfaction what are the general lines on which it would seem reasonable to proceed.

It is of no use to regard the matter simply from a chemists' and druggists' point of view. Chemists, patent-medicine proprietors, doctors, coroners, juries, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and even the public, all have an interest in this matter, and the problem for the Government to solve is to make things as pleasant as possible for the six first-named classes, and a little safer for the public. There is really very little that needs to be done. We have shown by some statistics we published a few months ago that nearly twenty millions of packets of patent medicines are sold in this country in twelve months. Any attempt to suppress or disestablish a trade of that extent is out of the question. Patent medicines, or something like them, are wanted. The average human being who buys them is not so much influenced by the poetic or rhetorical flights in which the

advertising proprietor indulges, but he buys a certain medicinal compound because he discovers that it is intended for just such a complaint as is troubling him. He has a cough or a toothache, a bad leg or a sore eye, corns, pimples, boils, or chilblains, and he sees something advertised which seems to be suited for his case, and which he can buy for a certain moderate price, the amount of which he knows beforehand. To the average human being aforesaid it is much more agreeable to cure himself in that way than to go to a medical man, be asked a number of vexatious questions about his past history, and venture on all the risks of a doctor's bill. And very likely the medicine thus bought will, to some extent, fulfil its promise. Anyhow, the chances are somewhere near a million to one against any harm resulting, juries, doctors, and Mr. Warton to the contrary, notwithstanding,

Government will have to look at the subject from this point of view, as well as from that of the ultra-ethicists, who recognise in this useful, though sometimes abused, business a great and growing danger in our midst. Still it cannot be denied that there is an absurdity in hedging about the sale of poisons when they are asked for under their proper names, and allowing them extra freedom if sold under alluring and deceptive titles. The Pharmacy Act, as we have often pointed out, does not exempt patent medicines from its provisions, so far as labelling them goes; but these provisions have never been enforced, and probably never could be enforced with anything like uniformity. Sir Henry James talked good sense, if it was weak law, when he pictured to the House of Commons the absurdity of enacting that medicines which were not in the least degree practically dangerous were to be labelled "poison," and, perhaps, the purchase signed for. But it is certain that all patent medicines are not perfectly safe, and it is recognised that a certain degree of caution should be observed with regard to some of them.

The mistake involved in the various "schemes" that have been put forward consists in the application to all preparations of a fixed rule suitable to some only. Assuming, as we do, that the Government will not attempt to put down the trade completely, but that they will, on the other hand, aim to ensure for the public reasonable protection against accidents, the most simple and practical course to adopt seems to be to require that all medicines sold with the patent medicine stamp should be registered, after being submitted fully labelled as intended to be sold to an official authority properly advised. In the majority of cases no interference at all would be necessary; in a few cases such authority might prohibit the sale until words were prominently inserted on the labels sufficiently suggestive of caution; and in all cases where it was ascertained that the preparation contained a scheduled poison, it should be marked in the register with an asterisk, indicating that it could be sold only by a registered chemist and druggist. To obviate the possibility of the assumption that such registration of medicines implied any official or analytical approval of them, the Government stamp might be printed with words clearly explaining the purport of what was done.

A plan based on some such lines as these would probably save the few lives which are now annually sacrificed to the patent-medicine trade, and would neither inconvenience the public nor ruin the manufacturers. As for the stamp, we see no reason at all why that should be abandoned. If it really is the case that some people are deceived into believing that it guarantees the value of the medicine, that mistake can easily be corrected, as we have said, by words on the stamp itself. But, so long as any indirect taxation whatever remains, this modest but very unobjectionable duty might be left to the poor Chancellor.

WHAT IS A CONSULTING PHYSICIAN?

MR. JUSTICE HAWKINS has officially defined the meaning of the term, "a consulting physician." We should hardly have supposed that there was any doubt on the matter if it had not been that two or three doctors came forward in court and swore that they did not recognise any specific meaning in the term. That eminent lawyers would argue as to the meaning of the expression is only natural. The legal question arose in this way:—Dr. Alfred Carpenter, of Croydon, some time ago sold his general practice there to Drs. Whitting and Lanchester, and he agreed that, from and after January 1, 1883, he would not "practise as a surgeon or medical practitioner in Croydon, or within six miles of the Town Hall there." The agreement, however, reserved to him "liberty to advise patients attending upon him at his residence in Croydon, and to act as a consulting physician." The plaintiffs claimed that by this agreement Dr. Carpenter was only at liberty to visit patients when called in consultation with another medical practitioner. Dr. Wilson Fox, Dr. Andrew, and Dr. Gee gave evidence in favour of this view, while Dr. Allchin supported Dr. Carpenter's contention, that a consulting physician is a physician who is consulted. Mr. Justice Hawkins, who, by agreement between the parties, tried the case without a jury, said there could be no doubt that consulting physician meant consulting with another physician.

After some discussion, it was agreed that judgment should be entered for the plaintiffs for 50*l*.

PHARMACEUTICAL MONOPOLY.

THE *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* quotes from the *Berliner Tageblatt* some complaints on the enormous increase in the charges of pharmacists. The complaint is said by the Berlin journal to be of public interest. The limitation in the number of pharmacies prevents the reduction of prices by competition, so that of two things one, or perhaps both, must happen, either a general and considerable abatement of the official tariff, or a removal, at least partial, of the monopoly of the existing pharmacies. But another element of the disorder is the preference of physicians for prescribing dear medicines when they get from the apothecary a percentage on the value of the medicines they prescribe. This arrangement, says the journal, is common in the smaller places.

The *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* neither denies nor admits the charge of extortion, but follows it by an allusion to a petition to the Reichstag, for the introduction of a system of personal concessions, giving to individual pharmacists the right to open shops in particular districts during their lifetime, but reserving to the authorities the right to vend or otherwise dispose of the concession. Some remarkable facts are mentioned. The concession of thirteen new pharmacies in Berlin, estimating each at only 5,000*l*. to 6,000*l*., is equal to a gift of 75,000*l*., the interest on which must be paid by the public in the shape of increased prices for medicines. The value of the monopolies throughout the whole of Germany is estimated at 10,000,000*l*., which sum increases year by year like an avalanche. The public, therefore, pays nearly half a million of money a year as interest on a property created out of nothing.

English pharmacists often cast longing looks on the German system. They imagine that it must be perfect bliss to be the owner of one of a limited number of pharmacies in a large district, dispensing medicines at a fixed rate and enjoying some measure of respect as a dependent if not a servant of the State, quite certain that no opponent can open a shop in the next street and cut the prices. But the real state of affairs is a good illustration of the fact that a man

can make his living only by personal exertions, and that this is all the public will pay him for. The concession which gives an absolute right to open a pharmacy in any district ensures its first owner a good income. But when he wishes to retire, he naturally declines to give away his concession. It is valuable property, securing to him as certain an income as money in Consols. His successor, therefore, has to pay for the privilege of carrying on the business a large sum, the yearly interest on which reduces the actual profits to an amount that leaves him not much better off than his English brother.

This fact also accounts to some extent for the higher social position enjoyed by the German pharmacist. From the necessities of the case he must be a larger capitalist than the British chemist generally is. There is hardly a chance that he will be able to start in business for himself unless he possess some few thousands of pounds.

MR. WARTON'S PATENT MEDICINE BILL.

MR. WARTON'S "Bill to Restrict the Sale of Patent Medicines" was printed a few days after our last issue, and was discussed in the House of Commons on the order for the second reading on March 26. On another page we print the Bill, and give a full report of the discussion, the only complete report which has been published. Mr. Warton's suggestions for the solution of the patent-medicine difficulty have been pronounced unworkable by the Attorney-General, and have not been received with much favour in any quarter. Anyone can see that the Bill, as printed, was crude, and carelessly drafted. Reading it with the speech which its author made in support of it, it is very evident that he had not even taken the trouble to understand the law as it now stands in relation to the Sale of Poisons as defined by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, to which he proposed to affiliate in a sense this Bill. Nevertheless, the central idea of his Bill is an ingenious one, and one which chemists and druggists at least need not be too eager to reject. Briefly, Mr. Warton proposed to rank all patent medicines as poisons, unless they can prove their innocence. No definite argument against this proposal has yet appeared, and it certainly makes short work of the many objections to the rather complicated scheme devised by the Pharmaceutical Council. There are two or three difficulties which have been indicated, but these can hardly be regarded as insurmountable. First, it has been said that by making too free use of the term "poison" its terror will be depreciated; but it may be assumed that if such a Bill became law every medicine which could do so would escape from the objectionable slur. The second difficulty was alluded to by Dr. Farquharson, and is to some extent serious; it is the difficulty of guaranteeing that a medicine would remain just as innocent as it was when it was officially analysed. Thirdly, it may be pointed out that analytical skill is hardly equal to the task sought to be imposed upon it. Or, perhaps, it might be more accurate to say that analytical skill is so far advanced that such a law would only open the path for everlasting scientific disputes.

None of these objections, however, seem to us to be fatal to the principle, and, while we may hope that the Government proposals will be more statesmanlike and more thorough, we are not disposed to regard the scheme of the member for Bridport as quite unworthy of further consideration. In the possible event of such a scheme being in any form adopted it is hardly likely that the Pharmaceutical Society, as such, would be the chosen analysts of patent medicines. The Institute of Chemistry or the Society of Public Analysts are more likely to be fitted for such a duty.

The speech of the Attorney-General was a curious illustra-

tion of the carelessness with which men with a reputation to lose will prepare speeches for the highest deliberative assembly in the land. The effect of passing such a law as Mr. Warton proposed, said Sir Henry James, would be that, if a patent medicine contained ever so little poison, it would have to be subject to all the formalities detailed in the Pharmacy Act. Those formalities the Attorney-General incorrectly described, and, besides, evidently did not understand that the law was now just as he had pictured the possibility of it becoming. In point of fact Sir Henry James had not thought it worth the trouble to read through the Pharmacy Act. Nor had Mr. Warton. Or if either of these legal luminaries had devoted their intellects to such a task, so much the worse for the credit of their intellects. It is necessary to say, however, that it is simply disgraceful that men should take up questions which concern the livelihood of thousands of their fellow-subjects with so little sense of their responsibility, that they will not give a single hour to the careful study of the matter on which they are so ready to utter oracular opinions.

THE TITLE "PHARMACIST."

By the 15th section of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the titles "pharmacist" and "pharmaceutist," as well as "pharmaceutical chemist," are carefully reserved to pharmaceutical chemists; and, by the 12th section of the Pharmacy Act, 1852, any other name, title, or sign, implying that the person using the same is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, or is registered under the last-named Act, is prohibited under penalty to persons not so associated with the Society. Of late we have heard of two cases of persons threatened by the Society for having used the title "pharmacist." Some time ago we believe an attempt was made under the 1852 Act to secure similar monopoly in the title "pharmacien," which had been rather naturally adopted by a chemist in one of our South Coast towns; and some years ago we remember an attempt was made to compel a chemist in the North to cease styling his shop a "pharmacy." That the Society could enforce their claim in regard to the title "pharmacist" is unquestionable; and it is not impossible that they might establish an exclusive right to the other two substantives quoted, "pharmacien" and "pharmacy," under the vague terms of their earlier Act. It would hardly be wise on their part, however, to press such a demand. As to the term "pharmacist," the word has become such a common one to describe a person having to do with pharmacy, and this common use has been extended not at all by the special efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society, that it seems hardly just that its exclusive possession should remain in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Society. The latter body ought to be called upon to define exactly what titles they do claim, and if the members of the Trade Association would put some pressure on their Executive Committee they could probably, in any new Pharmacy Act Amendment Bill, get the matter so settled as to put a stop to the annoying threatening letters which are officially sent to persons who have quite unwittingly infringed some of the perhaps too extensive privileges of the Society.

IRISH PHARMACY.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have changed their minds about recommending the Chief Secretary to advocate the establishment of a second grade of "chemists and druggists" to supply the natural needs of the country districts. In January they went to him mainly to ask for an amended Act to enable them to register a "chemist and druggist" grade, after a very modified examination. The President of the Society then told the Chief Secretary that

pharmaceutical chemists would not go to the small towns and villages, and consequently farmers and others who require poisons for legitimate purposes cannot get them sometimes within twenty or thirty miles unless somebody will break the law to oblige them. Having impressed this view on Mr. Trevelyan a Bill was drafted by the Society in which other rights, such as the exclusive sale of patent medicines, and the prevention of the sale of poisons and dispensing by limited companies, were included. But the Hamlet of the piece, the section creating the new grade, which was supposed to be the central purpose of the Bill, had become more unpopular. There had always been an energetic opposition to him, and at the last meeting of the Council the opponents won the day. The members of the Council recognised that, if they created this second grade, it might happen that the second grade, no more than the first, would choose the small towns and villages. They might cut a big hole for the cat and a little one for the kitten, but how were they to prevent the kitten coming through the cat's hole? One might have thought the difficulty could have been got over by some such arrangement as that in French law about first and second class pharmacists, but such a solution did not seem to win favour. So the Council will now ask the Chief Secretary to pass their Bill with the clause proposed expressly for the public benefit omitted.

Meanwhile, the chemists and druggists themselves have formed an association, with headquarters at Dublin, and have memorialised the Lord Lieutenant. Besides advocating their own position they are aiming also to overthrow the Society's apprenticeship and curriculum. They claim that the Pharmacy Act of Ireland intended that "all persons desirous of being registered as pharmaceutical chemists" should have the right of presenting themselves, no matter how they have attained their educational qualification. The ultimate victory we presume, will depend on what is the exact condition in regard to the supply of pharmacists, which has not yet been given with anything like precision by either side.

THE thirteenth annual dinner of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society is fixed for May 20, and the Holborn Restaurant is this year to be the scene of the festivity.

IN accordance with a resolution passed at Liverpool on the 9th inst., all the factories of bleaching-powder in England will be closed for a fortnight between this and May 18, with the object of reducing stocks.

NOT long ago an advertisement appeared in one of the London daily papers for twenty bald-headed men to have an advertisement painted on their bare scalps, and promenade the streets. Probably the supply of the crude article is insufficient, for men have since been seen promenading the streets with theatrical bald heads painted with the words "Hoge's Horehound Honey."

MR. SIMS REEVES is his own doctor; so he told a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette* lately. "And you may be sure," he continued, "I know my own throat, the ills it is subject to, and the remedies that are needed, better than any one can tell me." I happened to mention (says the reporter) some remarkably hideous diagrams showing the working of the vocal chords and the general structure of the organs used in voice production, which were seen at a very interesting lecture recently given by a great authority. "Well, I must confess," said Mr. Reeves, laughing heartily, "that I avoid

reading any throat literature; and as for the diagrams, why, they would give me perpetual nightmare. No, I think as little about the evils that surround me as possible. I follow the homœopathic method, and use homœopathic medicines."

THE Fellows of the Chemical Society will entertain their President, Dr. Perkin, and Mrs. Perkin at a dinner at Freemasons' Tavern on the 23rd inst. Dr. Perkin had served the Society for fourteen years as one of the honorary secretaries previous to his election as president, and the dinner is a token of gratitude for the service thus rendered. Dr. Hofmann, of Berlin, who, we believe, taught a good deal of chemistry to Dr. Perkin and to many other English chemists, is expected to preside at the dinner.

THE Patent Medicine Bill introduced into the United States Congress by Mr. Tully, of California, by which it was proposed to deny the privileges of the United States mails to newspapers or other printed matter containing advertisements of patent medicines, has been unfavourably reported on by the Postal Committee to whom it was referred. If it should still be persisted in—which is unlikely—it will have a rough time of it from the press generally and from those whom the press can influence.

MR. WARTON'S Patent Medicine Bill made its appearance on March 20. In our last issue we stated that the Bill had never had any concrete existence, nor was it likely to have such. We do not make statements carelessly, and for that piece of information (incorrect though it turned out to be) we had Mr. Warton's own authority. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* jumped eagerly at the opportunity of discrediting us. To the pleasure derivable from that occupation its staff are quite welcome; but we mourned in silence, we did, when about the same time as our error occurred we found our contemporary telling its readers that "the publication of the French Codex was imminent" a fortnight after it had been on sale; that some one in Belfast had been poisoned by "naphthene"; and actually that the simple Chinese word "huang-lien" means gentian, when every village school-boy would render it "ginseng."

PETER SQUIRE.

THE whole world of pharmacy will learn with sincere regret of the death of Peter Squire, which occurred at his residence, York Gate, Regent's Park, on Sunday, the 6th inst.

Very few of us can recall the days of English pharmacy when "Peter Squire" was not a representative name among us. He has been a prominent pharmacist for nearly fifty years, and has done so much good work for pharmacy that in our annals he will always be quoted as one among the group of men who revolutionised the business of the chemist and druggist in the nineteenth century.

Mr. Squire was in his 86th year when death overtook him. He had worked vigorously in his youth and throughout his prime, and in his later and more restful years he was far from idle. Only last year he worked up a valuable paper, which was read before the Royal Microscopical Society, on the best method of preserving the fresh-water medusæ found in the Victoria Regia tank at the Botanical Gardens. A short time previously, in association with Dr. Redwood, he had prepared a report for the Committee of the International Pharmaceutical Congress on the proposed International Pharmacopœia, those two pharmacologists having been appointed as the English representatives on the Committee. Within the past ten years, too, he has supervised and edited three, if not four, editions of his well-known "Companion to the Pharmacopœia."

Peter Squire was born in Bedfordshire in 1798. He was educated at Apsley School, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist at Peterborough. Though his hours of work were from 7 A.M. to 11 P.M. he studied botany practically before business began, and acquired a sound knowledge of the science. Coming to London, he first took a situation in the wholesale house of Wilson, Minshull & Co., of Snow Hill, and afterwards served with Messrs. Hodgkinson, Brandram, & Stead. In these situations he got a thorough acquaintance with drugs. Next he lived with Alexander Gardner, of Oxford Street, and for a few years was a partner with him. On the expiration of the term of partnership Mr. Squire went for a few months to Paris, and acquired an acquaintance with Continental

the next year (1836) was expressly appointed her chemist. On the Queen's accession in 1837 Peter Squire was officially gazetted on the medical staff as chemist in ordinary on the establishment. One of his sons was associated with him in that appointment in 1867, and in 1877 Peter Squire retired, and another son was officially associated with his brother in the honourable appointment which was so worthily won.

Mr. Squire was one of the chief organisers of the Pharmaceutical Society, served as an examiner for twenty-seven years, and was thrice elected President of the Society. He contrived the apparatus by which ether was administered in the first capital operation in this country, performed by Mr. Liston, at University College Hospital, he assisted Dr. Stevens and Dr. Marshall Hall in some of their chief medical



pharmacy in the establishment of M. Beral, in the Rue de la Paix. In 1831 he bought the business with which he was so long associated from a Mr. John Scott, who had owned it for forty years previously. Here he soon established his pharmaceutical reputation by the preparation of a number of finer extracts than had been seen in the English drug trade previously. Such work attracted the notice of many physicians, among them Dr. (afterwards Sir James) Clark. This eminent physician made many visits to Mr. Squire's establishment *incognito*, and examined his preparations with considerable interest. One day he sent for Mr. Squire and asked him about his education and previous experience. Soon afterwards Peter Squire received a prescription for H.R.H. the Princess Victoria, and

investigations, and many other scientific men took advantage of his practical skill. His "Companion to the Pharmacopœia," which has been a standard work for many years, and is now in its thirteenth edition, has made his name known throughout the medical profession. He also wrote "Three Pharmacopœias Compared" and "The Pharmacopœia of the London Hospitals."

Mr. Squire leaves a widow and one daughter. His four sons are all well known in pharmacy. Mr. Wm. S. Squire the eldest, Mr. A. J. Balmanno Squire, M.B., is the second, and Messrs. P. W. and A. H. Squire are associated as partners in the Oxford Street business.

Mr. Squire was buried on Saturday last at Kensal Green Cemetery.



AND

Literary Notes.

The Student's Aid Series. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox.

THIS is a series of handbooks compiled chiefly for the use of the medical student, and covering the general range of art and science necessary to furnish such an individual with the materials necessary for his examinations. We have before noticed some of these. We have now before us three new volumes of the series (one being a new edition only). "Aids to Botany," by Armand Semple, B.A., M.B. (2s. or 2s. 6d.), is a very brief outline of the science. It is not much more than an explanation of the terms of the science. The author says: "It will be readily understood that the subject is a difficult one to deal with without the assistance of illustrations, the employment of which, in the limited space allotted to the 'Aids Series' has been impossible." If Mr. Semple found it "difficult" to deal with the subject without illustrations, his students, we should judge, will find it hopeless. The task ought never to have been attempted. "Aids to Pharmacy," also by Mr. Semple (2s. 6d.), is stated to be additional to "Aids to Materia Medica and Therapeutics." It consists of a reclassification of the preparations and processes of the British Pharmacopoeia, with occasional remarks explaining the purpose of adding such and such an ingredient. "Aids to Physiology," by B. Thompson Lowne, F.R.C.S. (4s. 6d.), is a more extensive work than either of the two previously named. In it, however, the facts of physiology have to be presented very briefly. A certain number of illustrations are employed in this work. They might have been still more numerous with advantage to the reader.

Lectures on Heat; an Elementary Text-book for Students. (Second edition, enlarged). By Richard Wormell, D.Sc., M.A., Head Master of the City of London Middle Class Schools. London: Thomas Murby, 3 Ludgate Circus Buildings, E.C.

THIS is an admirable little work, well adapted in every way as an elementary text-book for younger students. The main features of the subject are plainly yet interestingly put, while the experiments are numerous, and where necessary sufficiently illustrated. Not the least useful part is the short section devoted to arithmetical problems, while probably the most interesting, particularly to beginners, will be the last, where a whole series of useful hints and experiments are given illustrative of laboratory practice.

Principles of Hygiene: Expressly adapted to the requirements of the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington. By Albert Carey, F.R.G.S., author of "Principles of Agriculture" (revised edition). London: Thomas Murby, 3 Ludgate Circus Buildings.

EVEN had sanitary science not made the advances which it has done of recent years, this little volume would have been welcome for its own sake. It is, however, we think, doubly welcome, coming as a valuable adjunct to the many schemes which have within the last few years been organised to develop correct ideas among the masses of the principles of hygiene. We know of no better method—not even the popular health lectures now so common in every part of the kingdom—than a cheap, popular, well-written treatise for reaching and educating the public mind. In the "Principles of Hygiene" we have such a work. It does not contain a section which is not of the most vital importance, and there is not a chapter in any of the sections but contains much that will be interesting, if not new, to the great mass of general readers. Written expressly to meet the requirements of the Science and Art Department, it is suited for the student of hygiene; but, written, as it is, in a plain and popular manner, it is not more suited for him than for the public at large. We do not think it necessary to enter into any minute analysis or description of its contents. Let

everyone get the little volume for themselves, and, if they have the desire to do a philanthropic action to their more ignorant and needy fellow-creatures, let them freely circulate it (it is not expensive), and thus will they be able to act the part, to a certain extent, of the Christian missionary, bearing in mind that there is much truth in the old adage that cleanliness is next to godliness.

Numerical Exercises in Chemistry. By T. Hands, M.A., F.R.A.S., Science Master in Carlisle Grammar School, and late Scholar of Queen's College, Oxford. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Scarle & Rivington, Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet Street.

THE scope of this work is sufficiently explained in the preface, where it is stated that it "contains 650 examples illustrating chemistry and parts of physics closely connected with chemistry. Most of them are original, the rest are taken from various examination papers." It is almost unnecessary to say that so far as the future everyday practical work of the students is concerned the time and study implied in the solution of a large percentage of these 650 problems is to the great majority sheer waste. Nevertheless, as scientific examinations are at present conducted no student can afford to ignore them, and it is sufficient to say that it would probably be difficult for human ingenuity to construct any series of problems coming within the scope of this work not illustrated in one way or another by its contents.

The Gold-headed Cane. Edited by William Munk, M.D., F.S.A. London: Longmans, Green & Co. 7s. 6d.

"AT the College of Physicians there is a gold-headed cane which was carried successively by Drs. Radcliffe, Mead, Askew, Pitcairn, and Baillie; and the arms of these celebrated physicians are engraved on the head of the cane. It was presented to the College by the widow of the last-named physician, and the day before the opening of the present College in Pall Mall East it was placed in a cupboard of the library, where it remained for more than fifty years. This cane has recently been transferred to a glass-case, occupying a conspicuous position in the same apartment, and there has attracted much notice from many visitors to the library."

That extract will give an idea of the story which the cane has to tell. Dr. Munk, as we understand, edits and continues the narrative, which was commenced by Dr. Macmichael some sixty years since, and groups around the cane some of many interesting scenes in which it took a subordinate part.

"With this staff," said the ancient patriarch, "I crossed over Jordan; and now I am become two bands."

That was, perhaps, the first of historic sticks. Prince Leopold, we have lately read, possessed and highly valued the stick which Sir Walter Scott carried for many years; and probably the antiquarian could tell us of many another of these close companions of men which have achieved fame from their associations. But a stick which has accompanied no less than five eminent physicians, and which has watched the development of medical practice for nearly two centuries, has a record which must place it high in the hierarchy of canes; and we are glad to know that the College of Physicians pays it the honour which is due to its distinguished career. The owners of the stick were themselves amongst the most famous of the medical authorities of the periods in which they lived. Radcliffe and Mead were the recognised leaders of the profession in their respective days; and, without much difficulty, the author has been able to introduce into his story all the other most eminent contemporary doctors, as well as some of their patients. The interest is rather diminished than otherwise by the childish trick of making the cane itself tell the story; and it must be admitted that both the stick and its masters are terribly liable to prose. Sir Henry Hallford, Dr. Paris, and Dr. Thomas Mayo are the successive presidents of the College of Physicians, who are sketched as the official owners of the stick, since its transference from private ownership to the body corporate. Among the anecdotes told in the volume is one of Dr. Wm. Babington, an eminent physician of Irish birth. He used to tell the story of a fellow Irishman for whom he prescribed an emetic, and who expostulated seriously with him about it. "My dear doctor," said he, "it is of no use giving me an emetic. I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach

either time." Dr. Paris, it is stated, realised more than 5,000*l.* by his *Pharmacologia*, which compares wonderfully with the 16*l.* which Mr. Hanbury and Professor Flücker divided between them as the profits on their *Pharmacographia*. The author gives a few particulars concerning the incomes of some of the most successful physicians, and declares that some of the stories which have been circulated respecting the enormous sums made by some doctors are fabulous. Dr. Radcliffe for many years made over 7,000*l.* a year, and, comparing the value of money in those times and since, this may perhaps be regarded as the largest income ever made by any English physician. Dr. Mead had a professional income of from 5,000*l.* to 6,000*l.* Dr. Warren, the favourite physician in the time of the Regency, realised 9,000*l.* a year. Dr. Baillie made from 9,000*l.* to 10,000*l.* a year, and Sir H. Hallford, the Court physician up to the death of William IV., got to the other side of 11,000*l.* The best fee recorded was paid to Dr. Dimsdale, the founder of the well-known banking-house, who, having achieved a high reputation for his method of inoculation for small-pox, was sent for by the Empress Catherine of Russia to St. Petersburg, and was rewarded with the rank of Baron of the Empire, Councillor of State, and Physician to the Empress, a pension of 500*l.* per annum, and a present of 12,000*l.* in cash. Such are some of the bits of medical history which the famous old gold-headed cane is supposed to have heard about, and which he now deals out to an audience who cannot fail to be interested.

Nursery Hints: A Mother's Guide in Health and Disease.

By N. E. Davies, L.R.C.P., &c. London: Chatto & Windus. 1*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.*

IN about a thousand numbered paragraphs the author anticipates nearly all the difficulties attendant on the delicate task of rearing the human infant who, he truly says, takes precedence in the dangers and miseries it has to encounter in the first year of its existence over all other living creatures. Hints on diet, clothing, and all the accessory as well as ordinary medical treatment of the usual children's ailments, are given in a condensed style, and embody the experience and acquired knowledge of a practical physician.

The Principles of Theoretical Chemistry, with Special Reference to the Constitution of Chemical Compounds.
By Ira Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the John Hopkins University. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. Philadelphia: H. C. Lea. Second edition, enlarged. 7*s.* 6*d.*

NO one can follow modern chemical literature with intelligence or interest without acquaintance with the hypotheses which have, to a greater or less extent, established themselves in the minds of chemical investigators, and which, whether for good or evil, influence all their writings and their scientific thoughts. To those who learned their elements of chemistry twenty or thirty years ago, a mastery of the more important modern views is perhaps more difficult than it is to younger and fresher students; but it has to be mastered by those who desire to keep abreast of the discoveries of the age in chemical science. Dr. Remsen's treatise deals with all the conceptions of the nature and action of atoms which have prevailed from Dalton's time to the present. It is hard reading, but the student who patiently and perseveringly takes it in hand will find in it the means of familiarising himself not only with the history of the development of the atomic theory, with the facts on which the ideas of atomicity, substitution, and the linkage of atoms are based, but will get well grounded in the complicated chemistry of the isomeric, metameric, and polymeric bodies to which modern studies are mainly devoted.

WE have received from the author, M. François Gay, préparateur à l'École de Pharmacie de Montpellier, a copy of his "Essai d'une monographie locale des Conjuguées." He records 137 species of this difficult family of Algae. His researches lead him to give the chief systematic importance to the form of the chlorophyll bodies, or chromoleucites, and a subordinate place to the form of the cells. The work occupies 110 pages, and is illustrated with four plates, delineating forty-eight species, drawn by the author, and finely lithographed.

THE manager of Spratt's patent has sent us a 6*d.* pamphlet, entitled "The Common Sense of Dog Doctoring." The preface explains that it is intended to fill the gap between works too meagre to be of any practical use and others too technical for the general public. It fills 120 pages, and is by no means an advertising puff. The medicines made by the Spratt's patent are certainly recommended in appropriate places, but they are not the only ones recommended, nor are they pushed forward at every turn. The chapters treat on the following subjects:—Administering medicines, distemper, diseases of the skin, goutre or bronchocele, warts, abscesses, diseases of the respiratory organs, of the bowels, liver, milk glands, urinary organs, generative organs, and of the mouth and teeth; salivation, diseases of the eye, ear, feet, nails and tail, and of the nervous system, rheumatism, rabies, poisons, worms, vermin, rickets, accidents, breeding, and rearing. It will be seen that the field is extensive, but each subject is treated instructively, with an evident acquaintance with recent advances. Every one of our readers would do well to secure a copy.

Legal Reports.

NUBIAN BLACKING.

THE suit of *Booth v. Kelley* was tried before Mr. Justice Hawkins in February, when the plaintiff was non-suited, and on March 21 it came before Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Manisty, sitting as a Divisional Court, the application being on the part of the plaintiff to set aside the nonsuit and order a new trial on the ground that Mr. Justice Hawkins had wrongly withdrawn the case from the jury.

According to the evidence, it was claimed that the plaintiff in 1877 went to America and there arranged with a Mr. Woolf, the patentee of a new blacking, to take out an English patent for the same. The novelty of the invention consisted in the use of aniline dyes in the blacking. The plaintiff having taken out an English patent subsequently arranged with the defendant, licensing him to manufacture and sell the blacking in England during the continuance of the patent, on the condition that he should pay a royalty of 3*s.* per gallon manufactured, and should manufacture not less than twenty gallons per day. This was in January, 1878. Some six months afterwards, the defendant having represented that he could not get anyone to take up the business, the plaintiff had been induced to cancel the agreement and forego the royalties due. He then tried to sell the blacking himself, but did not establish a trade, and subsequently allowed the patent to lapse. He afterwards discovered that before the licence had been cancelled the defendant had arranged with a man named Attwood to manufacture this blacking, which was then known as the "Acme" blacking, and had sold the product under the name of "Nubian" blacking. The plaintiff alleged that up to the time of the cancellation of the licence a sum of nearly 300*l.* had become due to him, and his counsel submitted that the question whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover this sum ought to have been left to a jury, inasmuch as the cancellation of the licence was brought about by the fraud of the defendant. Mr. Justice Hawkins, however, considered that the plaintiff ought to have sued for infringement of the patent, and therefore nonsuited the plaintiff. It was now contended that the nonsuit was wrong and could not be sustained. Without calling upon the other side Mr. Justice Denman delivered judgment. By his statement of the claim the plaintiff sought to have it declared that the cancellation of the licence was obtained by the fraud and misrepresentation of the defendant, and he wished to recover the royalties that had fallen due up to the date of the cancellation, as well as damages, without showing that any particular damage had been inflicted upon him by reason of the cancellation. The fatal objection to the statement of the claim was that it practically asked that the cancellation might be allowed to stand. He had brought an action which, on the face of it, was a monstrosity, and one which did not disclose any real cause of action in law or in equity. Mr. Justice Manisty was of the same opinion. The application for a new trial was consequently refused with costs, and the nonsuit was allowed to stand.

Medical Gleanings.

SAXIFRAGE FOR AN INJECTION.—In the paragraph which we quoted last month from the *Lancet*, giving Dr. Mortimer Granville's prescription for an injection of saxifrage, the Latin directions are not grammatical. Dr. Granville corrected them in the next issue of the *Lancet*, explaining that the error arose through the use of the word *linimentum* for *infectio*. The directions should read: "Fiat injectio bis die utenda." Dr. Granville says that the largest leaves should be used.

DR. KOCH'S DISCOVERY OF THE CHOLERA-GERM.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Calcutta on March 5, gives an account of the investigations by the German Scientific Commission, which we alluded to last month. The correspondent, describing the proof which seemed most conclusive as to the parasitic origin of cholera, says:—"While the Commission was in Calcutta a sporadic outbreak of cholera of great intensity occurred in the native quarter of the town, in the neighbourhood of a dirty tank, or pond. On examining the water in this pond Dr. Koch and his colleagues discovered to their joy that it swarmed with the parasite which they had hitherto failed to find outside the human subject. The water had been used, according to Indian habits, both for drinking and bathing purposes by the people among whom the outbreak had occurred. It was further observed that, as the outbreak subsided, coincidentally the water became clear of the parasite. Here was a great step in furtherance of the inquiry as to the etiology of cholera. Another step, and the artificial propagation of the disease by means of the parasite successfully accomplished, the Commission could have reported to Prince Bismarck the completion of one of the most important discoveries ever made in medical science. But the last link completing the chain of evidence has yet to be forged. All the attempts of Dr. Koch and his colleagues to artificially propagate cholera by means of the parasite, whether found in the water or in the human subject, have been without success. Many experiments have been made with a view to reproduce the disease by inoculation in animals, but all have failed. Matter containing the parasite has been mingled with the food of mice, cats, and dogs, but their health has, apparently, not been disturbed." Since that letter was written, however, it has been telegraphed that Dr. Vincent Richards, civil surgeon of Goalundo, has succeeded in communicating what is believed to have been genuine cholera to a pig, which died three hours after the cholera-poison had been administered.

CONDURANGO.—This bark, which, it will be remembered, was introduced from America in 1871 as a cure for cancer, was generally discredited, has not gone quite out of repute. The Swiss *Wochenschrift für Pharmacie* states that Dr. A. Hoffmann, of Basle, has made a long series of observations of cancer, having had, since 1871, under his care 132 cases. Of these, during the last three years, he has treated twenty cases with condurango, and four are still under treatment. Of the 108 treated without condurango, he says 9.1 per cent. improved, 25 per cent. obtained no benefit, and 64.8 per cent. died. Of those treated with condurango 40 per cent. improved, 10 per cent. did not improve, and 50 per cent. have died. He considers that condurango has not only an influence in reducing the pain, but that it improves the appetite, the digestive powers, and the general condition.

Dr. Hoffmann recommends the condurango of Ecuador in preference to that of Venezuela. The latter yields preparations of hot peppery taste, which in some cases can hardly be borne by the patients.

The preparations employed by the author are the following: (1) A decoction made by macerating 15 grammes of condurango in 360 grammes of water for twelve hours, and then boiling down to half its weight. Of this a tablespoonful is given twice or three times daily. (2) A simple decoction, 15 : 180. (3) Bliss, Keen & Co.'s fluid extract. (4) A tincture, 1 : 5. (5) But, in preference to all, a wine prepared according to the directions of Professor Immermann, as follows: 2½ kilos. of condurango, coarsely powdered, are macerated for two days in a stone vessel with 10 litres of cold water, the fluid poured off, a similar quantity of

cold water again poured over the residue, boiled for an hour over an open fire, cooled and strained, and the liquor added to the previous infusion. The residue is then macerated for two days with 5 litres of rectified spirit, and pressed. The expressed tincture is filtered, and the spirit distilled off in a steam-bath. The residue is then dissolved in the aqueous infusions, and the whole rapidly evaporated to an extract consistence, which is then dissolved in 2½ litres of Malaga wine, set aside, and finally filtered. This wine has a pleasant bitter taste, and is generally liked by the patients.

Miscellaneous Formulae.

CATARRI INHALANT.—

| | Oz. |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Sulphuric ether | 1½ |
| Chloroform | 1 |
| Tincture iodine | ½ |
| " camphor | ½ |
| Oil of tar | ½ |

Mix and inhale, closing the nostril after each inhalation and forcing the vapour into the nose.—*Chicago Pharmacist*.

AQUARIUM CEMENT.—

| | Oz. |
|--|-----|
| Dry Venetian red | 12 |
| " carbonate of iron | 4 |
| " black oxide of manganese, pure | 2 |

Beat into a thick mass or putty with boiled linseed oil.—*Chicago Pharmacist*.

ARNICA JELLY.—

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Starch | 230 grains |
| Glycerine | 4 oz. |
| Water | 1 " |

Mix; heat to 240°, or until the starch-grains break and the mass appears transparent. When nearly cool add tincture arnica, ½ oz., with oil of rose and red colouring to suit. An excellent preparation for chapped hands, face, &c.—*Chicago Pharmacist*.

EXCELSIOR COUGH SYRUP.—The editor of the *Chicago Pharmacist* says he has found the following very successful:—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Morphine | 8 grains |
| Tartar emetic | 4 " |
| Fluid extract ipecac. | 90 minims |
| Tincture sanguinaria | 1 oz. |
| Water | 6 " |
| Syrup sufficient to make | 2 pints |

Heat the water, add the morphine and tartar emetic, stir until dissolved, and add the syrup cold; shake, and to this mixture add the fluid extract of ipecac. and the tincture of sanguinaria; shake, and fill into bottles of size to suit. Dose: For adults, one teaspoonful three times daily and after each severe fit of coughing; for children, in proportion to age.

FELLOW'S SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.—In the *Pharm. Rundschau* of New York (March, 1884), Dr. Adolph Tschepp, of that city, publishes an article on this popular medicinal compound. After asserting the inaccuracy of a professed analysis of the syrup published by A. Gawalowski, of Brünn, the author explains his process of analysis, and concludes by giving the following formula, which, he states, will yield a product in every respect similar to the original:—

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Soluble phosphate or pyrophosphate of iron (U.S.P.) | 15 grains |
| Hypophosphite of sodium | 45 " |
| Sulphate of quinine | 5 " |
| Strychnine (previously dissolved by itself) | ½ " |
| Hypophosphite or sulphate of manganese | 15 " |
| Thick syrup to | 16 oz. |

The salts are dissolved by gentle heat, but without the addition of acid.

[The quantity of syrup is evidently intended to be 16 oz. by weight. The author remarks on the statement which has been published that each teaspoonful contains $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of strychnine, but he judges from his analysis that this proportion has since been reduced.]



PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

- ANTITROPIC COMPANY, or W. F. GRIER & Co. THE ANTITROPIC COMPANY, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, and Renfield Street, and Lower Shamrock Street, Glasgow, manufacturing chemists. December 31. (William Fisher Grier and Charles Lamont.)
- BARROW, J. S. & Co., Gnthrie Street, Nottingham, mineral-water manufacturers, February 16. (James Scott Barrow and John Makin.) Debts by Makin.
- BIRD, ALFRED & SONS, Devonshire Works, Moor Street and Worcester Street, Birmingham, manufacturing chemists. January 31. (Charles Bird and Alfred Frederick Bird.) Debts by A. F. Bird.
- BISHOP & WOOLDRIDGE, Cradley Heath, chemists and druggists. March 3. (Thomas Noxou Bishop and Elijah Wooldridge.)
- BOYCE & SON, Meadow Street, St. Paul's, Bristol, mineral-water manufacturers. March 8. (Henry Boyce and Frederick Boyce.) Debts by F. Boyce.
- CARR, ROVIRA & Co., Aldgate, cork merchants. April 1. (Watson Carr, Jaime Rovira, and Juan Barnés Luengo.) Debts by Barnés Luengo, of the Anchor Hotel, 16 American Square, Minorities.
- CARTWRIGHT BROTHERS, Bank Quay, Warrington, glass-bottle manufacturers. August 23. (Thomas Joseph Cartwright & Walter John Cartwright.) Debts by T. J. Cartwright.
- CHESTER, HOLLAND & CROOK, Eastcheap, chemical agents, drug, drysaltery, and general merchants. (Henry Chester and Walter James Crook.) As regards Chester, December 31.
- COSTE & Co., Water Lane, chemical merchants. March 14. (Samuel Coste and Charles Gilling.)
- DAY & LITTLE, Earlsheaton, in Dewsbury, chemists and druggists. March 6. (John Day and Henry Little.) Debts by Little.
- FORBES, ABBOTT & Co., Ordinance Wharf, East Greenwich, tar distillers. November 30. (James Forbes, John Abbott, and Henry William Fenner.)
- FRENCH, N. & Co., Strabane, Ireland, apothecaries. February 12. (Nicholas French and Thomas Joseph Beeche.) Debts by French.
- JOZÉ, JOHN, & RODOLPH A. C. BURNES, Arran Quay, Dame Street, and Thomas Street, Dublin, chemists and druggists. February 19. Debts by Jozé.
- LIVERSEDGE & COCKER, Bradford Road, Dewsbury, oil merchants. March 28. (Charles Arthur Liversedge and Joseph Edward Cocker.) Debts by Liversedge.
- MASTER & TITFORD, Finsbury Rubber Works, Luke Street, Paul Street, Finsbury, indiarubber manufacturers. November 26. (Leigh Hoskins Master and Charles Titford.) Debts by Master.
- SKIPPER & WITHERS, Norwich, mustard manufacturers and drysalters. March 31. (Robert Skipper, Robert Wilemer Skipper, and Henry Cooke Withers.) Debts by R. Skipper.
- WASHINGTON & SON, Morecambe, manufacturers of metal polishing paste. February 20. (William Washington and Samuel Washington.) Debts by S. Washington.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

STOVELL, EDWIN (adj. Sept. 8, 1832), 259 Goswell Road, and 70 Chapel Street, Pentonville, chemist and druggist.

COMPANIES WOUND UP.

- LEATHER PAPER COMPANY (Limited). Liq. V. W. Houghton, accountant, Waterloo Street, Birmingham. March 12. (Voluntary.)
- LOYD'S UNIVERSAL FOOD COMPANY (Limited). Liq., William Theobald, accountant, 23 Saint Swithun's Lane, and George King. March 27. (Voluntary.)

DIVIDENDS.

- HEMINGWAY, JOSEPH, jun., Saint George's Quay, Lancaster, dry soap manufacturer. Second and final div. 5d. on and after March 26, at office of trustee—C. R. Compston, Market Street Chambers, Lancaster.
- WARD, HENRY, John Street, Derby, wholesale druggist and drysalter, trading as Ward & Co., also ironfounder, in partnership with George Birkitt, trading as Birkitt, Ward & Co., at the Excelsior Foundry, Siddals Road, Derby, and architect and surveyor, Albion Place, Hanley. Claims for div. of partnership of Birkitt, Ward & Co. by April 16 to Trustee—T. H. Harrison, accountant, 18 Wardwick, Derby.

ADJUDICATIONS.

- EDWARDS, GEORGE HENRY, 21 Edgbaston Street, Birmingham, drysalter and general merchant; trading as G. H. Edwards & Co. April 2. Court—Birmingham.
- MASSEY, RICHARD FRANCIS, 28 Crossfield Road, Edgehill, Liverpool, late chemist and druggist. March 8. High Court of Justice.
- REID, ALEXANDER, SEN., 23 Victoria Street, REID, ALEXANDER, JUN., 21 Victoria Street, and REID, THOMAS, 23 Victoria Street, Radcliffe; chemical manufacturers; trading at the Irwell Chemical Works, Irwell Street, Radcliffe, E. March 29. Court—Bolton.
- SHARP, ALFRED JOEL, Spalding, chemist. March 20. Court—Peterborough.
- THOMAS, WALTER, 103 Edingham Street, Rotherham, botanic beer manufacturer; trading as Myers & Thomas, and the Rotherham Botanic Beer Company, at 22 Westgate, Rotherham. March 7. Court—Sheffield.

RECEIVING ORDERS UNDER BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1833.

- SOUTHWELL, JOHN WILLIAM, 12 St. Nicholas Street, and 1A South Street, Scarborough, chemist and druggist. March 11. Exam. March 31 at 3.30. Court—Scarborough.

Personalities.

MR. S. R. ATKINS, vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society, presided over a meeting of Liberals at Salisbury on the 9th inst., to celebrate the 91st birthday of Mr. Alderman Fawcett, the father of the Postmaster-General.

MR. THOMAS M. CROWE, chemist and druggist, of 31 Wardour Street, has for many years held the office of Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Berwick Street district. In 1876 the St. James' Square district, and at the beginning of this month that of Golden Square, was added to Mr. Crowe's territory—an evident testimonial to Mr. Crowe's capacity.

THE Aberdeen Society of Chemists and Druggists met in the Palace Hotel, on April 8, to present their esteemed secretary, Mr. Alexanden Strachan with a testimony of their appreciation of his services in connection with the Society. The testimonial took the form of a marble timepiece, two equestrian bronzes, and a complete set of table-cutlery. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic.

WE have much pleasure in congratulating our friend Mr. H. R. Gray, pharmacist, upon his election as alderman for St. Lawrence Ward. Mr. Gray conscientiously refrained from taking any personal part in the canvass, and yet has been returned by an overwhelming majority. This speaks volumes for the respect and esteem entertained for the new alderman by his fellow-citizens. We can only say we wish the City Council contained more like him. It is said that Alderman Gray will be put upon the Board of Health. In this capacity he will have full scope for the exercise of the many talents his friends know him to possess, and we trust his presence there will aid in bringing about a new era in the administration of our civic sanitary affairs, for it is notorious how deplorably deficient these are.—*Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Trade Notes.

WE understand that Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., of Leeds, will print over 5,000,000 of their almanacks for 1884, which they offered to chemists as agents in our last number.

* *

In the advertisement of Messrs. Perks & Llewellyn, on page 57 of our last number, by a printer's error it was stated that their English oil of lavender was being sent out sealed bottles containing 1 oz. instead of 1 lb. each.

* *

WE have received the 54th annual statement of account and report of the National Life Assurance Society. The gross amount of assurances in force had increased during the year from 2,479,570*l.* to 2,631,229*l.* This Society advertises this journal for agents in districts at present unrepresented.

THE proprietor of Calvert's "Save-your-Bacon Pig Powders" is supplying the trade with packets of "Fielding's Chemical Poultry Food, or Natural Egg-producer," in 2d. packets, which ought to be saleable in country districts.

* *

THE sixth annual National Exhibition and Market of Brewers, Mineral-water, and Licensed Victuallers' Machinery and Appliances will this year be held on October 20 to 25 (inclusive), at the Agricultural Hall. For the convenience of exhibitors, the secretary and manager, Mr. Dale, has opened a central office at 24 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., where plans can be seen and full particulars obtained.

* *

MESSRS. T. S. JACKSON & SONS, of Borough High Street, Southwark, have sent us a sample of paint, mixed ready for use, and put up in the very ingenious tins made by the Self-opening Tin-box Company. This is very convenient, as the tin can be readily opened, any quantity used, and the tin closed air-tight again without any difficulty. This will be a great attraction in the eyes of the economical householder, who naturally objects to purchasing a pound of paint when he only wants a brushful, and formerly had no means of preserving the remainder easily.

Obituary.

DUMAS.—Jean Baptiste Dumas, the eminent French chemist, died at Cannes on Good Friday morning, in his 84th year. He was a native of Alais, in the Department of Gard, and was originally the pupil of a pharmacien at Geneva. His chemical work has been public ever since he was eighteen, and after coming to Paris in 1821 his career has been a glorious one scientifically. He was for a time Louis Napoleon's Minister of Commerce, was a senator, permanent secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and the successor of Guizot at the French Academy. He presided over the Commission which produced the Codex of 1866, and for many years he and Liebig rivalled each other in their important discoveries tending to develop the science of organic chemistry. Pasteur was a pupil of Dumas. In 1869 he delivered an eloquent eulogy at the Royal Institution, London, on "Faraday."

HUGHES.—At Gympie, Queensland, on January 25, T. H. Hughes, aged 70, formerly of Wainfleet and Cottingham.

MOSS.—We regret to have to mention that our esteemed coadjutor, Mr. R. J. Moss, F.C.S., of Dublin, lost his wife on the 26th ult.

McKAY.—On the 25th instant, at Gipsy Road, Lower Norwood, John McKay (formerly chemist and druggist of Devonport), in his 74th year.

SQUIRE.—On the 6th inst., in his 86th year, Peter Squire, of 12 York Gate, Regent's Park, and Basmear Manor, St. Neots, Hunts. We published a notice of Mr. Squire's work in April, 1875, and we give some details thereof in an article on another page of this number.

From America the following deaths are announced:—

Mr. EDWARD H. MARSH, of the firm of Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, wholesale druggists, of New York, who died very suddenly on March 23, at the age of 55.

Mr. F. W. HURTT, of New York, the proprietor of "Pond's Extract," who died at the Windsor Hotel, New York, on March 23, aged 52 years. It is reported that Mr. Hurtt bought that specialty for \$10,000, and that his annual income from it for some years has amounted to \$50,000, or more.

MARRIAGE.

FRANK—MILLER.—At Maker, by the Rev. P. H. Newnham, Charles, eldest son of C. Frank, Esq., Cambridge, to Georgina Kains, only daughter of A. G. Miller, chemist, late of Exeter.



[The following list has been compiled expressly for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST by G. F. Redfern, Patent Agent, 4 South Street, Finsbury, London, and at Paris and Brussels.]

- Aerated Liquids.**—4325.—March 4, 1884.—R. A. Mossman and J. M. Mayelston, both of Elloughton, near Brough, Yorkshire. Improvements in the manufacture or preparation of aerated liquids of all kinds, and of the bi-carbonates of potash, soda, and ammonia, and likewise of the sesqui-carbonates of potash and soda.
- Aerated Liquids.**—4465.—March 6, 1884.—T. Mogben, of City Road, London. Improvements in machines for the production and supply of aerated waters or liquors.
- Aerated-liquid Pump.**—5239.—March 21, 1884.—A. M. Davis and H. Des Forges, both of Esher Street, Westminster, London. An improved soda-water or aerated-liquids pump.
- Alarm.**—4999.—March 17, 1884.—W. Fearnley, of Elgin Road, Paddington, London. Giving an alarm in febrile states of the body of human or brute patients.
- Alkalies.**—4268.—March 3, 1884.—S. G. Thomas, of Palace Chambers, Westminster, London. Improvements in the manufacture of alkalies and alkaline salts.
- Ammonia.**—4516.—March 7, 1884.—W. Scott, of Glasgow. Improvements in the recovery of ammonia from waste gases.
- Anæsthetics.**—4957.—March 15, 1884.—L. Roussy, of Geneva, Switzerland. An improved apparatus for administering anæsthetics.
- Antiseptics.**—5269.—March 21, 1884.—J. Walker, of Leeds. The manufacture of preparations for antiseptic or preservative purposes and the like.
- Artificial Eyes.**—5068.—March 18, 1884.—F. Schntze. A communication from H. Hamecher, of Berlin. Improvements in the manufacture of artificial eyes.
- Benzene.**—4653.—March 10, 1884.—C. H. G. Williams, of Hounslow. Process for the separation of benzene and its homologues from the liquid obtained by compression of petroleum gas.
- Bandages.**—5573.—March 27, 1884.—C. B. Harness, of Clee House, Lavender Hill, Battersea, London. Improvements in and relating to electrical suspensors or suspensory bandages.
- Bichromate of Soda.**—4195, 4198, 4929, 5182.—March 1, 1, 15, and 20.—C. S. Gorman, of Irvine, Ayrshire. Four patents for improvements in the manufacture of bi-chromate of soda.
- Bichromate of Soda.**—5552.—March 27, 1884.—E. P. Potter and W. H. Higgin, both of Little Lever, near Bolton, Lancashire. Improvements in the manufacture of bichromate of soda.
- Bicarbonate of Soda.**—4761.—March 12, 1884.—W. Weldon, of Bede Hall, Burslow, Surrey. Improvements in the manufacture of bicarbonate of soda.
- Bicarbonate of Soda.**—4762.—March 12, 1884.—W. Weldon.—A communication from A. R. Pechiney, of Selindres, France. Improvements in the manufacture of bicarbonate of soda.
- Biphosphates.**—4273.—March 3, 1884.—S. Bowden.—A communication from R. Schliwa, of Waldeck, Germany. A new or improved method of producing biphosphates of a high percentage from the slag resulting from dephosphorising iron by the basic process, and from natural phosphates.
- Bleaching Powder, &c.**—4417.—March 5, 1884.—W. S. Richardson and W. J. Grey, of Gateshead, Durham. Improvements in the treatment of chloride of sodium for the production of bleaching powder, and other materials therefrom.
- Bleaching.**—4707.—March 11, 1884.—J. B. Thompson, of New Cross, Kent, London. Improvements in bleaching.
- Bottle-opener.**—4148.—February 29, 1884.—J. Appleyard, of Bradford. An improved opener for bottles containing aerated or gaseous liquids closed by internal stoppers.
- Bottle-cleaner.**—4816.—March 13, 1884.—W. W. Horner, of Wandsworth, and E. W. Lancaster, of Dulwich, London. Machine for cleansing bottles.
- Bottle-top.**—4118.—February 29, 1884.—J. H. Alexander, of Birmingham. An improved top for bottles.
- Bottle and Stopper.**—5662.—March 29, 1884.—J. Walker, of Almack Road, Lower Clapton, London. A bottle and stopper combined, to be called the valve-stopper bottle.
- Clarifying Liquids.**—4202.—March 1, 1884.—J. Foulis, of Musselburgh, North Britain. Improvements in the method or process for and apparatus for draining, concentrating, clarifying and solidifying, or consolidating substances and liquids, especially applicable for filtering paper-mill sludge, and consolidating the substances contained therein.

- Bottle.**—4846.—March 13, 1884.—J. Booth, of New Basford, Nottinghamshire. Improvements in bottles.
- Casine Peptone.**—4356.—March 4, 1884.—T. Weyl, of Berlin. Improvements in the production of casine peptone and peptonised milk.
- Cream of Tartar.**—4362.—March 4, 1884.—F. Wirth.—A communication from F. Dietrich, of Munich, Germany. Improvements in the manufacture of cream of tartar.
- Chromates.**—4811.—March 13, 1884.—W. A. J. Donald, of Glasgow. Improvements in the manufacture of chromates and bichromates.
- Colouring Matters.**—4480.—March 6, 1884.—W. L. Wise.—A communication from C. H. Knoop, of Dresden, Saxony. The manufacture of mordants and colouring matters from glucosides, tannin, and bitter principles.
- Colouring Matters.**—4961.—March 15, 1884.—C. D. Abel.—A communication from Lucius and Brüning, of Hoechst-am-Main, Germany. The production of violet and blue colouring matters of the rosaniline series by treating aromatic amines with alkalis amidoderivatives of benzoylchloride and of benzophenone.
- Colouring Matters.**—5021.—March 17, 1884.—F. Wirth.—A communication from E. Erlenmeyer, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany. Improvements in colouring matters.
- Colouring Matters.**—5038.—March 18, 1884.—J. H. Johnson.—A communication from H. Caro, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Improvements in the preparation of colouring matters suitable for dyeing and printing from halogen derivatives of tetra-methyl-diamido-benzo-phenone and analogous ketone bases.
- Colouring Matters.**—5458.—March 26, 1884.—F. Machenhauer, of Reddish, near Manchester. Improvements in the manufacture of yellow colouring matters.
- Colouring Matters.**—5512.—March 26, 1884.—J. H. Johnson.—A communication from the Badische Aniline and Soda Company, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Improvements in the preparation of yellow colouring matters suitable for dyeing and printing from tetra-methyl-diamido-benzo-phenone and analogous ketone bases or their halogen derivatives.
- Colouring Matters.**—5741.—March 31, 1884.—J. H. Johnson.—A communication from H. Caro, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Improvements in the preparation of yellow, orange, and orange brown colouring matters, suitable for dyeing and printing from tetra-methyl-diamido-benzo-phenone and analogous ketone bases, or their halogen derivatives.
- Corking-machines.**—5042.—March 18, 1884.—J. B. Powell, of Bristol. Improvements in corking-machines.
- Chromic Compounds.**—5130.—March 19, 1884.—S. C. Thomas, of Palace Chambers, Westminster, London. Improvements in the manufacture of chromic compounds.
- Disinfectant.**—5175.—March 20, 1884.—J. Brown, of Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Improvements in disinfectant litter, powder, or compounds.
- Dental-plates.**—5218.—March 20, 1884.—H. H. Lake.—A communication from F. W. Searbury, of Providence, United States. Improvements in apparatus for use in the manufacture of dental-plates or artificial gums.
- Extracting Grease.**—4679.—March 11, 1884.—B. Davy, Keighley, Yorkshire. An improved method for extracting grease from soap-water.
- Extracting Fat, &c.**—5486.—March 26, 1884.—W. E. Gedge.—A communication from Dr. H. Michaelis, of Berlin. An improved process for the extraction of fat from cacao, and improved machinery or apparatus in connection therewith.
- Explosive Compounds.**—5382.—March 24, 1884.—H. E. Newton.—Communication from A. Nobel, of Paris. Improvements in explosive compounds.
- Funnels.**—4538.—March 7, 1884.—E. D. Pass.—A communication from J. F. Cartier, of Paris. Improvements in funnels or apparatus for regulating the supply of liquids to bottles, casks, and other vessels.
- Furnaces.**—4718.—March 11, 1884.—W. Black and T. Larkin, both of South Shields. Improvements in furnaces for the manufacture of sulphate of soda or hydrochloric acid, or for roasting or calcining ores, or for analogous purposes.
- Halogen Derivatives, &c.**—4850.—March 13, 1884.—J. H. Johnson.—A communication from H. Caro, of Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Improvements in the preparation of halogen derivatives of tetra-methyl-diamido-benzo-phenone and analogous ketone bases.
- Hydrogen.**—4785.—March 12, 1884.—R. Lehmann.—A communication from J. Oetli, of Cassonay, Switzerland. A new or improved process for the manufacture of hydrogen.
- Hygienic Apparatus.**—5277.—March 22, 1884.—T. H. Dale, of Birmingham. Improvements in hygienic apparatus for the combined heating, ventilation, and purification of the air of sick wards and other parts of infectious hospitals and public institutions.
- Oxidising Sulphites, &c.**—5071.—March 18, 1884.—R. Kennedy and W. Fairweather, both of Glasgow. An improved method of oxidising sulphites and hypo-sulphites.
- Obtaining Ammonia, &c.**—4684.—March 11, 1884.—L. Poensgen, of Dusseldorf, Prussia. Improved process for untinning tinplate refuse in hermetically closed apparatus, and at the same time obtaining ammonia.
- Paper-wrappers.**—4693.—March 11, 1884.—H. Johnson.—A communication from D. Dick, of New York, United States. An improvement in paper-wrappers for bottles or packages.
- Phosphates, &c.**—4392.—March 5, 1884.—A. Adair, of Egremont, Cumberland. Improvements in the manufacture of phosphates and phosphoric acid.
- Phosphatic Salts.**—4947.—March 15, 1884.—S. G. Thomas, of Palace Chambers, Westminster, London. Improvements in the manufacture of phosphatic salts.
- Pigments.**—4415.—March 5, 1884.—G. W. von Nawrocki.—A communication from P. Böttiger, of Lodz, Russia. A method of manufacturing of new pigments.
- Pigments.**—5192.—March 20, 1884.—J. C. Martin, of Richmond, Surrey. Improvements in the manufacture of red pigments or paints.
- Preserving Fermented Liquids.**—4473.—March 6, 1884.—R. G. Bell, of Oxford. Improvements in the method of preserving fermented liquors.
- Purifying Water.**—5119.—March 19, 1884.—W. Wyatt, of Ellesmere, Shropshire. Improvements in the method of carrying out the process of softening and purification of water, and in apparatus for use therein.
- Respirators.**—4265.—March 3, 1884.—E. Capitaine, of Berlin. Improvements in respirators.
- Resin Soap.**—5154.—March 19, 1884.—J. Imray.—A communication from H. J. E. Hennebute, of Anglet, France. Manufacture of resin soap.
- Refrigerator.**—5299.—March 22, 1884.—H. Stephens, of Leeds. An improved refrigerator.
- Stopping Bottles.**—4188.—March 1, 1884.—T. Kilner, of Thoruhill, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire. An improved bottle-stopper.
- Stopping Bottles, &c.**—4243.—March 3, 1884.—H. G. Hellier, of Shenley Road, London. Improvements in stoppers for cans and bottles.
- Stopping Bottles, &c.**—4455.—March 6, 1884.—W. J. Brewer, of Rood Lane, London. Improvements in stoppers for bottles, jars, and similar vessels.
- Stopping Bottles, &c.**—4610.—March 8, 1884.—W. R. Lake.—A communication from G. D. Corey, of Lowell, Massachusetts, United States. Improvements in stoppers for bottles and similar articles.
- Stopping Bottles.**—4737.—March 12, 1884.—W. E. & T. Hazelhurst and J. Wolstenholme, all of Oldham, Lancashire. An improved bottle-stopper for stoppering bottles containing effervescible or other liquids, which invention facilitates the drawing-off of the contents therefrom.
- Stopping Bottles.**—4750.—March 12, 1884.—H. Arch and C. S. Wozencroft, both of Leeds. Stopping bottles containing effervescing liquids.
- Stopping Bottles, &c.**—5043.—March 18, 1884.—F. A. Bird, of Birmingham, and J. Fenby, of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire. Improvements in bottles, and stoppers for the same.
- Stopping Bottles.**—5244.—March 21, 1884.—G. C. & A. G. Thompson, of Sheffield. Improvements in the stoppering of bottles destined to contain aerated and other effervescing liquids under pressure.
- Stopping Bottles.**—5387.—March 25, 1884.—H. G. Hellier, of Shenley Road, London. Improvements in stoppers for cans and bottles.
- Stopping Bottles.**—5655.—March 29, 1884.—E. G. Colton.—A communication from M. Rubin, of Philadelphia, United States. Improved means for stoppering or closing bottles or like receptacles.
- Stopper-locking.**—4476.—March 6, 1884.—J. D. Mattison, of New York, United States. Improvements on stopper-locking devices and apparatus for bottles and similar receptacles.
- Syphons.**—4949.—March 15, 1884.—E. De Pass. A communication from A. Baloché and A. Krahness, both of Paris. Improvements in syphons.
- Surgical Saw.**—5054.—March 18, 1884.—H. J. Sidley, of Kanturk, Cork. A chain circular-saw for surgical purposes.
- Salts of Cerium.**—5328.—March 22, 1884.—J. B. Mackey, of Bouverie Street, London. The preparation of new soluble salts of cerium for medicinal purposes.
- Sulphate of Ammonia.**—5520.—March 27, 1884.—W. A. Meadows, of Rainhill, Lancashire. Improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia.
- Tooth-powder Box.**—4364.—March 4, 1884.—E. Eskill, of Strand, London. An improved box for containing tooth-powder.
- Toothbrush.**—4645.—March 10, 1884.—J. Parry, of De Beauvoir Square, Kingsland, London. A new and improved toothbrush for tender and diseased gums.
- Titration-apparatus.**—4726.—March 11, 1884.—C. D. Abel.—A communication from E. Greiner, of Stützerbach, Germany. An improved titration-apparatus for alkalimetric and acidimetric determinations.

Treating Liquids.—5096.—March 18, 1884.—F. S. Barff, of Kilburn, London. Improvements in the treatment of liquids and substances which are subject to fermentation.

Treating Liquids.—5141.—March 19, 1884.—W. Weldon, of Burstow, Surrey. Improvements in treating the residual liquors of the ammonia-soda process in order to the utilisation of the chlorine of their ammonium chloride.

Teeth.—5319.—March 22, 1884.—H. Pataky.—A communication from J. Beutelrock, of Munich, Bavaria. Elastic sets of teeth.

Trusses.—5737.—March 31, 1884.—W. Miller, of Southampton Buildings, London. Improvements in the construction of trusses for hernia.

Water-condenser.—4690.—March 11, 1884.—F. Hocking, of Liverpool. Improvements in and relating to apparatus for condensing and cooling, particularly applicable for the production of fresh water from salt water.

Trade Report.

THE total imports for March, 1884, were valued at 34,939,653*l*. In March, 1883, they amounted to 33,576,846*l*. The value of the exports for the same months is returned as 20,104,230*l*. in March, 1884, and 20,100,929*l*. in March, 1883. We add the following details of the drug and chemical trades:—

Imports.

| Chemical manufactures and products, unenumerated .. | value £ | March, 1882 | March, 1883 | March, 1884 |
|---|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| .. | £ | 113,428 | 133,071 | 127,933 |

(Exclusive of alkali, coal tar, dyes, brimstone, saltpetre, &c.)

| Peruvian bark .. | cwt. | March, 1882 | March, 1883 | March, 1884 |
|------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| .. | value £ | 118,206 | 136,907 | 59,672 |
| Drugs, unenumerated .. | .. | 91,075 | 84,271 | 70,245 |

(Exclusive of indigo, gums, bark, cochineal, and dyes.)

Exports.

| | | March, 1882 | March, 1883 | March, 1884 |
|---|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Alkali | cwt. | 562,355 | 561,034 | 495,618 |
| .. .. | value £ | 161,347 | 166,336 | 167,168 |
| Bleaching materials .. | cwt. | 150,300 | 155,400 | 149,879 |
| .. .. | value £ | 32,080 | 32,890 | 68,508 |
| Medicines, comprising drugs and medicinal preparations .. | value £ | 85,742 | 81,970 | 81,941 |

MINCING LANE, April 10.

TRADE has remained very quiet since the date of our last report, and the business done has been quite of a hand-to-mouth character. It is to be hoped that after the Easter holidays a revival may take place, particularly as the remarkably propitious spring weather we are now experiencing causes the agricultural outlook to improve each week. Meanwhile it is consoling to bear in mind that the present low prices of many of the most necessary articles of food must be a great boon to the working classes generally.

The Mincing Lane markets close to-day until Wednesday next.

Cubebs are again advanced in price, and present a remarkably successful piece of American "cornering." Not very many years ago they were to be bought for as many shillings as pounds now. Quicksilver, cloves, ergot of rye, tartaric and citric acids are all lower; whilst antimony, otto of roses, pimento, and saffron may be called very steady.

The Bank rate, reduced to 2½ per cent. on the 3rd inst., from 3 per cent., to which it was lowered on March 13, shows that money, like produce, is now very cheap.

ACIDS.—*Citric* has been as low as 1*s*. 5*d*. per lb., but during the last few days has somewhat improved, there being buyers at 1*s*. 5½*d*. per lb.

Tartaric is lower at 1*s*. 7*d*. per lb. for English make, and 1*s*. 5¾*d*. for foreign, but a continual steady trade distinguishes this article from citric, which only moves off by fits and starts.

Oxalic in slightly better demand at 6*d*. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape well maintain value, and a considerable portion of those offered in last public sales sold, making as much as 50*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. for fine bright quality.

ALUM.—Prices are unchanged at 6*l*. per ton for loose lump and 6*l*. 10*s*. for ground in bags, although the export demand is less than usual.

ANTIMONY steady, at 23*l*. per ton for finest Japan crude. Regulus 44*l*. to 46*l*. per ton. Latest advices have a hardening tendency.

BALSAMS may be all called lower in price. Tolu has been sold at 1*s*. 11*d*. per lb., and Peru as low as 7*s*. 10*d*. per lb. Capivi difficult of sale at 2*s*. per lb.

BARK.—Shipments of East Indian and South American are still stated to be made sparingly, although this may not only have been brought about by the bad prices recently obtained. Probably shippers have also become alarmed at the accumulation of stock here, and justly so, when it is known that some of the bark now offering on the London market was imported as far back as 1870, and that a quantity more, though of later import, is still encumbered with several years of wharf charges, and wharf charges for such long periods mean a very serious item indeed, and, after a certain time, exclude all hopes of making a profit upon such consignments. The sales on Tuesday last were not large, and yet a very small proportion of the bark offered found buyers at easier prices.

BLEACHING POWDER has at length given way somewhat considerably in price through some forced sales in Liverpool, and 8*l*. to 8*l*. 10*s*. per ton is present quotation.

BORAX moves off steadily at 40*s*. to 42*s*. per cwt. net.

CALUMBA ROOT.—No less than 507 bags were offered in last sales, none, however, selling.

CAMOMILES are in very good demand. Occasionally a sale of a few bales of best quality will take place, when 48*s*. to 50*s*. per cwt. has to be paid. Lower qualities are not mentioned.

CAMPHOR.—Raw China and Japan are 56*s*. and 58*s*. per cwt., refined English 11½*d*., finest foreign make 10½*d*. per lb. Business in both raw and refined is only moderate, notwithstanding that present prices are exceedingly low.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian are worth about 7*s*. per lb., at which figure four cases offered in last sales failed to find buyers.

CARDAMOMS.—Of 162 packages various sorts offered in last sales 18 sold at about unchanged prices. Good Malabar, 6*s*. to 7*s*. per lb.; Aleppy, 4*s*. to 4*s*. 4*d*.; lower qualities at proportionate prices.

CASSIA LIGNEA does not improve, and at present quotations of 27*s*. 6*d*. to 28*s*. per cwt. trade is but limited.

CASTOR OIL.—Fifty cases firsts bought in at last public sales at 3¾*d*. per lb.

CHERETTA.—Fifteen bales have recently changed hands at 3*d*. per lb.

CLOVES.—Zanzibars have declined in value to 4¾*d*. per lb. for fair bright. The present stock of 13,473 packages is much above the average, and considerably larger than it has been for years past.

COCHINEAL is in a firmer position the last few days, 400 bags Teneriffe having changed hands.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Eighty-nine casks were offered in last sales, and nearly all bought in at following prices:—Norwegian, 9*s*. per gallon; Newfoundland, 5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*.; and straw oil, 5*s*. per gallon. Five barrels of pale sold at 7*s*. 3*d*. per gallon.

CREAM OF TARTAR is dearer, through lack of spot supplies, and price has advanced to 128s. per cwt. for "firsts."

CUBEBES, as might have been anticipated from our last report, have been advanced, and are now 20l. per cwt., which price has been freely paid, particularly for the Continental markets. The total stock in London on March 31 was 96 bags, since when several have been delivered.

ERGOT OF RYE is cheaper. Of 47 packages Spanish offered in last sales only two sold at 8d. per lb.

ESSENCE OF LEMON continues in a very lifeless position; only 2 out of 20 packages sold in last sales at 2s. 8d. and 3s. per lb.

GALLS.—Some fairly extensive business has been done in China galls, 300 bales changing hands privately at 51s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt.

GENTIAN-ROOT is steady at 32s. 6d. per cwt., although demand is not as great as is usual at this time of year.

GUMS.—Owing to renewed unsettling reports from Egypt, Turkey sorts have somewhat recovered from their fall, and sales have been made within the last few days at 90s. per cwt.; brown Barbary, 48s. to 50s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE quiet, at 75s. per cwt. for best.

HONEY.—Of 81 casks Jamaica offered in last sales, 68 medium to good sold at 36s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt.

IODINE.—Very little inquiry, at unchanged prices of 4d. per oz. and 6d. for re-sublimed.

IPECACUANHA.—At slightly easier prices; 57 serons out of 78 offered in last sales found buyers at 2s. 9d. to 3s. 2d. per lb.

ISINGLASS.—The monthly sales were held on March 25, when only 420 packages of East Indian were offered, comprising 143 Penang, 202 Bombay, 46 Saigon, and 29 Manila, being 150 packages less than last sales. Several piles of Bombay and Penang were withdrawn owing to extreme limits, yet the demand for the remainder was very slack, and only 160 packages were sold, as follows:—Bombay sorts, at 2d. to 4d. decline; Penang leaf, steady good purse, 2d. to 3d. dearer; Tongue, 3d. to 4d. lower; Saigon leaf, steady; Kurrachee leaf, 2d. lower; Manila unsaleable.

The next sales are fixed for 29th inst.

LEMON-JUICE is again easier, at 17l. 10s. per pipe f.o.b. Messina, although said to be firmer thereat during the last few days.

MORPHIA SALTS unchanged, at 6s. to 6s. 3d. per oz., with very restricted business.

OPIUM.—We cannot report any change in prices, which range from 10s. to 20s. per lb., although the position of the article appears to improve, inasmuch as that the deliveries during this year to date far exceed the imports, while the stock is less now than it was a year ago.

OILS.—Aniseed, 7s. 3d. per lb.; quiet. American peppermint, H. G. Hotchkiss', 13s. 3d.; Hale & Parshall's, 12s. per lb.

OTTO OF ROSES is in a very steady position. Stocks of the best oils are now considerably reduced in Turkey, and the quantity in London cannot be very extensive. The time is now approaching when we may look for authentic reports concerning the coming crop, and when we consider how thoroughly reduced all stocks were two years since, that the last crop was far from being an abundant one, and that circumstances, which have already greatly increased the cost of manual labour in Turkey, may reveal themselves in the coming season, we are not inclined to think that even an abundant crop would much reduce existing prices; while, on the other hand, a short crop, increased difficulty in collecting at the critical moment, higher wages, &c., might very considerably add to the cost. We shall, no doubt, be in a position to give our friends the first reliable information concerning the new crop, but offer the foregoing suggestions meanwhile, as, of course, the new crop does not arrive here before the month of July at the earliest.

PETROLEUM is firm, at prices of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per gallon on the spot, with similar figures for May; but for September to December 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ l. is asked.

PIMENTO.—Present stock of 19,829 bags is considerably less than at this period of last year, and is below the average, so that 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for good bright quality may be called cheap.

POTASH CHLORATE has gone back to 6d. per lb., and at the reduced price the demand is very sluggish. Prussiate is very firm at 10d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and bichromate enjoys a good position at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

POTASSIUM.—Iodide unchanged at 4s. 11d. per lb. English, 4s. 9d. foreign; trade very restricted. Bromide, 1s. 4d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER maintained its price of 5l. 12s. 6d. per bottle for a brief period only, and fell back some days since to 5l. 10s.; and although this is still the price in first hands, we have heard of transactions at as low as 5l. 8s. within the last few days.

QUININE is exceedingly quiet. Howards' unaltered at 6s. in 1-oz. vials, but foreign makes in tins are obtainable at 5s. 10s. 3d. per oz. A little outside excitement has been caused in the market lately by various articles which have appeared in the American trade journals concerning the purchase or renting of a European factory by Messrs. Powers & Weightman, whose own works in Philadelphia were recently destroyed by fire, as reported by us last month. Some put it in the light of a friendly action on the part of one foreign factory whose chief happened to be in America at the time of the disaster at Messrs. Powers and Weightman's works and was so touched by the occurrence that he immediately offered his factory to them wherein to carry on their trade meanwhile; but we do not believe in these touching episode in business life, especially between competitors, and feel convinced that if it suited the American manufacturers to rent or use the European factory, it likewise suited the European proprietors to let them have it. Certain it is that Dr. John F. Weightman, who has hitherto had full charge of the quinine manufacture in Philadelphia, left America with his family on the 19th ult. per steamer *Werru*, for Bremen and also that 2,500 bales bark have been shipped, per *Archimede*, to Genoa, in order that operations may be at once commenced, and it is stated that following shipments are to be made until 6,000 bales in all are despatched. Many advantages will probably result to the American firm in manufacturing in Europe, for although the duty was taken off quinine by Congress, thus making an opening for all foreign brands, still the articles for producing quinine remain heavily taxed in America. We are, moreover, sure that all connected with the quinine trade will wish Messrs. Powers & Weightman every success in the new undertaking, whether it be for a short or a long period.

RHUBARB.—Three cases medium Shensi sold in last sale at 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per lb.

SAFFRON has settled down into a very steady position. Warranted direct Spanish at 39s. 6d. to 41s. 6d. per lb. second or Continental Valencia, 33s. to 35s.; and Alicante sorts, 25s. to 30s. French reports rather tend to suggest higher prices.

SARSAPARILLA.—Jamaica meets with a steady demand, and of 20 bales offered in last sales 16 sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.; damaged at 10d. to 1s. per lb.; 29 serons Honduras were offered, but bought in at 1s. 9d. to 2s. per lb.

SALTPETRE.—British refined is in poor demand at unchanged prices of 23s. to 24s. per cwt.

SODA.—Crystals have been more active, but close at slightly lower price of 3l. 6s. 3d. per ton ex ship. Bicarbonate steady at 7l. 15s. to 8l. per ton landed. Caustic is in fair demand at 10s. per cwt. for cream, and 10s. 3d. white.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is a trifle easier, at 22l. to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 5s. per ton, and demand is very restricted.

TURPENTINE is steady at lower prices. American spirit spot, 23s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 23s. 9d. per cwt.: July to December 24s. 6d.

VANILLOES fully maintained their position in last sales and out of 119 tins offered no less than 103 sold at full prices of 12s. to 26s. 6d. per lb. for sound, according to length mouldy, 5s. to 8s. per lb.

WAX.—Fifty bags Carnauba were offered in last public sales, of which 40 sold at 79s. per cwt. for fine, 60s. gray.

Monthly Price Current.

The prices quoted in the following list are those actually obtained in Mining Lane for articles sold in bulk. Our Retail Subscribers must not expect to purchase at these market prices, but they may draw from them useful conclusions respecting the prices at which articles are offered by the Wholesale Firms.

CHEMICALS.

| ACIDS— | | Last Month | | This Month | |
|------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Acetic | per lb. | 0 2½ to 0 2½ | 0 2½ to 0 2½ | 0 2½ to 0 2½ | 0 2½ to 0 2½ |
| pure | " | 0 5.. 0 9 | 0 5.. 0 9 | 0 5.. 0 9 | 0 5.. 0 9 |
| glacial | " | 0 8.. 1 1 | 0 8.. 1 1 | 0 8.. 1 1 | 0 8.. 1 1 |
| Benzoic Sublimate | per oz. | 0 0.. 3 6 | 0 0.. 3 6 | 0 0.. 3 6 | 0 0.. 3 6 |
| Ex Gum | " | 0 6½.. 0 0 | 0 6½.. 0 0 | 0 6½.. 0 0 | 0 6½.. 0 0 |
| Citric | " | 1 5½.. 0 0 | 1 5½.. 1 5½ | 1 5½.. 1 5½ | 1 5½.. 1 5½ |
| Gallic | " | 3 2.. 3 6 | 3 2.. 3 6 | 3 2.. 3 6 | 3 2.. 3 6 |
| Hydrochloric | per cwt. | 4 6.. 7 6 | 4 6.. 7 6 | 4 6.. 7 6 | 4 6.. 7 6 |
| Nitric | per lb. | 0 3.. 0 3½ | 0 3.. 0 3½ | 0 3.. 0 3½ | 0 3.. 0 3½ |
| Oxalic | " | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 |
| Sulphuric | " | 0 0½.. 0 1 | 0 0½.. 0 1 | 0 0½.. 0 1 | 0 0½.. 0 1 |
| Salicylic | " | 6 9.. 9 6 | 6 9.. 9 6 | 6 9.. 9 6 | 6 9.. 9 6 |
| Tannic | " | 1 4.. 2 9 | 1 4.. 2 9 | 1 4.. 2 9 | 1 4.. 2 9 |
| Tartaric, English | " | 1 7.. 1 7½ | 1 7.. 1 7 | 1 7.. 1 7 | 1 7.. 1 7 |
| foreign | " | 1 6.. 0 0 | 1 5½.. 0 0 | 1 5½.. 0 0 | 1 5½.. 0 0 |
| ANTIMONY, crude | per cwt. | 23 0.. 0 0 | 23 0.. 0 0 | 23 0.. 0 0 | 23 0.. 0 0 |
| star | " | 44 0.. 46 0 | 44 0.. 46 0 | 44 0.. 46 0 | 44 0.. 46 0 |
| ARSENIC, lump | " | 24 6.. 0 0 | 24 6.. 0 0 | 24 6.. 0 0 | 24 6.. 0 0 |
| powder | " | 10 6.. 11 0 | 10 6.. 11 0 | 10 6.. 11 0 | 10 6.. 11 0 |
| BRIMSTONE, rough | " | 8 0.. 8 6 | 8 0.. 8 6 | 8 0.. 8 6 | 8 0.. 8 6 |
| roll | " | 8 9.. 10 0 | 8 9.. 10 0 | 8 9.. 10 0 | 8 9.. 10 0 |
| flour | " | 10 0.. 12 6 | 10 0.. 12 6 | 10 0.. 12 6 | 10 0.. 12 6 |
| GLYCERINE, German | " | 75 0.. 0 0 | 75 0.. 0 0 | 75 0.. 0 0 | 75 0.. 0 0 |
| refined | " | 40 0.. 45 0 | 40 0.. 45 0 | 40 0.. 45 0 | 40 0.. 45 0 |
| crude brown | " | 8 0.. 8 2 | 8 0.. 8 2 | 8 0.. 8 2 | 8 0.. 8 2 |
| IODOPURM | per lb. | 0 4.. 0 0 | 0 4.. 0 0 | 0 4.. 0 0 | 0 4.. 0 0 |
| IODINE, dry | per oz. | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 |
| resublimed | " | 0 10.. 1 4 | 0 10.. 1 4 | 0 10.. 1 4 | 0 10.. 1 4 |
| MAGNESIA, calcined | per lb. | 5 0.. 0 0 | 5 0.. 0 0 | 5 0.. 0 0 | 5 0.. 0 0 |
| Hwds. | " | 112 6.. 0 0 | 108 0.. 110 0 | 108 0.. 110 0 | 108 0.. 110 0 |
| MERCURY | per bot. | 3 0.. 0 0 | 3 0.. 0 0 | 3 0.. 0 0 | 3 0.. 0 0 |
| PRECIPITATE, red | per lb. | 2 11.. 0 0 | 2 11.. 0 0 | 2 11.. 0 0 | 2 11.. 0 0 |
| white | " | 1 8.. 2 0 | 1 8.. 2 0 | 1 8.. 2 0 | 1 8.. 2 0 |
| PRUSSIAN BLUE | " | 11 6.. 0 0 | 11 6.. 0 0 | 11 6.. 0 0 | 11 6.. 0 0 |
| SANTONINE | " | 10 0.. 0 0 | 10 0.. 0 0 | 10 0.. 0 0 | 10 0.. 0 0 |
| SALICINE | " | 21 6.. 0 0 | 21 6.. 0 0 | 21 6.. 0 0 | 21 6.. 0 0 |
| THYMOL | " | 120 0.. 0 0 | 120 0.. 0 0 | 120 0.. 0 0 | 120 0.. 0 0 |
| SALT— | " | 130 0.. 0 0 | 130 0.. 0 0 | 130 0.. 0 0 | 130 0.. 0 0 |
| Alum | per ton | 600 0.. 760 0 | 600 0.. 760 0 | 600 0.. 760 0 | 600 0.. 760 0 |
| powder | " | 340 0.. 360 0 | 340 0.. 360 0 | 340 0.. 360 0 | 340 0.. 360 0 |
| Ammonia: | per lb. | 83 0.. 96 0 | 83 0.. 96 0 | 83 0.. 96 0 | 83 0.. 96 0 |
| Carbonate | " | 70 0.. 90 0 | 70 0.. 90 0 | 70 0.. 90 0 | 70 0.. 90 0 |
| Hydrochlorate, | " | 38 0.. 42 0 | 38 0.. 42 0 | 38 0.. 42 0 | 38 0.. 42 0 |
| crude, white | " | 10 6.. 0 0 | 8 6.. 0 0 | 8 6.. 0 0 | 8 6.. 0 0 |
| Sulphate | " | 40 0.. 42 0 | 40 0.. 42 0 | 40 0.. 42 0 | 40 0.. 42 0 |
| Argol, Cape | per cwt. | 2 6.. 0 0 | 2 6.. 0 0 | 2 6.. 0 0 | 2 6.. 0 0 |
| Red | " | 4 5.. 4 7 | 4 5.. 4 7 | 4 5.. 4 7 | 4 5.. 4 7 |
| Oporto, red | " | 5 6.. 6 0 | 5 6.. 6 0 | 5 6.. 6 0 | 5 6.. 6 0 |
| Bleaching powder | " | 22 6.. 0 0 | 22 6.. 0 0 | 22 6.. 0 0 | 22 6.. 0 0 |
| Borax, British refined | " | 55 0.. 0 0 | 55 0.. 0 0 | 55 0.. 0 0 | 55 0.. 0 0 |
| Calomel | per lb. | 1 11.. 0 0 | 1 11.. 0 0 | 1 11.. 0 0 | 1 11.. 0 0 |
| Chloral hydrate | " | 126 0.. 128 0 | 128 0.. 0 0 | 128 0.. 0 0 | 128 0.. 0 0 |
| Liebreich's | " | 112 0.. 0 0 | 112 0.. 0 0 | 112 0.. 0 0 | 112 0.. 0 0 |
| Copper: | " | 4 0.. 6 0 | 4 0.. 6 0 | 4 0.. 6 0 | 4 0.. 6 0 |
| Sulphate | per cwt. | 4 0.. 5 0 | 4 0.. 5 0 | 4 0.. 5 0 | 4 0.. 5 0 |
| Copperas, green | per ton | 40 0.. 0 0 | 40 0.. 0 0 | 40 0.. 0 0 | 40 0.. 0 0 |
| Corrosive Sublimate | per lb. | 72 0.. 0 0 | 72 0.. 0 0 | 72 0.. 0 0 | 72 0.. 0 0 |
| Cream Tartar, French | per cwt. | 6 0.. 6 3 | 6 0.. 6 3 | 6 0.. 6 3 | 6 0.. 6 3 |
| brown | " | 2 3.. 2 4 | 2 3.. 2 4 | 2 3.. 2 4 | 2 3.. 2 4 |
| Epsom Salts | " | 0 3½.. 4 0 | 0 3½.. 4 0 | 0 3½.. 4 0 | 0 3½.. 4 0 |
| Glauber Salts | " | 29 0.. 0 0 | 29 0.. 0 0 | 29 0.. 0 0 | 29 0.. 0 0 |
| Magnesia: Carbonate | per cwt. | 46 0.. 46 6 | 46 0.. 46 6 | 46 0.. 46 6 | 46 0.. 46 6 |
| Pond, Hwds. | per lb. | 0 6½.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 | 0 6.. 0 0 |
| Morphine Murias | " | 0 9½.. 0 10½ | 0 9½.. 0 10½ | 0 9½.. 0 10½ | 0 9½.. 0 10½ |
| Phosphorus | per lb. | 1 11.. 2 0 | 1 11.. 2 0 | 1 11.. 2 0 | 1 11.. 2 0 |
| Potash: | " | 10 6.. 11 6 | 10 6.. 11 6 | 10 6.. 11 6 | 10 6.. 11 6 |
| Bichromate | " | 1 4.. 0 0 | 1 4.. 0 0 | 1 4.. 0 0 | 1 4.. 0 0 |
| Carbonate: | " | 9 0.. 0 0 | 9 0.. 0 0 | 9 0.. 0 0 | 9 0.. 0 0 |
| Potashes, Canada, | per cwt. | 4 9.. 5 0 | 4 9.. 5 0 | 4 9.. 5 0 | 4 9.. 5 0 |
| 1st sort | " | 0 8½.. 0 0 | 0 8½.. 0 0 | 0 8½.. 0 0 | 0 8½.. 0 0 |
| Pearlshes, Canada, | " | 0 9½.. 0 10½ | 0 9½.. 0 10½ | 0 9½.. 0 10½ | 0 9½.. 0 10½ |
| 1st sort | " | 1 11.. 2 0 | 1 11.. 2 0 | 1 11.. 2 0 | 1 11.. 2 0 |
| Chlorate | per lb. | 10 6.. 11 6 | 10 6.. 11 6 | 10 6.. 11 6 | 10 6.. 11 6 |
| Prussiate | " | 1 4.. 0 0 | 1 4.. 0 0 | 1 4.. 0 0 | 1 4.. 0 0 |
| red | " | 9 0.. 0 0 | 9 0.. 0 0 | 9 0.. 0 0 | 9 0.. 0 0 |
| Sulphate | per cwt. | 4 9.. 5 0 | 4 9.. 5 0 | 4 9.. 5 0 | 4 9.. 5 0 |
| Quinine: | " | 0 8½.. 0 0 | 0 8½.. 0 0 | 0 8½.. 0 0 | 0 8½.. 0 0 |
| Sulphate, British, in | per oz. | 44 0.. 0 0 | 44 0.. 0 0 | 44 0.. 0 0 | 44 0.. 0 0 |
| bottles | " | 18 9.. 19 0 | 18 9.. 19 0 | 18 9.. 19 0 | 18 9.. 19 0 |
| Sulphate, French | " | | | | |
| Sulphate, German | " | | | | |
| Sal Acetos | per lb. | | | | |
| Sal Ammoniac, British | per cwt. | | | | |
| Saltpetre: | " | | | | |
| Bengal, 6 per cent. or | " | | | | |
| under | " | | | | |

Saltpetre:—(cont.)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| Bengal, over 6 per cent. | per cwt. | 18 0 to 18 6 | 18 0 to 18 6 |
| British, refined | " | 23 0.. 24 0 | 23 0.. 24 0 |
| Soda: Bicarbonate | " | 7 9.. 0 0 | 7 9.. 0 0 |
| Hwds. | " | 45 0.. 0 0 | 45 0.. 0 0 |
| Carbonate: | " | | |
| Soda Ash | per deg. | 0 1½.. 0 1½ | 0 1½.. 0 1½ |
| Soda Crystals | per cwt. | 3 4½.. 0 0 | 3 4½.. 0 0 |
| Caustic | " | 10 6.. 10 9 | 10 6.. 10 9 |
| Hyposulphite | " | 7 9.. 8 0 | 7 9.. 8 0 |
| Nitrate | " | 11 3.. 0 0 | 11 3.. 0 0 |
| Zinc Sulphate | " | 12 0.. 14 0 | 12 0.. 14 0 |
| SUGAR OF LEAD, White | " | 30 0.. 34 0 | 30 0.. 34 0 |
| Brown | " | 26 6.. 0 0 | 26 6.. 0 0 |
| VERDIGRIS | per lb. | 0 9½.. 1 0 | 0 9½.. 1 0 |
| VERMILION, English | " | 2 3.. 0 0 | 2 3.. 0 0 |
| China | " | 2 4.. 0 0 | 2 4.. 0 0 |

DRUGS.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| ALOE, Hepatic | per cwt. | 87 6.. 100 0 | 87 6.. 100 0 |
| Socotrine | " | 95 0.. 180 0 | 95 0.. 180 0 |
| Cape, good | " | 48 0.. 50 0 | 49 0.. 50 6 |
| Inferior | " | 37 0.. 44 0 | 37 0.. 44 0 |
| Barbados | " | 60 0.. 150 0 | 60 0.. 150 0 |
| Curacao | " | 50 0.. 100 0 | 50 0.. 100 0 |
| AMBERGRIS, grey | per oz. | 60 0.. 80 0 | 60 0.. 80 0 |
| BALSAM— | " | | |
| Canada | per lb. | 2 2.. 0 0 | 2 2.. 0 0 |
| Capivi | " | 2 0.. 2 4 | 2 0.. 2 2 |
| Peru | " | 8 3.. 0 0 | 7 10.. 0 0 |
| Tolu | " | 2 0.. 2 2 | 1 11.. 2 0 |
| BARKS— | " | | |
| Canela alba | per cwt. | 25 0.. 27 6 | 25 0.. 27 6 |
| Cascarilla | " | 30 0.. 37 6 | 30 0.. 37 6 |
| CINCHONA— | " | | |
| Peru, grey | per lb. | 0 9.. 1 8 | 0 9.. 1 8 |
| Calisaya, Hat | " | 1 0.. 2 0 | 1 0.. 2 0 |
| quill | " | 1 6.. 6 0 | 1 6.. 6 0 |
| Carthagena | " | 1 1.. 2 0 | 1 1.. 2 0 |
| Columbian | " | 0 7.. 2 9 | 0 7.. 2 9 |
| Cuprea | " | 0 5.. 1 6 | 0 5.. 1 6 |
| New Granada | " | 1 0.. 4 0 | 1 0.. 4 0 |
| Pitayo & Maracaibo | " | 0 6.. 1 10 | 0 6.. 1 10 |
| Red | " | 2 0.. 9 0 | 2 0.. 9 0 |
| East India, crown | " | 0 11.. 2 6 | 0 11.. 2 6 |
| " red | " | 0 6.. 3 0 | 0 6.. 3 0 |
| BUCHU LEAVES | " | 0 2.. 1 0 | 0 2.. 1 0 |
| CAMPHOR, China | per cwt. | 55 0.. 57 6 | 55 0.. 57 6 |
| Japan | " | 59 0.. 60 0 | 59 0.. 60 0 |
| Refin. Eng. | per lb. | 0 11½.. 0 0 | 0 11½.. 0 0 |
| Tablets | " | 1 0.. 0 0 | 1 0.. 0 0 |
| CANTHARIDES, China | " | 2 6.. 3 0 | 2 6.. 3 0 |
| Russian | " | 5 0.. 8 0 | 7 0.. 0 0 |
| CAMOMILE FLOWERS | per cwt. | 25 0.. 50 0 | 25 0.. 50 0 |
| CASTOREUM | per lb. | 22 0.. 32 0 | 22 0.. 32 0 |
| CHIRETTA | " | 0 3.. 0 4 | 0 3.. 0 4 |
| DRAGON'S BLOOD, Ip. | per cwt. | 70 0.. 240 0 | 70 0.. 240 0 |
| ERGOT OF RYE | per lb. | 1 0.. 1 2 | 1 0.. 1 2 |
| FRUITS & SEEDS (see also Seeds and Spices) | " | | |
| Anise, China Star | per cwt. | 95 0.. 100 0 | 95 0.. 100 0 |
| Russian | " | 20 0.. 30 0 | 20 0.. 30 0 |
| Beans, Tonquin | per lb. | 3 0.. 5 0 | 3 0.. 5 0 |
| Cardamoms, Malabar, | " | | |
| good | " | 6 0.. 10 0 | 6 0.. 10 0 |
| inferior | " | 4 0.. 5 0 | 4 0.. 5 0 |
| Aleppy | " | 4 0.. 5 0 | 4 0.. 5 0 |
| Madras | " | 2 0.. 4 0 | 2 0.. 4 0 |
| Ceylon | " | 2 0.. 2 10 | 2 0.. 2 10 |
| Malabar sorts | " | 4 0.. 7 0 | 4 0.. 7 0 |
| Cocculus Indicus | per cwt. | 11 0.. 13 0 | 11 0.. 13 0 |
| Colocyth, apple | per lb. | 0 10.. 1 3 | 0 10.. 1 3 |
| Cubebs | per cwt. | 340 0.. 360 0 | 340 0.. 360 0 |
| Cumin | " | 30 0.. 34 0 | 30 0.. 34 0 |
| Fennegreek | " | 10 0.. 12 0 | 10 0.. 12 0 |
| Juniper Berries | " | 8 6.. 11 0 | 8 6.. 11 0 |
| Nux Vomica | " | 7 6.. 10 0 | 7 6.. 10 0 |
| Tamarinds, E. India | " | 8 0.. 12 0 | 8 0.. 12 0 |
| W. India | " | 15 0.. 17 6 | 15 0.. 17 6 |
| Vanilla, large | per lb. | 20 0.. 25 0 | 20 0.. 25 0 |
| inferior | " | 8 0.. 18 0 | 8 0.. 18 0 |
| FLOWERS—Dalmatian | " | 60 0.. 90 0 | 60 0.. 90 0 |
| Caucasian | " | 95 0.. 0 0 | 95 0.. 0 0 |
| HONEY, Chili | per cwt. | 39 0.. 52 0 | 39 0.. 52 0 |
| Jamaica | " | 30 0.. 40 0 | 30 0.. 40 0 |
| IPECACUANHA | per lb. | 2 9.. 4 0 | 2 9.. 4 0 |
| ISINGLASS, Brazil | " | 2 7.. 4 5 | 2 7.. 4 5 |
| Tongue sort | " | 1 2.. 4 5 | 1 2.. 4 5 |
| East India | " | 1 0.. 3 11 | 1 0.. 3 11 |
| West India | " | 2 8.. 4 0 | 2 8.. 4 0 |
| Russ. leaf | " | 7 0.. 10 3 | 7 0.. 10 3 |
| Simovia | " | 2 2.. 2 4 | 2 2.. 2 4 |
| JALAP, good | " | 0 8.. 0 10 | 0 8.. 0 10 |
| infer. and stems | " | 0 7.. 0 8 | 0 7.. 0 8 |
| LEMON JUICE | per deg. | 0 0.. 0 0 | 0 0.. 0 0 |
| LIME JUICE | per gall. | 1 6.. 0 0 | 1 6.. 0 0 |
| LIQVORICE, Spanish | per cwt. | 55 0.. 100 0 | 55 0.. 100 0 |
| Liquorice Root | " | 12 0.. 20 0 | 12 0.. 20 0 |
| MANNA, flaky | per lb. | 4 6.. 5 0 | 4 6.. 5 0 |
| MUSK, Tonquin pod | per oz. | 65 0.. 80 0 | 65 0.. 80 0 |
| Grain | " | 35 0.. 60 0 | 35 0.. 60 0 |
| Yunan pod | " | 40 0.. 50 0 | 40 0.. 50 0 |
| OILS (see also separate list) | " | | |
| Almond, expressed | per lb. | 1 3.. 1 5 | 1 3.. 1 5 |
| Castor, 1st pale | " | 0 4½.. 0 0 | 0 4½.. 0 0 |
| second | " | 0 3½.. 0 0 | 0 3½.. 0 0 |
| Cod-liver | per gall. | 7 0.. 14 0 | 7 6.. 13 0 |

| | | Last Month | | This Month | | | | Last Month | | This Month | |
|---------------------------|----------|------------|-----|------------|----|-----|-----|------------|----|------------|-----|
| | | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. | £ | s. |
| Essential Oils:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Almond | per lb. | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Anise-seed, star | " | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 |
| " German, &c. | " | 8 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Bergamot | " | 6 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 9 |
| Cajuput | per bot. | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Caraway | per lb. | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| Cassia | " | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Cinnamon | per oz. | 1 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Cinnamon-leaf | " | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Citronelle | " | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Clove | per lb. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Juniper | " | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Lavender, Exotic | " | 6 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 |
| " Mitcham | " | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 |
| Lemon | " | 5 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Lemongrass | per oz. | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Neroli | " | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Nutmeg | " | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 9 |
| Orange | per lb. | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Otto of Roses | per oz. | 18 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Patchouli | " | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Peppermint:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American | per lb. | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| (H. G. Hotchkiss) | " | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| English | " | 25 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| German | " | 8 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Japan | " | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Menthol crystals | " | 22 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 6 |
| Rosmary | " | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| Sassafras | " | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Spearmint | " | 12 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| Thyme | " | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mace, expressed | per oz. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Opium, Turkey | per lb. | 17 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| " inferior | " | 10 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Quassia (bitter wood) | per ton | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 |
| Rhubarb, China, good | " | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 9 |
| and fine | per lb. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Middling to fair | " | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| ROOTS— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calumba | per cwt. | 13 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 27 | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| China | " | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Cus-Cus | " | 30 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Galangal | " | 21 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 6 |
| Gentian | " | 32 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 6 |
| Orris | " | 23 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Pellitory | " | 68 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 68 | 0 |
| Pink | per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Rhatany | " | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 5 |
| Seneka | " | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 |
| Snake | " | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Saffron, Valencia | " | 39 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 35 | 0 | 41 | 6 | 35 | 0 |
| Alicante | " | 23 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Sarsaparilla, Lima | " | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Guayaquil | " | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Honduras | " | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
| Jamaica | " | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 5 |
| Sassafras | per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Scammony, Virgin | per lb. | 32 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| second and ordinary | " | 15 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Senna, Bombay | " | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Tinivelly | " | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Alexandria | " | 0 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| Spermaceiti, refined | " | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| American | " | 0 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 |
| Squills | " | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 1 |
| GUMS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ammoniac, drop | per cwt. | 2 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| Animi, fine washed | " | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| sorts | " | 13 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 0 |
| Arabic, pale picked | " | 2 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 15 |
| sorts, mid. to fine | " | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| Turkey, pick, gd. to fin. | " | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| second & inferior | " | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| sorts | " | 4 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 0 |
| Asafetida, cm. to fin. | " | 3 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Benjamin, Siam, 1st | " | 17 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| & 2nd | " | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Sumatra | " | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Copal, Mailla | " | 15 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Angola, red | " | 145 | 0 | 152 | 6 | 145 | 0 | 152 | 6 | 145 | 0 |
| Damar, pale | " | 77 | 6 | 90 | 0 | 77 | 6 | 90 | 0 | 77 | 6 |
| Euphorbium | " | 12 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 20 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Galbanum | per lb. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| Gamboge, picked pipe | per cwt. | 260 | 0 | 340 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 340 | 0 | 260 | 0 |
| Gualacum | per lb. | 0 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 9 |
| Kino | per cwt. | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 |
| Kowrie, sorts | " | 45 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 45 | 0 |
| selected | " | 115 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 260 | 0 | 115 | 0 |
| Mastic, picked | per lb. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Myrrh, good and fine | per cwt. | 150 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 150 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 150 | 0 |
| ordinary to fair | " | 80 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Olibanum, p. drop | " | 33 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 33 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 33 | 0 |
| amber and yellow | " | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Senegal | " | 40 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Sandarac | " | 90 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 90 | 0 |
| Shellac, Orange | " | 115 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 115 | 0 |
| Liver | " | 75 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 75 | 0 |
| Thus | " | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Tragacanth, leaf | " | 140 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 140 | 0 |
| in sorts | " | 20 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| OILS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEAL, pale | per tun | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Oils:—(cont.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SEAL, yellow to tinged.. | per tun | 34 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| brown | " | 30 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Sperm | " | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 |
| Cod | " | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| WHALE, South Sea, pale | " | 30 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| yellow | " | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| brown | " | 23 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Sardine | " | 25 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| OLIVE, Seville | per ton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gioja | " | 36 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 36 | 0 |
| Levant | " | 41 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 41 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 41 | 0 |
| Mogador | " | 35 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 35 | 10 |
| Spanish | " | 42 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 10 |
| Sicily | " | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 |
| COCONUT, Cochinchina | " | 34 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 34 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 34 | 10 |
| Ceylon | " | 33 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 15 |
| Mauritius | " | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PALM, fine | " | 41 | 10 | 42 | 0 | 41 | 10 | 42 | 0 | 41 | 10 |
| LINSEED | " | 20 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 20 | 15 |
| RAPESEED, English, pale | " | 33 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 10 |
| brown | " | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 10 |
| COTTONSEED | " | 26 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 26 | 0 |
| LARD | " | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| TALLOW | " | 25 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| SEEDS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CANARY | per qr. | 50 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| CARAWAY, English | per cwt. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| German, &c. | " | 20 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Coriander | " | 9 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| HEMP | per qr. | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 0 |
| LINSEED, English | " | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black Sea & Azof | " | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Calcutta | " | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 |
| Bombay | " | 40 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 6 |
| St. Petersburg | " | 35 | 0 | | | | | | | | |



Giving Copies of Prescriptions. A Symposium.

the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—I wish to make an appeal to your judgment on a rather unusual case, and I am pledged to be guided by your decision. Eight years since purchased a business which had then been established nearly twenty years, and for which I gave 150*l.* goodwill. In the prescription-books which had accumulated during that period was a number of prescriptions at customers had had repeated for years, either for themselves or others. Within the first few months I was applied to in nearly every instance for copies of their prescriptions, on the ground that they were leaving the neighbourhood; but as I suspected that they wished to take them to hold up at the cutting-shops then recently commenced in our town, I declined to supply them, and have not been asked again, only in one case, one now in point, and in this I have been asked repeatedly, and it has several times even been demanded.

The prescription is that of a London physician, dated and entered in 1870, for gravel or kidney disorders, and was made up for a large manufacturer in this district (now deceased), who, deriving much benefit from it, used it ever afterwards, and for many years was in the habit of recommending it to his men in the factory to a very large extent, and this practice was continued after his death by those who succeeded him in the firm, till, with recommendations from one to another, there is quite a little trade attached to the prescription. Now, although the old gentleman himself, during the five years of his life that I owned the business, never once asked me for the copy of the prescription, but was content to come and ask for it, the family (or members of it) have never ceased to badger me since his death; one of them, whom I much respect, is at present asking me to give it on the ground that he wants it to "circulate and do good" in the neighbourhood where he is going, some ten or twelve miles from here, within easy reach by two railways, and he says it will be inconvenient to send here for the medicine, although I have no doubt he will use messengers in the town most days.

I have a decided objection to giving up the prescription attached solely to this business for twenty-four years; but my objection is accentuated by the conviction that if I once parted with a copy it would be immediately multiplied indefinitely amongst friends and relatives, and my little monopoly would, in a short time, remove itself wholly (after much of the general trade) to the "cut-throats" up the town, who have injured the doctor of this town to such a large extent, and the legitimate portion of the trade would not benefit one iota.

Notwithstanding, if you think I am acting unjustly to the family, or doing a wrong to suffering humanity, in detaining it, I shall supply him with a copy at once.

I may state that it is the humanitarian point that they principally pressed, thinking they would give more prescriptions away, and hence to spread its benefits wider, &c. They have lost their own prescriptions. Your answer will be esteemed a favour by a

MIDLAND CHEMIST. (162/45.)

There seems to be an interesting ethical question involved in this inquiry, and we therefore sent proofs of the above letter to a few well-known pharmacists, with a request for an opinion. The following is the result:—

Messrs. Allen & Hanbury submitted the proof to their Mr. Eve, who then the subjoined memorandum, which the firm endorse:—

"With regard to the above letter, the mere fact that we are, as a rule, under no obligation to take copies disposes of the contention that we are under any obligation to give them.

"The exception is made for a definite legal purpose, and confers no right on the owner of the prescription.

"The giving or withholding of a copy would appear to be a question of expediency to be decided in accordance with the varying circumstances of each case.

"As a mere matter of self-interest it seems advisable to give copies, and especially of recent prescriptions, almost as a matter of course; but every pharmacist must be familiar with cases, of which the one in question is roughly typical, in which copies have become, in course of time, a valuable property, for which no reasonable customer would persist in asking for receiving a proper explanation.

CHARLES EVE."

MR.—I think the "Midland Chemist" is perfectly right in declining to give a copy of the prescription in question.

Faithfully yours,

F. ANDREWS.

14 Leinster Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
April 3.

SIR,—I gladly accede to your request to give my opinion on the above question. It is one that has never cost me a moment's discomfort. It has ever been as settled a question with me as is the fact—to me—of my own existence, whatever it may be to Mr. Herbert Spencer, or to other men of "wondrous wisdom."

I look upon it as a question of property. Whose is the prescription? Who paid for it? Did the dispenser, when he entered it in his books, become thereby its owner? What is his right to it? Was it at his own will, or at the suggestion of its owner, that he entered it in his books at all? What was his motive in entering it there, and that often without the owner's leave being asked or given? Was it not partly in the hope that the owner might more readily have recourse to him in getting it dispensed a second or a hundredth time than if it had not been so copied?

Will this help the anxious and manifestly honest "Midland Chemist" out of his difficulty? The copying of prescriptions is quite a voluntary act, or is so in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. It is also very much a modern one. I can go back to an experience in my present business of over fifty years. There are now well nigh to a quarter of a million prescriptions copied in my books, and though I have not taken time to examine into dates, I feel assured that at least two-thirds of the whole have been registered within the last twenty years. In my young days it was quite the exception to copy prescriptions. Did it ever occur to any pharmacist, before the days of copying began, to wrest the prescription, as a matter of right, from its owner when brought by him with the view of getting it dispensed? It was not—it is not—the property of the pharmacist before it is copied. How, then, does the mere fact of his entirely voluntary act of copying it make it his property?

So far I have only referred to the matter as between the owner of the prescription and the dispenser of it. A word now as between the patient who has acquired a written prescription and the physician who gave it. Here I also hold that the patient is the owner, if he has paid for it, of the prescription, and that the doctor in no way should have any control over it. But, of course, as with other proprietors of anything, before he parts with it he can make such conditions as to the transfer of his property as he likes. He can insist on its being dispensed in his own surgery, or by the "Midland Chemist," or by me, just as in transferring lands or houses I can lay down what restrictions I choose on my successors.

As to the dispenser giving copies of prescriptions entered in his books, there is, of course, no law on the subject. Each man must judge for himself in the matter. There is no necessity laid down upon him to copy any prescription in his books, and so there can be none as to his giving copies of them away when asked. I think as a question of expediency, and for his own interest in advancing his business, the pharmacist should copy all prescriptions, and should never hesitate to give a copy of them when requested by the original owner. This has been my invariable practice.

Only a few weeks ago I had quite a new experience in this very matter. A gentleman asked one of my assistants to turn up a prescription copied some years since, and which he had very frequently had dispensed. He next asked the price of the mixture, and on being told expressed his belief that it was much too high, and that I was losing my business by making such high charges; ordered a copy of it to be made out and sent to his office, that he might get it made up at my nearest pharmaceutical neighbours, as they would dispense cheaper than I would. And it was sent him.

As for the practice of charging for the copying of prescriptions, as I notice is frequently done, I do not wonder at all that parties who seek to sell that which is not theirs to sell at all quickly lose their business.

I venture here to add, as quite a curiosity of coincidence in time, not, of course, as an instance of cause and effect, that on the very next forenoon, as the evening papers announced, circulars were written and issued by this gentleman, summoning a meeting of creditors; but they were his, not mine!

I am, sir, yours truly,

Glasgow.

DANIEL FRAZER.

SIR,—Ordinary prescriptions may or may not be copied by the pharmacist; it is on his part perfectly optional. But it is usual to copy them into a book kept for that purpose. When copied, they are copied at the expense of the pharmacist, who has the sole right to that book, and to any copies of prescriptions it may contain; neither the proprietor of the original prescription nor the medical man who wrote it has any right over, or property in, that book.

Prescriptions containing poisons must be copied, and the copy retained, the prescription-book thus occupying the place of the "poison-book." In this case it may be necessary for a pharmacist to produce his book, and show the copy to justify his dispensing the prescription, which otherwise would be subject to the requirements of the Poison Schedule.

The pharmacist may decline to supply a copy of any prescription he may have copied into the "prescription-book," or he may decline even to open that book for any customer; his doing either the one or the other would be a matter of courtesy, but cannot be demanded of him as a right.

It is clear, then, that the copy of this prescription, which is in the prescription-book of the pharmacist, was and is his sole property, the original prescription only being the property of the family, which, if the pharmacist now possessed and persisted in retaining, could be sued for in a court of law.

The prescription-books, with their contents, form a material part of the goodwill for which, when the business is sold, a consideration is given, and the successor acquires the same right in those books as the original proprietor.

In declining, therefore, to supply a copy or copies of this particular prescription to the family, "Midland Chemist" is not acting unjustly, but quite within his own rights; neither is he doing a wrong to suffering humanity, so long as he is willing to supply the medicine made from that copy at a fair value.

Very truly yours,
20 New Street, Dorset Square, N.W.

THOMAS GREENISH.

SIR,—I have always understood and acted on the principle that the prescription belongs entirely to the patient, and that entering it into the prescription-book in no way invests the chemist with any proprietary right to it, or entitles him to trade in it.

I would not care to take the responsibility of trading in any prescription in the way that is being done in this case; nor would I take the responsibility of giving a copy of any prescription, unless to the original holder, or at his request.

Edinburgh.

WILLIAM GILMOUR.

SIR,—Two questions appear to me to be involved in the communication of the "Midland Chemist."

I am of opinion that when a patient brings a recipe to a pharmacist, that prescription must be considered as the property of the patient, and should be returned to the owner. It is unadvisable, and probably not legal, that that particular recipe should be retained by the pharmacist under any plausible excuse. The special document has been paid for by the patient, and has been included in the physician's fee.

But the book of manuscript-copied prescriptions becomes, and is, the property of the dispenser in the legitimate exercise of his trade; it is part of his stock, and can be bought and sold, else the term "goodwill" is a fiction.

By courtesy a copy may be, and often is, given to the original owner; no one else has even the claim of courtesy to assert in desiring such a copy.

An outside public might, on the same ground, demand the whole contents or any selected portion of the pharmacist's memoranda.

In the particular case now in dispute, there is no possible uncertainty. I should refuse absolutely to comply with the request of interested family friends.

The plea of desiring to do good to suffering humanity is blank moonshine.

Very sincerely yours,

JOSEPH INCE.

SIR,—In reply to the query I should say:—Certainly not. The only persons who can show a title of claim to a copy of a prescription copied in a chemist's prescription-book, and these only by favour, are the prescriber and the patient. The latter in this case being dead, it would be an injustice to the former to give a copy to anyone else. If both prescriber and patient are dead the copy is ethically the chemist's *in toto*. The above is my rule, and I am obliged to have it stringently adhered to. If not, in a large establishment there would be great danger, if copies of prescriptions were allowed to be given freely, of betraying the secret diseases of our clients. The "humanitarian point" of view is a sham. What is one man's "medicine is another man's poison," and the less patients are dosed with other people's physic the better. As a trader there is probably no wrong in supplying the medicine to anyone who asks for it, professing to be acquainted with its properties, provided it contains no scheduled poison. If it contains a poison it can only be sold like other poisons, subject to the conditions of the Pharmacy Act. Your copy is no longer a prescription.

Yours obediently,

10 New Cavendish Street, W.

WM. MARTINDALE.

SIR,—One responds more readily to your invitation to become a consultant from the great reasonableness shown in the letter of "Midland Chemist," who has asked your guidance on a question of ethics.

It may be clearly inferred from his letter that your correspondent is not troubled by doubts as to his legal rights in the case. That he may refuse to give a copy of the prescription alluded to without anyone having a remedy at law against him is beyond question.

Thus the subject is narrowed to one of moral duty, and here "Midland Chemist" finds himself between the conflicting claims of the two influences, which the followers of Comte would define as Egoism and Altruism. Although the latter principle has only been formulated for about thirty years, and its definition as "devotion to the welfare of others—the opposite of egoism" is to be found only in our newer dictionaries, it is one of the dominant ideas of the social age in which we live. The gigantic scale upon which modern philanthropic works is hourly patent to us. Nay, a recent writer (Frances Power Cobbe) has not hesitated to assert that, could physical suffering be borne vicariously, a whole army of devoted philanthropists would be found ready to offer themselves in place of the

inmates of our hospitals, who would thus be, as it were, bailed out. The altruistic sentiment is clearly "in the air," and forms one of the environments of each of us, and, from the evidence of "Midland Chemist's" letter this sentiment appears to show more than an average pressure (real or fictitious) on the moral barometer of his district.

But how about the claims of egoism, including family obligations, which have doubtless been overlooked by those who press the altruistic duty closely home upon your correspondent. "Midland Chemist" tells us that he gave 150*l.* as goodwill for his business, and the purchase of the prescription-books was certainly one of the most definite of his investments of capital. Did he now give away those books the value of his business if continued use or sale would be lessened, and, if he selects valuable parts of those books to give away, he is similarly damaging his future. "Midland Chemist" out of his income for any year can spare for the want of others (as I am sure from his letter he does), that is laudable, but the present demand is made, not upon income, but upon capital. I am clear that your correspondent will be justified if he courteously declines to give a copy of the prescription.

However, I would remove any reasonable complaint that the cost of carriage prohibited customers from sending to me for the medicine delivering it free by parcel post whenever required. And, if anyone desired to give the medicine to the poor, I would charge a reduced price in consideration of the object.

I am, &c.,

Leeds, April 8.

R. REYNOLDS.

SIR,—I consider the original prescription itself to be the property of the patient, and the copy of that prescription in the chemist's book to be the property of the chemist, though, perhaps, neither owner is possessed of unlimited right to do altogether as he pleases with his property.

With the patient's rights and duties I have nothing now to do, but considering those of the chemist, it would be well to remember that the practice of retaining copies of dispensed prescriptions has developed in general use from the experience of its convenience both to the patient and to the chemist—they are mutually benefited by the system. Knowing its existence the patient may fairly ask for a copy should he have lost the original, and the chemist would scarcely be within his rights in refusing to give it to him; but it would clearly be a betrayal of confidence to give with a copy to any other person.

And when the patient dies, the chemist's one and only obligation ceases and it rests entirely with his judgment and his courtesy to determine whether he shall part with a copy to anyone and to whom, and, consequently, nobody has the least right to demand one, or to complain unable to obtain it.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

52 Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

G. F. SCHACHT

April 4.

SIR,—As I understand the matter, a chemist copies a prescription, first because he is bound to do so by Act of Parliament, provided it contains poison within the meaning of that Act; and, to prevent the possibility of an omission by selection, he copies all. Secondly, as a protection to himself, and, thirdly, as a convenience to himself and customer in being able to refer to or repeat it at any future date without the original; but in instance, as far as I am aware, is a prescription entered into the book for that purpose with the object of giving copies of the same.

As a matter of courtesy it is well to give a copy of a prescription when such is required for legitimate purposes, always assuming the right to refuse it if required for the furtherance of quackery, or for use to the detriment of the pharmacist possessing it.

The case put by your correspondent seems to me a clear one. He paid a sum for the goodwill of a business, which goodwill includes the value of a prescription. This, therefore, is his property, and there is nothing in the agreements advanced by the would-be possessor of a copy which renders it obligatory on him either on legal or moral grounds to comply with their request. It is, doubtless, a case in which he should deal liberally by offering to supply the medicine in quantity at a reduced price, or paying carriage to the neighbouring town, as an increase in the sale would, doubtless, compensate him for so doing. People often forget that recommending even a good medicine indiscriminately for all cases is apparently a similar nature, they run a risk of doing as much harm as good.

Faithfully yours,

Liverpool, April 4.

CHARLES SYMES

SIR,—With regard to the right of property in copies of prescriptions dispensed by chemists, it is a point on which I have no doubt.

The chemist, for his own convenience, for the sake of accuracy and precision, of reference or what not, copies a prescription in his book. He omits to do so there is no laches, there is no moral or legal delinquency, therefore the copying may be considered in the nature of an assistance to memory, to which no one is entitled or can claim any right or property but himself. That he may dispense the prescription from the copy is an accident that has no bearing upon the principle. If he did so in memory the claim would be preposterous, and, as I have said, the prescriber

on-book is but an artificial memory. Therefore the original holder of the prescription has no ownership in the copy.

Such being the case, the chemist is morally no more bound to distribute copies of his prescription broadcast than is the possessor of any other valuable formula, however obtained—Warburg's tincture, for example.

Whether any man possessing anything, prescription or what not, conducive to the health and wellbeing of mankind, is bound freely to share it with all others, is a question in ethics which I will leave egoists and truists to battle over.

On the other hand, a chemist has no right to dispense any prescription he may possess a copy of as being Mr. So-and-so's without the owner's permission. A judge would probably grant an injunction against his doing so. He may, however, use the formula without the name, as it has become a portion of his general knowledge. In the case above mentioned the permission to obtain the medicine seems to have been granted to so many persons that any exclusive claim to its possession would be hard to establish.

Yours truly,

WM. SOUTHALL.

Birmingham.

The following remarks are made by our legal contributor:—

Apart from the custom of the trade, several interesting legal questions arise on this case. In the first place, it must be admitted that when a prescription is sent to a chemist for the purpose of being made up, as it is only entrusted to him for that purpose and not given to him, he does not thereby acquire any legal right to it. He keeps a copy in his prescription-book as a matter of convenience and to save his customer the trouble of sending the original prescription every time that a fresh supply of the medicine is required; but he does not thereby acquire a right to use the property of the patient (to whom the prescription really belongs) as a part of his stock-in-trade, for the purpose of making money thereby. If he were to do so contrary to the expressed desire of the owner he might be restrained by injunction on a proper application being made to the court, and his without reference to any question whether the interests of suffering humanity would be served or not, but on the simple principle that one man has no right to use another man's property against his wish. Then as to the right of a customer to demand a copy from the prescription-book on the ground that he has lost the original prescription, no such right exists; the loss of the paper was an act of negligence for which the loser has no remedy. It is an established axiom in law that no man can acquire any right by wrong; negligence, as it affects the property of others, is a tort which will entitle the sufferer to compensation in damages, unless he has been guilty of contributory negligence; and it would be strange indeed if a man's negligence with his own property could impose any duty upon another person. Although we believe that chemists generally are most liberal in supplying copies of lost prescriptions, they do so as a matter of courtesy only; and a customer who has lost his physician's prescription might not to demand, but to ask for a copy. If a customer (as in the present case) allows the chemist to use the medicine for various persons, and to take the profit arising from the sale thereof, and this continues for a long course of years, even until after the death of both parties, in the absence of any proof to the contrary it would be assumed that the owner had given the chemist a general right to make up the medicine for his own profit, although the primary motive might have been a philanthropic one. An arrangement for sharing the profits of the adventure might have been insisted on in the first instance, or the making up might have been prohibited except for the owner, but it is now too late to take either of these courses.

We are much obliged to the gentlemen who have kindly replied to our request for an expression of their views on this point, and we think our symposium will be read with some interest. We cannot help thinking, however, that the question submitted to us, looked at as an exercise in ethics, is a little more difficult than some correspondents have assumed. When "Midland Chemist" bought those prescription-books he bought with them one formula which has since developed an exceptional value, a value which is something quite outside that which is reckoned as belonging to copies of prescriptions as such. But what is the circumstance which has handed over this property to "Midland Chemist"? Simply the accident that the original document is lost. If it were the original owner of the prescription who wanted the copy we do not say that the chemist would be bound to give it to him, but we do say he would have no moral right to go on making money out of a monopoly which had fallen to him through a mere accident if the first owner of the information objected. Probably, as we are told, he could be stopped in such a trade by law. But in this case the narrative shows that not only did the first owner of the formula not object, but that he did whatever he could to encourage the trade, and, as far as it could be done tacitly, presented the chemist with whatever property there was in the formula. That being so, we cannot see that the descendants of the first owner have any shade of right in claiming (if such be their intention) to share in the benefits of the business which has resulted. The humanitarian argument, we think, has no force. Either "Midland Chemist" or his customer can be as charitable as he likes, but there is no reason which makes it more incumbent on either of them than on anyone else to give away medicine to the suffering poor.—ED. C. AND D.

New Zealand and Tasmania.—A Chemist's Experience.

Mr. Philip H. Mason, pharmaceutical chemist, Gosport, has kindly sent on for our perusal a letter received by him from a former senior assistant of his own, who last year left England for New Zealand. He took with him wife and family, and went to Dunedin. Our correspondent says of this gentleman that he was "a thoroughly first-class hand, of perfect address and business habits." We find, too, that he was an English qualified chemist and druggist. As we have published various letters respecting the prospects of pharmacists in the various Australian colonies, it seems to be a simple duty on our part to give the frank and (to some extent) discouraging report sent home by one who has actually experimented. The letter is dated January 1884, from Hobart, Tasmania, and the writer says:—

"You will be surprised to hear I am settled down in the once 'land of devils' (Tasmania). . . . I stayed two months in Dunedin with a forlorn hope of getting an appointment somewhere in New Zealand, and, notwithstanding endless correspondence and anxious waiting, I was loth to believe that New Zealand was a 'bad spec.' Several firms did everything they could, wrote and wired all over the colony, to find me something to do, but it was everywhere alike; business frightfully dull, and no sign of improvement, less work than they had hands for. So, unless I had been well supplied with friends, and been able to wait my time, it would have been useless to stay on there. Then, again, travelling here is very expensive, and postal arrangements long delayed. To get a reply to a letter from Dunedin to Auckland takes a fortnight. So, when I heard of this appointment, though 1,000 miles from Dunedin, I was not at all sorry to leave New Zealand. New Zealand is a much over-estimated, over-taxed, and at present, considering the state of the land, over-populated, country. Hundreds arrive and cannot get employment; so my case is not exceptional. There are enough colonials born and bred there to do all the work that is required at present. The country is too much in debt, and, consequently, their land is not opened up. There are no railroads making or buildings. Scores of houses are vacant in Dunedin, and business entirely, even farming, seems to be all carried on with borrowed money. And yet thousands arrive in different parts of the colony, only to find out, in nine cases out of ten, I believe, that New Zealand is not the country she was once, nor is ever likely to be the same again. The humbug written in books that we read at home sickens one, when the difference is realised by personal experience.

[The writer further comments on the climate in Dunedin, which was very unpleasant during his stay there, while he also found the vegetables, fish, and meat, though abundant, more flavourless than in England. Continuing in regard to Tasmania, he says:]

"It is here the reverse of hard times. Business all round is flourishing (except mining, which seems to have had its day, and is now a mere speculation). Every house is occupied. It is an infinitely better climate, and a better class of people. Hobart itself is very like an English town, rather old-fashioned, and behindhand, perhaps, as regards new industries and improvements, its inhabitants thoroughly conservative in most of their ideas, which is as creditable, if not so paying a policy as that which most of their colonial brethren adopt; has a splendid harbour (about the finest in the colonies), a plentiful supply of good water, living as cheap as in England, house-rent perhaps a little dearer, fruit abundant and very cheap, weather (now, of course, at its best) delightful, and last, though not least, wages double the English rate. I am living, at present, in a little four-roomed wooden house (though most of the houses here are of stone), and pay 10s. a week rent, and about 2s. a week rates. . . . Drugs, as a rule, cost 50 per cent. over English prices delivered here, and sell, as a rule, at double the English prices. Mixtures, 8 oz. and 6 oz., are seldom under 2s. 6d.; 1s. 1½d. patents, 1s. 6d.; 2s. 9d. patents, 3s. 6d.

"Had I gone first to Melbourne or Sydney I might have saved a great deal of expense. On my way here I called at Melbourne, which is a wonderfully bustling and enterprising place (population 280,000), and learned that I could have been employed there and then had I chosen. But I had engaged to come on here, and as things have turned out I am very glad I am here."

[A gentleman very familiar with the countries referred to, to whom we showed the above, says: "For the last six months or so New Zealand has been somewhat depressed, and is so still; but it must come round shortly. All new countries have their ups and downs. Tasmania for years was dull and slow, but for last two years has been more lively."]

165/4. *Xenophon* would be glad of a working formula for **Liq. Ferri Phosph. Magnet**, similar to Lightfoot's.

164/69. *C. G.—Coffin's Composition Powder*.—Few months pass without a request reaching us for this formula. It is as follows:—

Bayberry bark, 4 oz.; and Canadian pine (*Pinus Canadensis*) and ginger, of each, 2 oz.; cayenne and cloves, of each 2 dr.

If fungi form in your simple syrup and fermentation occurs, it must be too weak. Distilled water, boiled with half its weight of good sugar and carefully strained, ought to make a syrup which will be quite permanent.

The Truss Trick.

Mr. W. B. Smith, of Gosport, sends us further particulars respecting "the man Johnson," concerning whom Mr. Smart, of Littlehampton, wrote to us last month. Mr. Smith says he tried it on with him, but was unsuccessful, and, having put the police on his track, he was soon afterwards arrested. At the Fareham Petty Sessions, on the 8th inst., James Clarke, an aged man, was charged on remand with having obtained 2s. by means of false pretences from Mr. W. B. Gater, at Fareham, on March 22. The prisoner had represented that he was gathering money for a truss for a fellow-workman; and this and other cases having come to the knowledge of the superintendent of police, he circulated information of the fraud. The prisoner was ultimately apprehended at Gosport. He now said that he had been suffering from rheumatics all the winter, and was very sorry for what he had done. The magistrates sentenced him to one calendar month's imprisonment.

Symbols of Pharmacy.

To the Chemist and Druggist—

SIR,—Thanks for your complimentary letter. Among my notes on symbolical matters are some pertaining to the art of the pharmacist, which I intend to give in a book which I may publish soon on "Medical Symbolism." A few items of the kind may interest your readers, and may possibly prompt those of them who may have some out-of-the-way information on the subject to communicate it.

The origin of the use of bottles or vases, coloured, or containing coloured liquids, to serve as signs, cannot, it is safe to say, be traced. But the question as to how it originated is very simple; it arose from the common-sense desire of the dealer in medicinal wares to make the fact obvious to the passer-by. The confectioner does essentially the same thing, and so, indeed, the grocer, and many others. By turning to Larwood and Hotten's interesting book, "The History of Sign-boards," 2nd ed., London, 1866, it will be seen that a golden bottle has been used both as a banker's and a goldsmith's sign, as well as that bottles of various kinds have, in other days, as now, decorated many a tavern's front. Hence a bottle, or vase, can hardly be regarded as a symbol, and much less the exclusive symbol of a dealer in medicines. If it were similar in every instance, and had something special in its form, or colour, or both, it might be so regarded. As it is, one cannot well regard it in any other light than as a part of the dealer's stock. Still, it must be admitted that there is something decidedly distinct and special about it as seen in the pharmacist's window. In this country, at least, the shape of the vase, or vases, for there are generally three or four, and their colour, are not subject to any rule; and, in fact, there are a few stores in this city in which there are none. The favourite colours seem to be light green, elaret, light blue, and amber.

It is very probable that the presence of special coloured liquids in show-bottles does not date back much farther, if as far, as 1617, the time when the apothecaries became a distinct class from the grocers, in England. Certain it is that some of the beautiful colours, as, for instance, those of aniline origin, are very modern.

Exhibiting bottles containing actual medicines is, doubtless, a much more ancient practice than that of exhibiting bottles for the sake of their own showiness, or that of the solutions placed therein. This has, in all probability, been customary from the time when dealing in drugs began. When was that?

I could give many Egyptian and other ancient references to fancy vessels of glass and other materials used in the pursuit of ministering to the sick. One extremely interesting direct reference to the use of medicinal vases at a very early date has recently been brought to the attention of the public. I refer to a translation of an Assyrian fragment (See "Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia, IV., 26, No. 7), made by J. Halévy, given in "Records of the Past," Vol. XI., p. 159. London, 1878. It is so interesting from a variety of points of view that I will give it here in its entirety:—

"For the eruptions and tumours which afflict the body:

Fill a vase which has held drugs with water from an inexhaustible well;
put in it a shoot of reed, some date sugar,
some wine, some bitter hydromel;
add to it some
saturate it with pure water (and)
pour upon it the water of the (sick) man;
ent reeds in an elevated meadow;
beat some pure date-sugar with some pure honey;
add some sweet oil which comes from the mountain,
(and) mix them together.

Rub (with this ointment) the body of the (sick) man seven times,

The reference to "the art of the apothecary" made in the Bible (Exodus xxx., 25, 35) has been regarded as "the first recorded notice upon the subject of medicine and pharmacy," as, for instance, by the late distinguished Professor, Dr. G. B. Wood ("Introductory Lectures and Addresses on Medical Subjects," p. 54. Philadelphia, 1859); but here we have explicit evidence that farther back, back, say, 1,000 years before the time of Moses, people were in the habit of having medicines stored in vases of a set kind, and that the Babylonians, or rather, perhaps, the Accadians, had con-

siderable pharmaceutical knowledge, as well as that their medical practice was not exclusively magical, which one might be led to infer from perusal of M. Leuormant's learned and interesting work, "Magie chez Chaldéens," or as Halévy puts it "it proves that the Babylonians were in possession of a rational medicine as well as a magical one." "This," says the translator, in a foot-note, "is the only known specimen of an Assyrian Babylonian prescription."

The special symbol or emblem of the pharmacist, it appears to me, the mortar and pestle. In Larwood and Hotten's book it is said, "One of the signs originally used exclusively by apothecaries was the mortar and pestle, their well-known implements for pounding drugs," (*ib.*, p. 3). In an attractive form, and generally gilded, it is to be seen at nearly all pharmacies here. Only occasionally is it pictured. I know an instance where Cupid is represented holding the pestle, but this is an absurd addition. The pestle used for grinding corn was deified by the Romans under the name of "Pilonus."

I may add that it seems unfortunate that the pillular emblem of a pawnbroker should have been diverted from its proper sphere—that of the pharmacist.

Yours respectfully,

2,210 Fairmount Av., Philadelphia, U.S.

March 10.

THOS. S. SOZINSKEY, M.D.

[The earliest historic mention of these bottles with which we are acquainted is Tennyson's allusion to the chemist who "pestles his poison poison behind his crimson lights." The history of glass-blowing would throw some light on the subject. In the sixteenth century blue earthenware jars already distinguished the shops of the galenical pharmacists; but glass was scarce. Glass windows were known only in palaces; glass bottles were small, clumsy, and costly; tinctures and liquid preparations were rare. It must be much later than this that show-carboys were introduced.]

A Personal Matter.

Mr. James N. Hardy, whose case has been prominent in the reports of the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Council of Ireland, has sent us a copy of a long letter addressed by him to the President of the said Council. Mr. Hardy is a qualified pharmaceutical chemist, and is a partner in the firm of Beater & Co., of Sackville Street, Dublin, the rest of the firm being qualified. Mr. Hardy has a section of the shop to himself in which prescriptions are dispensed, and the question arose whether he was in position to give a certificate to candidates for examination who had been in his service. This question, as a representative one, was submitted to the Attorney-General for Ireland, who concluded that Mr. Hardy was qualified in his right. Mr. Hardy had to be officially informed of this opinion, but, on discussing it, the President, took occasion to repeat statement he had previously made that "Mr. Hardy had made elaborate preparations to evade the law." Mr. Hardy not unnaturally regarded this as "highly offensive language," and then in his letter he goes on to name various members of the Council (former and actual) who either now or have traded with unqualified partners. Those named are Messrs. Boileau, Goodwin, Hayes, Grindley, and Wells, while Messrs. Goulding, Simpson, who trade as firms, may or may not be in partnership with unqualified men. Mr. Hardy says, in comparing his conduct with that of the gentlemen referred to, "I resolved when I obtained my qualification to act truthfully and within the meaning of the Act, and, therefore, would all the compounding in my own name, not in that of my firm." That Mr. Brunker does not perceive the desirability of withdrawing and apologising for his unqualified attack on a licentiate of the Society over which he presides is rather his own than anybody else's misfortune.

162/36. *Eclipse* wishes to hear of a machine for packing blacking and other domestic requisites in papers, and of other machinery for use in the manufacture.

163/40. A. E. I. would be glad if any readers would publish their experience as to what is the best pill-coater for the dispensing-counter to co quantities of a dozen to a gross. And if some one would favour him with experience as to the utility of the coater in Maw's Catalogue, fig. A, p. 44 for similar quantities.

He would also like to know the actual composition of Ridge's food.

He replies to the query of *Fidelio* (165/12) in our last number that **Lambing Oils** were largely sold in the Eastern Counties during his apprenticeship, and were made of tincture of opium, sweet spirit of nitric acid, and linseed oil, with a small proportion of oil of origanum.

As regards Ridge's food, an analysis of its approximate composition by Gerber and Radenhausen, published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* February, 1880, p. 56, gives the following:—Water, 9.64; salts, 0.44; phosphoric acid, 0.16; carbohydrates, soluble, 6.64; insoluble, 74.75; cellulose, 1.15; albumen, 6.38; fibre, 1.00. This gives very little information; in fact none that is of any use to a manufacturer.

A very ingenious pill-coater, the "Porcupine," made by Mr. C. C. Well of Saratoga Spring, New York, is illustrated in our advertisement pages.

Can we Combine?

Sir,—We do not always approve of ideas emanating from our Transatlantic cousins, but the movement now taking place in New York and other American cities by which pharmacists seek to protect themselves, I think, worthy of attention.

In your last number it is stated that the pharmacists of New York, Cincinnati, and other cities have combined together for their mutual protection. They decline to do business with any wholesale house that supplies grocers, or cutting druggists, and any patent or proprietary article sold below its proper price they refuse to have anything to do with, and throw it out of stock. Cannot we in England adopt some such plan to save ourselves from the serious losses we are likely to sustain from articles peculiar to our own business being sold at prices totally unremunerative?

When we reflect upon the protection afforded by law to solicitors, medical men, &c., who have great responsibilities in their vocations, it does seem a great hardship that pharmacists, whose responsibilities are in many respects equally great, should have no protection afforded them by law.

I cannot but believe that the best wholesale houses would join hands with us in the movement I have described, and that they would be pleased to send trade revert to its old channels.

There is an old saying that "Providence helps those that help themselves." Parliament will not lift a finger to help us, and the Pharmaceutical Society seem powerless in the matter.

I have ventured on these few remarks, thinking them worthy of attention, and that some abler pen than mine may take up the matter, and be the means of promoting a general movement in a much desired direction.

I remain, yours sincerely,
PHARMACIST.

164/50. T. M. would be glad to know a good formula for milk-substitute or calf meal. Can any of our readers supply one?

One of our poets sends us the following:—

PATENT MEDICINE P.E.A.N.

PHW! I breathe again freely, that Warton has failed
In his scheme, which my bread and cheese fairly assailed.
The Commons of England are still on my side;
Humbung reigns triumphant, with Death at its side,

I confess that it was with a faint trembling heart
I saw this attempt made to give me a start;
Still I felt pretty safe, and the maxim be praised,
An abuse must remain when a party cry's raised.

How I laugh in my sleeve at the poor C. & D.
Who exams. has to pass and pay many a fee
Before he can mix up an innocent pill,
Or in other ways trade and bring grit to the mill.

By the pound and the gallon I poisons can buy,
And openly sell them, and no one ask why.
Still with law on my side I am happy and gay,
Though a coroner's inquest occur every day.

So here's to the Act (may it ne'er be put down!)
Which allows me to poison and gull for a crown;
Confound all reform and each meddling 'cuss
Who would try to save life by thus making a fuss.

R. W. C.

164/5. P. G.—**Aniline Marking-ink.**—It is said that an aniline marking-ink can be made, which will resist bleaching-powder, by dissolving 12 grains of nigrosine, brand noir perfectionné, and 12 grains of aluminium acetate in 1 oz. of water. The fabric to be marked must be carefully cleaned from all starch and dressing, and time allowed for the ink to be absorbed. The particular brand of aniline is sold only by E. Stoerner, of Breslau, who imparts the method of fixing to each purchaser. Another aniline ink, which must be sent out in two bottles, and mixed when required for use, is made as follows:—Crystallised copper chloride, 352; sodium chloride, 1065; ammonium chloride, 535; water, 60. Solution 2: Aniline hydrochlorate, 20; distilled water, 30; gum water (1 in 2), 20; glycerine, 10. Four parts of No. 2 and one part of No. 1 yield a greenish fluid, which can be used at once to mark linen, but will not keep more than a few days. This is said to be the composition of jetoline. We do not remember any formula for marking-ink containing anthracine.

163/13. J. G. asks for the formulae of Maltese liniment, Gracioso die, and Roll turpentine, the last sold in the Eastern Counties in penny rolls. We are not acquainted with the first two articles. The latter is, we believe, a compound of resin, yellow wax, and lard, but we have not the proportions at hand. It is used as an application to cuts and the like, being melted, spread on rag, and applied.

38/163. Florida.—**The Sale of Poisons.**—"Florida" asks whether belladonna plasters can be legally sold by others than registered chemists; also, whether fly-papers containing arsenic will be henceforth allowed to be sold by grocers and toffy-shops? What will be we cannot undertake to say. Whether there is power given in the Pharmacy Act to check such sales is a question of interest. We discussed last month in an Editorial Note the question as it related to arsenical fly-papers. We do not think these would come under the definition given in the Arsenic Act, but it is quite possible that they would be regarded as "preparations of arsenic" under the Pharmacy Act, 1868. If so, however, arsenical wall-papers are equally "preparations of arsenic," and they also can only be legally sold by chemists, must be labelled, registered, and all the rest of it. Belladonna plasters would surely be "preparations of belladonna," and as such would come under the second part of the Poison Schedule of the Pharmacy Act. They could only be legally sold by chemists, and must be labelled with the word "poison," the name of the poison, and the name and address of the seller. Anybody may prosecute for insufficient labelling, but the Pharmaceutical Society only can prosecute unregistered persons for selling poisons.

Dispensing Difficulties.—A Transvaal subscriber (61/162) asks us to explain the cause of the effervescence when the following articles are rubbed together:—

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Pnlv. sodæ bicarb. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| Pulv. sodæ biboratis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Glycerini | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iij. |
| Aquæ ad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |

M. ft. lotio.

And also whether they can be mixed in any way without an effervescence ensuing.

The effervescence is caused by a reaction between the glycerine and bicarbonate of soda. The reaction will take place in whatever way the ingredients are mixed. The best way to mix them, however, is to dissolve the bicarbonate of soda in one portion of water, add the glycerine, and after effervescence, which passes off quickly, add the borax dissolved in the remainder of the water.

165/42. Anon.—**Cinnabar of Antimony.** according to "Quincy's Compleat English Dispensatory," 5th Edition, 1724, is made as follows:—"Take of crude mercury, 3xv.; of common sulphur, 3v.; antimony, crude, iss.; mix them well together and sublime them in a luted bolthead in a naked fire; let the fire be high enough to make the bolthead red-hot."

Artificial cinnabar is ordered to be made of mercury and sulphur in the same proportions, but without the antimony, and the fire is to be increased gradually "to the fourth degree." This, apparently, is a lower temperature. We may therefore conclude that cinnabar of antimony was a mixture of true cinabar with antimony sulphide.

165/59. J. W.—**Absorbent Lint and Cotton.**—The principle involved in making cotton more absorbent is the removal of the fatty matters from the fibres. In the *American Journal of Pharmacy* for February, 1881, Mr. Frank L. Slocum gives the following process:—"Take of the best carded cotton-batting any desired quantity, and boil it with a 5-per-cent. solution of caustic potash or soda for half an hour, or until the cotton is entirely saturated with the solution and the alkali has saponified all oily matter; then wash thoroughly to remove soap, press out the excess of water, and immerse in a 5-per-cent. solution of chlorinated lime for fifteen or twenty minutes; again wash, first with a little water, then dip in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid, and thoroughly wash with water; press out the excess of water, and again boil for fifteen or twenty minutes in a 5-per-cent. solution of caustic soda or potash; now wash well, dipping again in the acidulated water, then washing thoroughly with pure water. Afterwards press out and dry quickly. The loss in weight by this process is about 10 per cent.

Absorbent cotton is now included in the United States and German Pharmacopœias. No process for its manufacture is given in either, but it is defined as almost free from fat and sinking readily in water. Lint made from flax would probably yield to similar treatment.

Mat-varnish.—Florida wishes for a formula for mat-varnish for photographs.

164/59. J. C. will find a formula for a botanic beer, which will probably answer for herb beer, on page 102 of our February number.

165/24. Junbo will probably find Quain's "Dictionary of Medicine," published by Longmans, of great use. Naphey's "Medical Therapeutic," published by Baillière, is also a valuable work.

In reply to *T. H. W.* (166/3) a correspondent writes that the following is the formula for **Dr. Coghill's Inhalation Fluid** :—

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Tinct. iodi. æthereal. | 3j. |
| Acid. carbolicæ | 3j. |
| Creasoti vel thymol. | 3j. |
| Spt. vini rect. ad | 3j. |

The tinct. iodi. æth. is usually prepared with 25 grains iodine to 1 ounce sulphuric ether. According to Majendie tr. iodi. æth. is prepared by dissolving 33 grains iodine in 1 fl. oz. of sulphuric ether, but much stronger tinctures are sometimes ordered. Dr. Coghill does not specify the strength.

C. F. S. (55/163), in answer to the same query, sends us the following paragraph taken from a pamphlet lately published by Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson, giving the formula for the inhalation to be used with Coghill's respirator :—

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Tinc. iodi. etherealis | 3ij. |
| Acid. carbolicæ | 3ij. |
| Creasoti vel thymoli | 3j. |
| Spt. vin. rect. ad | 3j. |

M.

When cough is urgent or breathing embarrassed, chloroform or sulph. æther. may be added at discretion.

We have also received similar information from Mr. Benj. Whibrow.

163/51. In reply to *F. C.*, Belfast, re "Graph Composition," *M. C. S.* sends an excellent formula. He has tried most of the published recipes and made many essays to improve upon this one, but so far without avail :—

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Russian glue | 2 |
| Distilled water | 1½ |
| Glycerine (1260) | 5 |

All by weight.

Soak the glue in the water for twelve hours, dissolve with gentle heat, and add the glycerine, previously warmed, stir till incorporated, and pour into mould. The process should not be prolonged or too much water will be evaporated. This composition infringes the patent granted in 1878 to the two Bohemian inventors, Vincenz Kwaysser and Rudolf Husak. They claim the use of these ingredients in varying proportions for copying purposes. It is illegal for anyone but the patentee to make the graph composition for sale, or even for any use that is more than experimental.

The patent was soon infringed, among others by the Chromograph Company, but it was bought by Major Ball, a retired army officer, who gave 400l. for it. He established a manufactory at Chelsea, and afterwards made an arrangement with the Chromograph Company, by which the businesses were merged, and in 1882 were and still are carried on as the Copying Apparatus Company. Steps were also taken to prevent the further infringement of the patent, and many tradesmen paid large royalties for the sale of small quantities of the graph rather than enter into litigation.

165/54. *Dispenser*.—Positions as dispenser at a hospital are not often vacant. Vacancies are generally advertised, and a selection made from among the candidates. Salaries would vary very much. In some cases the dispenser is also teacher of pharmacy, and positions of this kind have proved tempting enough to draw away from the business some of the best men among the younger generation of pharmacists.

163/37. **The History of Aerated Soda Powders and Seidlitz Powders**.—Mr. Charles Fried, apothecary, in Pilgram, Bohemia, asks our assistance in tracing the history of effervescing powders. He has in vain tried to elucidate the matter, but has only succeeded in proving that they originated in England. We shall be glad if any of our readers who know anything about the matter will communicate with us.

164/69.—*C. G.*—We take from Naphey's "Medical Therapeutics" the following prescriptions for a pill and mixture for anæmia. It must be clearly understood that all the circumstances of each case must be taken into consideration, and the remedies carefully adjusted to the great varieties that occur :—

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Quinæ sulph. | gr. ij. |
| Ferri sulph. | gr. j. |
| Strychniæ | gr. ʒ. |

M. ft. pil. j.

—Dr. Biddle.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Ferri ammon. cit. | gr. v. |
| Rhei ext. fluid. | gtt. v. |
| Inf. quassie | 3j. |
| Aqua menth. pip. | 3j. |

To be taken thrice daily.

—Dr. J. Pollard.

Easton's syrup has also been recommended.

163/1. **Sizes of Pills**.—Wave notices that pill machines by different makers all vary. He would like to know the exact standard sizes of different pills—1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 grains? How many, placed in a row, there would be to a foot?

165/69. *Sub umbrâ floresco*.—**Cleansing Drinks for Cows after Calving**.—The following is recommended :—Resin and soap, of each ½ oz.; spermaceti, ½ oz.; aniseed and caraway seed, of each 1 oz.; ginger, ½ oz.; treacle, 4 oz.; warm gruel, 1 quart. For a **Laxative Drink** after calving, the subjoined is given :—Epsom salts, 12 oz.; aniseed, 1 oz.; olive oil, 6 oz.; gruel, 1 pint, or sufficient.

Royal Arms on Labels.—"Can chemists, without risk of prosecution, continue to adopt Royal arms on their labels?" The part of the section of the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act of 1883 which bears on the subject reads as follows :—"Any person who, without the authority of His Majesty, or any of the Royal Family, or of any Government Department, assumes or uses in connection with any trade, business, calling, or profession the Royal arms, or arms so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive, in such a manner as to be calculated to lead other persons to believe that he is carrying on his trade, business, calling, or profession, or under such authority as aforesaid, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding 20l."

It will be seen that the essence of the offence is such a use of the Royal arms as will lead the public to believe that the user has Royal authority for his business. At the time of the passage of the Act it was declared that there was no intention to interfere with the use of the Royal arms labels, show carboys, and the like; but intention carries no weight when the Act comes to be interpreted in the courts of law. The burden of proof that the use of the arms was calculated to mislead would rest on the prosecutor.

Easton's Syrup should be labelled "poison" according to the strict interpretation of the Pharmacy Act. In this and similar cases many pharmacists use a label which explains that the preparation is exactly what it is to be, but, in compliance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, it is labelled poison. Moreover, all sales of it ought to be registered, as in the preparation of strychnine, but we believe the man is yet unborn who would institute proceedings for the offence of omitting registration.

165/29. *A. B.* asks for the formula of "Vin' diureticum Tronseau, Hc. Dieu." There is a vinum diureticum amarum, or vinum diureticum Cusart, in the French Codex, the formula for which is given below, but we have not at hand Tronseau's formula :—

Vinum Diureticum Amarum. (Ph. Gall.)—

| | Parts |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Rad. vincetoxici. | 15 |
| Rad. angelicæ | 15 |
| Bulbi scillæ | 15 |
| Corticis chinæ fusci | 60 |
| Corticis citri | 60 |
| Corticis winteri | 60 |
| Herbæ absinthii | 30 |
| Fol. melissæ | 30 |
| Fructus juniperi | 15 |
| Macidis | 15 |
| Spiritus vini diluti | 200 |
| Vini albi | 4000 |

Macerate for ten days, with occasional agitation, strain, express, and filter.

165/10. **Logwood and Bichromate Ink**.—Precator finds that copious precipitate forms when the potassium bichromate is added to dissolved logwood. He asks if this is right, and if it can be prevented?

We have not experienced your difficulty in preparing the ink. A copious precipitate is possible in the course of preparation were iron or other metallic impurity present, and this would be due to oxidation by the bichromate and precipitation of insoluble metallic "tarnishes." Our plan is to dissolve the extract in freshly-prepared lime-water by the heat of a water-bath, then add the acids (*both pure*), and then remove from the bath. At this point the bichromate solution is added without straining, and after stirring well, we make up with water, leaving enough room for mucilage equivalent to the quantity of acacia required. This we now add and set the ink aside. We do not filter, because filtration is difficult, and straining, on the other hand, is not efficient. After standing an hour or two there is a copious sediment; from this we decant the supernatant fluid. We have not gone into the question of what this sediment is, but presume that it is gelatinous matter, which the slight acidity of the fluid throws out of solution. We have some of the ink about two years old still in use; in the bottle there is a thick deposit, but the fluid above is bright and limpid as when made, and writes well. Your extract may be good; try a different kind.

PURE OXIDE OF ZINC (HARRIS & CO'S),

In 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., and 28-lb. Boxes, 1'-lb. Special quotations to large buyers.

N.B.—EVERY PACKAGE HAS OUR SEAL UPON IT.

Great care is used in the preparation of our Oxide of Zinc, and it is superior to the ordinary Oxides sold as B.P., which frequently contain Arsenic and Sulphate of Zinc in sufficient quantities to prove irritating to the skin.

PHILIP HARRIS & CO., Manufacturing Wholesale and Export Chemists, **BIRMINGHAM.**

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(Prepared by the Daughter of the late John Bond.)

13 PRIZE GOLD AND OTHER MEDALS AWARDED.

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"Certain and pain-
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Stuttgart.

"OF GREAT
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As a Laxative and against Obstinate Constipation. "Has remarkable success in all diseases for which aperient waters are used."

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New York Medical Journal, 1880, Dr. F. WEIR.

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genuineness.

Of all Chemists, 1s. 6d. and 2s. per Bottle.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful.

It is most efficacious taken in the morning fasting, warmed to a temperature not below 60°, or when an equal quantity of hot water is added to it.

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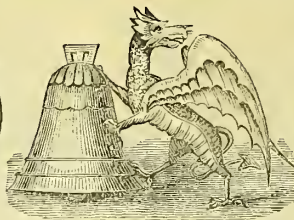


1880.

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1881.



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NEW ZEALAND,



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Acids, pure.
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The demand for these FLUID Extracts having so much increased since we brought them under the notice of the Medical Profession at the British Medical Conference of last year; and having added considerably to their number, we submit a corrected Price List of those most in use.

To ensure the full therapeutic efficacy of these Extracts, special care is exercised in the selection of the menstruum most suited each individual case, so that each preparation fully represents the whole medicinal properties of the drug from which it is prepared.

Many of these Extracts are official in the United States Pharmacopœia of 1882, in which case they have been prepared in strict accordance with that authority, but in all cases the strength of the finished preparation has been made to represent weight for measure so that each minim represents one grain of the drug. We have, however, stated the strength after each article, mentioning the part of the plant from which it is prepared.

| | W. Qt. | | W. Qt. |
|--|--------------|---|-----------|
| Extractum Arnicæ Fluidum per lb. | 10/- 9 - lb. | Extractum Grindeliæ Robustæ Fluidum...per lb. | 8/- 7/- |
| Extractum Belladonnæ Fluidumper lb. | 8/- 7/- " | (Wild Sunflower) | |
| Extractum Boldo Fluidumper lb. | 16/- 14/6 " | Extractum Guaranzæ Fluidumper lb. | 20/- 18/6 |
| Extractum Buchu Fluidumper lb. | 7/- 6/- " | Extractum Hamamelis Fluidum (Witch Hazel) lb. | 8/- 7/- |
| Extractum Calumbæ Fluidumper lb. | 3/- 2/6 " | Extractum Hæmatoxyli Fluidumper lb. | 3/6 3/- |
| Extractum Carobæ Fluidumper lb. | 11/- 10/- " | Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum (Golden Seal) per lb. | 10/- 9/- |
| Extractum Cascara Sagrada Fluidum.....per lb. | 8/- 7/- " | Extractum Hyocyami Fluidumper lb. | 16/- 15/- |
| (Rhamnus Purshiana) | | Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Fluidumper lb. | 16/- 15/- |
| Extractum Castaneæ Fluidum...(Chestnut) per lb. | 9/- 8/- " | Extractum Jaborandi Fluidum.....per lb. | 7/- 6/- |
| Extractum Chimaphilæ Fluidum (Pipsissewa) per lb. | 9/- 8/- " | Extractum Junglandis Fluidum Butternut) per lb. | 9/- 8/- |
| Extractum Cimicifugæ Fluidum (Black Cohosh) lb. | 9/- 8/- " | Extractum Krameriæ Fluidum.....per lb. | 7/- 6/- |
| Extractum Cinchouæ Flav. Fluidumper lb. | 10/6 9/6 " | Extractum Lappæ Fluidum(Burdock) per lb. | 4/- 3/6 |
| Extractum Cinchonæ Rub. Fluidumper lb. | 10/6 9/6 " | Extractum Leptandræ Fluidum (Culver's Root) lb. | 9/- 8/- |
| Extractum Coca Fluidum (Coca Erythroxylon) per lb. | 9/- 8/- " | Extractum Lupuli Fluidumper lb. | 11/- 10/- |
| Extractum Convallariæ Majalis Fluidum per lb. | 14/- 12/6 " | Extractum Marrubii Fluidumper lb. | 3/- 2/8 |
| (Lily of the Valley) | | Extractum Matieo Fluidumper lb. | 10/- 9/- |
| Extractum Cornus Fluidumper lb. | 8/- 7/- " | Extractum Piscidiæ Erythriæ Fluidum...per lb. | 10/- 9/- |
| (Dogwood, Cornus Florida) | | (Jamaica Dogwood) | |
| Extractum Coto Fluidumper lb. | 12/- 11/- " | Extractum Quassia Fluidumper lb. | 3/6 3/- |
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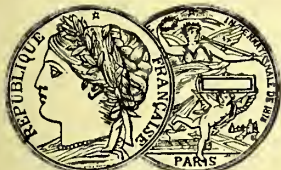
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| „ SALICYLIC (Kolbe's) | White, powder, crystallised, and dialysed | Dissolves colourless in water or alcohol; purest for medicine. |
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| CELLOIDINE (Patent) | Gelatine plates | Purest Pyroxylin; inexplusive. |
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| CROTON CHLORAL | Shiny crystalline scales. (Powder form most objectionable) | Free from foreign chlorides. |
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| SILVER, NITRATE | Fine large crystals | 63 to 63½% pure silver. |
| SODA, CAUSTIC | Lump and stick, white | Chemically pure, and pure by alcohol. |
| SODA SALICYLATE, and other Salicylates | White powder and crystals | Freely soluble in water and alcohol. |

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| ERGOTINE, pure Dialysed ... | Brown colloid, purified by Dialysis | Free from all saline matter present in the ordinary Ergotine and extracts. |
| FERRUM OXYD. (5% Dialysed) | Transparent brown liquid, purified by Dialysis | Free from all saline matter. Diluted by its weight of water, will stand the test of Nitrate of Silver. |
| PEPSIN PORCI (100%) | White, sweet, odourless powder ... | Freely soluble in water, not hygroscopic, and will not deteriorate; will dissolve (b Wittstein's test) 100 parts of white of egg and 250 parts of fibrine. |

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These Capsules are very thin, transparent, and dissolve easily in the stomach; they contain each 10 centigrams (over 1½ grain English) of the pure Sulphate of Quinine in silky crystals, and are capable of indefinite preservation.

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The following is a list of a few that they name *au hazard*, and that have a large sale:—

| Detail | Per doz. | Retail | Per doz. | Retail | Per doz. | Retail | Per doz. |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 6...Alcool de Menthe Ricques ..44/ | | 4/6...Capsules Matico | 33/ | 2/3...Guyot's Gondron | 18/ | 7/0...Rabuteau's Elixir Ferrug. . | 65/ |
| 9... Ditto ditto ..24/ | | 4/6... " Raquin | 30/ | 11...Laville's Gout Tincture .. | 90/ | 2/9... " Sirop | 27/ |
| 9...Aubergier's Syrup | 27/ | 4/6... " Mathey Caylus | 28/ | 11... " Pills | 90/ | 4/0...Racahont | 30 6 |
| 9... " Pâte | 16/ | 4/6...Chassaing's Wine | 38/6 | 2/3...Papier Fayard | 13/6 | 4/6...Reynal's Bougies | 42/ |
| 6...Bay Rum | 54/ | 2/9... " Pills | 24/6 | 1/1½ Ditto | 7/ | 2/9...Ricord's Injection | 24/ |
| 6... Ditto | 27/ | 4/6...Clin's Bromide Cam.Dragées | 45/ | 4/...Papier Fruneau | 27/ | 4/6... " Capsules | 38/ |
| 0...Belloc's Charcoal | 14/ | 5/0...Eau Botot | 38/ | 2/3... Ditto | 15/ | 8/0... " Syrup ..22/; 2/9; 26/ | |
| 9... " Lozenges | 13/ | 3/0... Ditto | 24/ | 1/9...Pâte Aubergier | 14/6 | 1/6...Star Paper | 12/ |
| 6...Blancard's Pills | 30/ | 2/6...Espio's Cigarettes | 14/ | 2/0... " de Berthé | 16/ | 2/9...Vallet's Pills | 22/ |
| 6... Ditto | 18/ | 5/6...Elixir de Coca | 48/ | 2/9... " de Coca | 28/ | 1/9... " Ditto | 14 6 |
| 6...Bron's Injection | 27/ | 2/0...Fion's Syrup | 23/ | 1/9... " de Georgé | 13/ | 4/6...Veloutine (White,Pnk,Yel.) | 39/ |
| 6...Bugeaud's Wine | 35/ | 2/0...Gayetty's Paper | 16/ | 1/1½ " Ditto | 8/6 | 3/6... " Ditto | 30/ |
| 6...Bully's Vinegar | 30/ | 2/3...Granules Arsen. Acid | 15/ | 1/9... " de Nafé | 13/ | 3/0...Vichot's Trochisques | 32/ |
| 6... Ditto | 15/ | 2/3... " " Iron | 16/ | 1/9... " Regnaud | 13/ | 4/6...Valentine's Meat Juices .. | 38/ |
| 6...Candé's (Lait Antéphilique) | 36/ | 2/3... " " Soda | 16/ | 7/0...Pierlot's Valerian | 60/ | 4/6...Vin de Coca Mariani | 44 6 |
| 6...Capsules Bromide of Camph.45/ | | 2/9...Grimault's Syrups | 24/ | 2/9...Rabuteau's Dragées Ferrug.28/ | | | |

Special Quotations in large quantities.

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR MARIANI'S ELIXIR, EXTRACT, PATE, PILLS, SYRUP AND WINE OF COCA, AND FOR VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE, AND LE GRAND'S ORIZA PERFUMERY.

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[1823.]

EXTRACTUM PANCREATIS!

A PURE, DRY PRODUCT FROM THE PANCREATIC GLAND.

In Powder—Price 5s. per Ounce.

Rich in **Diastase**; and in **Trypsin**, the *ferment* of the **Pancreas** which converts albumen into **PEPTONE**.

Five grains of *Extractum Pancreatis* added to a pint of milk at 100° F. will convert all the *casein* into *peptone* in about one hour; the milk cannot then be curdled even by strong nitric acid, or by rennet.

The only apparent change is the development of a slightly bitter taste.

In many cases it is sufficient to only *partially* digest the milk—for 20 to 30 minutes or so—then little or no bitter taste is developed.

The usual dose of *Extractum Pancreatis* for **Intestinal Indigestion** is about four grains (in capsule tablet), to be taken an hour or so after the food.

A few grains administered to **infants** in a little sweetened tepid milk often relieves the various symptoms of indigestion caused by the formation of the *hard curd* of **casein**; in other cases it is necessary to *peptonise* the milk *before feeding*.

Five grains of *Extractum Pancreatis* added to a pint of *thick*, well-boiled **starch gruel** will dissolve the starch and render it liquid, like water, in a few minutes, at a temperature which can be borne by the mouth.

Five grains of this *Extract of Pancreas* will produce more effect upon **starch** or **milk** than **ONE OUNCE** of *saccharated Pancreatine* or *mixture of Pancreatine*, under the same condition.

Peptonised and *partially peptonised* milk has been extensively used with most excellent results in the milk-indigestion of bottle-fed infants, as a food for the sick in Typhoid Fever, Gastric Catarrh, &c., and is given for nourishment after severe operations by eminent gynecologists and surgeons in New York.

We make a Speciality of Preparations of the PURE DIGESTIVE FERMENTS both of the STOMACH and the PANCREAS.

PEPSINE IN SCALES

Price 5s. per Ounce.

Our Pepsine in Scales is the first pepsine ever produced guaranteed free from Hydrochloric Acid, Salt, Starch, Milk-sugar, Artificial Peptone, or any added substance. Although the digestive strength as claimed by us is unprecedented, this has been verified by actual test by some of the best pharmacists and physicians in the country, and cannot be refuted.

The introduction of our Pepsine in Scales caused a revolution in the manufacture and use of pepsine. Physicians will no longer accept as pepsine milk-sugar containing a small per cent. or trace of the digestive ferment, nor will pharmacists pay absurd prices for these triturations of pepsine, which they can not themselves prepare.

One grain digests **1,000 grains** of albumen in **four** hours, in the standard acid albumen mixture of the U.S. Pharmacopœia. The most active and permanent preparation of pepsine in the world.

ORIGINATORS AND MAKERS:

FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER

Manufacturing Chemists, Druggists, and Importers,

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PAMPHLET SENT TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION.

**General Agents for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia—BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO
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PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

DETROIT, MICH., AND NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

We beg to call attention to the following preparations which we have lately introduced in the United Kingdom.

FLUID EXTRACTS:—

BAMBOO BRIER ROOT (*Smilax Sarsaparilla*).
 BEARSFOOT (*Polymnia Uvedalia*).
 BERBERIS AQUIFOLIUM (*Oregon Grape Root*).
 BLACK HAW (*Viburnum Prunifolium*).
 BURDOCK (*Arctium Lappa, Lappa Minor*).
 CASCARA AMARGA (*Picramnia*).
 CASCARA SAGRADA (*Rhamnus Purshiana*).
 CHEKEN (*Myrtus Chekan*).
 COCA LEAVES (*Erythroxylon Coca*).
 CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Herb (*Lily of the Valley*).
 " " Flowers " "
 " " Root " "
 CORN SILK (*Stigmata Maidis*).
 COTO BARK (*Para-Coto*).
 DAMIANA (*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*).
 EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS (*Fever-tree*).
 GELSEMIUM (*Gelsemium Sempervirens*).
 GOLDEN SEAL, U. S. P. (*Hydrastis Canadensis*).
 GOLDEN SEAL, AQUEOUS (for local application).
 GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.
 JABORANDI (*Pilocarpus Pennatifolius*).
 JAMAICA DOGWOOD (*Piscidia Erythrina*).
 KAVA KAVA (*Piper Methysticum*).
 MANACA (*Franciscea Uniflora*).
 PRICKLY ASH BARK (*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum seu Carolinianum*).
 QUEBRACHO (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*).
 RHUS AROMATICA.
 SIERRA SALVIA (*Artemisia Frigida*).
 SMILAX COMPOUND, McDade's, composed of Bamboo Brier Root, Burdock, Poke Root, Stillingia, and Prickly Ash.
 STILLINGIA SYLVATICA (*Queen's Root, Queen's Delight*).
 USTILAGO MAIDIS (*Corn Ergot*).
 WAHOO (*Euonymus Atropurpureus*).
 WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis Virginica*).
 YERBA REUMA (*Frankenia Grandifolia*).
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 Etc., etc.

CONCENTRATIONS, SPECIALITIES, SUGAR AND GELATINE COATED PILLS.

CASCARA CORDIAL,

An Elixir of the Bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana*, a recognised remedy of great value in the treatment of Chronic Constipation.

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Herbs, Leaves, and Flowers are put up in one ounce packages.

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Each ounce package bears the common and Latin names, with synonyms in English, German, and French, and the properties and dose. With poisons the antidote is given.

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Every package is full weight.

Attractive style and convenient shape.

The quality is absolutely the best which is produced.

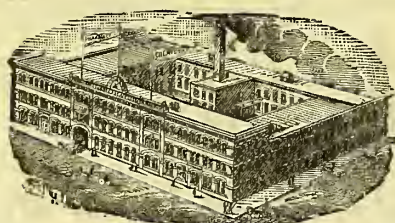
The prices do not exceed those of inferior goods.

Entire freedom from admixture and removal of undesirable portions of the plant.

Our direct connections enable us to have especial care bestowed upon the collection and preservation of drugs intended for our use.

P., D. & Co.'s Pressed Herbs, Roots, &c., may be obtained from

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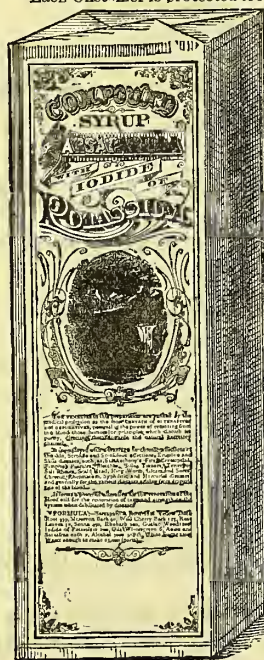


FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacists, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, U.S.A. Exporters of Medicinal Products. Established 28 Years.

POPULAR NON-SECRET MEDICINES.

Under the title of Popular Non-Secret Medicines, we introduced, in 1876, a line of articles avowedly made to supplant patented and secret medicines. The list comprises staple articles like Sarsaparilla, Condition Powders, Cathartic Pills, Liniments, Cough Syrups, Worm Medicines, &c., to simulate the forms and sizes of like popular patented goods; to print the working formula on each package; to make them in large quantities, at a saving in cost of material and labour; to sell them to the RETAIL trade of the United States; to print each buyer's name and address on labels and wrappers in place of ours; to sell them on a close margin of profit as manufacturers; to use good glass, velvet corks, excellent printing, elegant engraved and tinted wrappers; to adapt the styles, sizes, and prices to meet popular wants; to furnish the retail druggist (who has few appliances himself) a means to drive patent medicines out of his sales; to enable him to make the profits himself, which otherwise go into the pockets of patent-medicine manufacturers; to replace quack and secret nostrums by medicines of known composition and value.

Illustrated Priced Catalogue and Order Blanks furnished on application of any retail druggist in good rating. Each Customer is protected from competition in his immediate neighbourhood.



This cut represents the
12-oz. size of
**Compound Syrup of
Sarsaparilla with
Iodide of Potassium.**

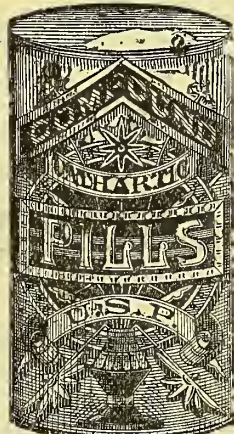
The medicines combined in this preparation have long been recognised by the medical profession as the most certain of alteratives and depuratives. It is useful in chronic affections of the skin, scrofula, syphilis, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It contains Sarsaparilla, Senna, Licorice, Iodide of Potassium, Sassafras, Anise and Oil of Wintergreen. Formula printed on label (or not, as buyers wish). Price from one-half to two-thirds less than Patented Nostrums. The general make-up is elegant and far surpasses any hitherto put before the public.

This cut shows the popular
non-secret
**Syrup of Tar and Wild
Cherry.**

For recent or chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces, and other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

PROPERTIES.—It is agreeable in taste and appearance, and Tar is diuretic and promotes secretion in the bronchial and laryngeal passages; Wild Cherry is an elegant and agreeable tonic and sedative; Squill, one of the best of expectorants; Ipecac is diaphoretic and expectorant; Opium, sedative.

STYLE AND SIZE.—Put up in three sizes, to retail for One, Two, and Four Shillings; label and buyer's address on bottle; cork left long; handsome engraved wrapper printed on heavy salmon-tinted enamelled paper; a two-page circular enclosed.



This cut represents a turned-wood box,
containing 25 Sugar (or gelatine) Coated
Cathartic Pills

(formula, U. S. Ph.); engraved wrapper, with customers' address (not ours); each one quarter, one half, or one gross of boxes packed in Decorated Canisters. Price of the goods from one-half to two-thirds less than those of Patent or Quack Pills. Any Formula, any Title, and any Address may be had in this form.

We put up but *one quality*, and that the full weight of the Pharmacopoeia. We make our own Tin and Slide Paper Boxes. Our BLUE papers are died in the rag, and will not fade or stain. The ACIDS are wrapped in foil. Wrappers are of elegant, variously-tinted enamelled papers, engraved designs, and with buyer's address.

Directions and Uses in English, French, German, and Spanish.

ACCURATE WEIGHT.—We have for some time discarded the method of measuring the Seidlitz mixture and acid in putting up Seidlitz Powders, and in place of that we weigh every single powder, and would like to have our customers test this fact, and then weigh several of the machine-weighed powders, or those put up with measuring cups, and report the result. Ours are *exactly* correct; made by any other way they cannot be. These are to be had in Boxes of 12, 10, 8, and 6 Powders; also in Decorated Foil Envelopes of 1, 2, or 3 Powders.

Genuine Seidlitz Powders.



Single Powders in Decorated Foil, Boxes of 50 or 100 only.

We publish monthly an 8-page illustrated paper, "THE NEW IDRA." Send for it. Contains articles of interest to every retail druggist—the organ of the Louse—and is devoted to New Remedies, New Preparations, and Novelties in Pharmacy.

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NEW CATALOGUE. No. 80, issued April 1880, contains 72 pages, closely printed, of our manufactures (exclusive of the popular Non-Secret Preparations), as Fluid Extracts, Sugar-Coated Pills, Elixirs, Powdered Drugs, Effervescent Granules, &c., &c. A book of reference. To Customers free.

NEW CATALOGUE, No. 82.—Illustrated Descriptive Price List of the popular Non-Secret Medicines, Toilet and Domestic Articles. It contains 90 pages, and nearly 150 engravings. Free on application.

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FREDERICK STEARNS & CO., Manufacturing Pharmacists, DETROIT, MICH.

CARL L. JENSEN'S CRYSTAL PEPSIN

Is now Adopted in the U.S. Marine Hospital Service.



This novel pepsin preparation has attracted the attention of the Medical Faculty from the earliest period in which it was introduced. It is now entering upon the fifth year of its existence, and has gained for itself a well established position among popular and efficient remedies. It may be said without fear of contradiction that no other remedial form of the gastric ferments has won so many testimonials from the profession. Many of these could be quoted not only from the United States, but also from Canada, Mexico, South America, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Holland, Austria, and Australia.

Imitations of the CRYSTAL PEPSIN (name trade-marked) have been produced and thrown on the market by various manufacturing chemists, thus reaping an unfair advantage from the time and money expended by the inventor in introducing it. Such imitations are inferior in character to the original, and lack its remedial power. A comparison of various productions of this class appeared in the *Phila. Medical Times*, July 28, 1883, by Prof. Hugo Engel, M.D., Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, in which the superiority of Jensen's CRYSTAL PEPSIN is clearly shown.

This Pepsin is also put up in chocolate Lozenges, 3 grs. of Pepsin in each, 60 doses in each box.

Jensen's Pepsin in Diphtheria.

Dr. Edwin Rosenthal, acting on the suggestion of Dr. L. Wolff, has used an acidulated concentrated solution of Pepsin as an application to the membranes of diphtheritic patients, for which there seemed to be no other help than tracheotomy and reports that it acted like a charm, dissolving the membranes, admitting a free aëration of the blood, and placing them soon on the road to convalescence. The solution he used was—

| | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----|-----|------|---------|
| R | Jensen's Pepsin | ... | ... | ... | 3j. |
| | Acidi hydrochloric, C. P. | ... | ... | gtt. | xx. |
| | Aquæ q. s. ft. | ... | ... | ... | fl 3 j. |

M. S. Apply copiously every hour with a throat mop.—*From the Med. Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

Dr. Jensen's Pepsin as a Solvent in Albuminous Obstruction of the Bladder.

Dr. Hollmann, [*Nederl. Weekbl.*, 18, p. 272] reports the case of an old man aged 80, suffering from retention of urine, in whom the introduction of a catheter failed to produce the desired result. It was found that the bladder contained coagulated albuminoid masses mixed with blood. A few hours after the injection of about sixteen grains of Dr. Jensen's Pepsin, dissolved in water, a large amount of a dark, viscid fetid fluid readily escaped by the catheter.—*Lond. Med. Record.*

Preparations of Pepsin.—Lecture delivered April 12, in the New Yorker Deutsche-Apotheker-Verein, by Dr. Adolphe Tsheppe. Decided that Dr. Carl L. Jensen's new method of preparing Pepsin yields a preparation of a strength far superior to any of the Pepsins in the market.—See *New Remedies* for August.

JENSEN'S BEEF PEPTONE,

In Transparent Glassy Scales.

This Peptone is not a partially digested Product, but representing the beef completely digested by the pepsin mentioned above, containing all the elements of the beef except fat. One ounce equal to eight ounces tender beef. A beef peptone, representing only the azotized matter of beef is equal to one to sixteen, but not as valuable as the beef peptone proper. Retail 2s. 6d. per ounce.



The above preparations are only manufactured and put up exclusively as specialties by

DR. CARL L. JENSEN,

865 NORTH 26th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Exclusive Agents—GABRIEL & TROKE, Wholesale Druggists, 82 City Road, LONDON.

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This beautiful Sample Card, showing the different colours of the Dyes, given with each order.

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24,000 Gross Sold in Six Months.

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FOR DOMESTIC & FANCY DYEING.

BRILLIANT. DURABLE. SIMPLE. ECONOMICAL.

For Silk, Wool, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket Work, Easter Eggs.

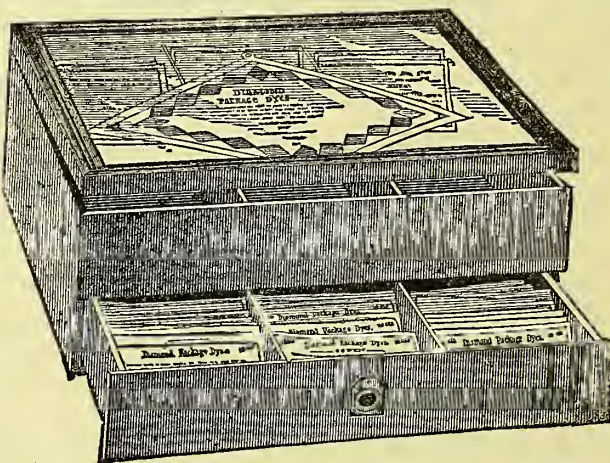
All kinds of fancy work, and every species of fabric or fibre.

Price per Package, 6d.

Per Gross, 41s. net.

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| Yellow | Scarlet |
| Orange | Green |
| Light Blue | Brown |
| Bismarck | Dark Brown |
| Dark Blue | Navy Blue |
| Dark Green | Seal Brown |
| Cardinal Red | Old Gold |
| Olive Green | Dark Wine |
| Eosine (Pink) | Terra Cotta |
| Purple | Slate |
| Violet | Drab. |



This Fine Black Walnut Counter Case given with the first two-gross order.

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|--------------------|-----------------|
| Crushed Strawberry | |
| Plum | |
| Maroon | Blue for Cotton |
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| Black | Scarlet |
| Garnet | Cardinal |
| Magenta. | |

THE DIAMOND PAINTS:

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| Gold Paint | Silver Paint |
| Bronze Paint | |
| Artists' Black | |

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A beautifully finished Black Walnut Counter Case with Drawer, giving room for a full assortment of the Dyes. *See cut above.*

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Samples showing the colours of the Inks made from several Dyes.

Samples showing the Diamond Paints.

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WELLS & RICHARDSON CO..

125 to 135 College Street, Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A., and 223 McGill Street Montreal;

AND AT 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

AGENT FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—MR. W. H. H. LANE, SYDNEY, N.S.W. [See other page.]

HOW DIAMOND DYES ORIGINATED.

THE DIAMOND DYES were originated by scientific experts who determined a place before the people, in practical shape for their use, the magnificent dye stuffs recently discovered.

Their greatly superior quality has only been made possible by recent important chemical discoveries, made by leading scientists, both European and American. Two-thirds of the colours are made from dyes that were unknown two or three years ago.

In the largest factories, and for the finest goods, these new chemical dyes are rapidly superseding all the old dye stuffs, while for family use they are incomparably superior, being so much more simple, brilliant, and economical.

In durability they are unexcelled by any known Dyes.

The phenomenal success of the DIAMOND DYES in America, Canada, and Australia has induced the proprietors to introduce them in Great Britain.

These DYES must not be confounded with other articles purporting to be for the same uses. The Dyes heretofore offered in the English markets are made of materials altogether inferior, and they possess but a fraction of the colouring power of the Diamond Dyes, and entirely lack their brilliancy, beauty of colour, durability and fastness. In simplicity of use, and ample instructions for all purposes, the DIAMOND DYES are without a rival.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Scarfs, Hoods, Yarn, Stockings, Carpet Rags, Ribbons, Feathers, or any fabric or fancy article can be easily and surely coloured to any shade wanted. Each dye is complete in itself, thereby saving all extra expense and trouble of buying other articles to set the colour. All the colours are so simple in their method of use that even a child can be successful with them.

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From a package of Diamond Dyes a pint of the very best ink can be made by simply dissolving in hot water. They are better than the Inks sold in small bottles and cost less than one-fourth as much. Scholars, Book-keepers, Merchants, Families, and all Writers will find them valuable for Writing, Copying, Ruling, Marking Goods, Checking, &c., &c.,

**BLACK, BLUE, VIOLET,
GREEN, RED, ORANGE.**

Full directions given for making Writing Ink, Copying Ink, Fading Ink, and Copygraph Ink.

For Colouring Easter Eggs, Feathers, Grasses, Mosses, everlasting Flowers, &c., &c., the DIAMOND DYES are the best in the world.

We call particular attention to the following page, and to the Extracts from letters printed there. These letters were received by us from Wholesale Druggists in all parts of the United States, and from Canada and Nova Scotia. They prove all we claim for DIAMOND DYES, and show how vastly superior they are to all the Dyes heretofore on the market.

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Equal in quality and quantity to the 1s. 6d. packages of other makers.

For Gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, and every variety of Wood Work; Metallic Ornaments, Crosses, Emblems, Mottoes, &c.; Furniture and Household Ornaments; Repairing Gold Frames, and all other Gilded Work.

There is scarcely a household ornament that is not greatly improved by a little tasteful gilding, and many fashionable decorations are more than doubled in value by it.

There is no kind of ornamental work more fascinating to ladies than this, and none more easily executed.

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This can be employed to decorate all articles on which Gold is used, and in some cases is more appropriate—or the two are often used together.

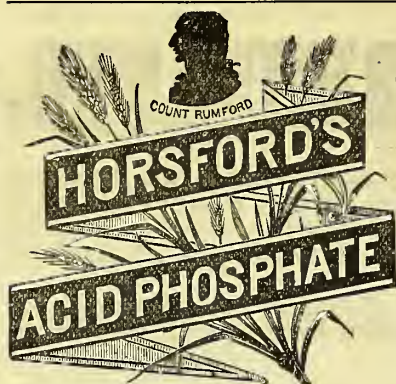
DIAMOND BRONZE PAINT.

This preparation may be used to decorate all articles on which Bronze produces the most appropriate effect. A coating of Diamond Bronze Paint will cause a well-made plaster figure to resemble a costly example in solid Bronze.

Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Lamps, and Ornaments, may be made fully equal to new, and at an insignificant cost. It is easily applied, and dries in a few moments.

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For Ebonizing Picture Frames, Cabinet Work, &c., &c. It gives very handsome effects in contrast with the Gold and Silver Paints.



(LIQUID.)
repared according to the directions of Professor
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**As food for an Exhausted Brain,
In Liver and Kidney Trouble.**

**In Sea-sickness, Wakefulness, and Sick Headache,
In Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Constipation,
In Inebriety, Despondency, and Cases of
Impaired Nerve Function.**

IT HAS BECOME A NECESSITY IN A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
And is universally prescribed and recommended by Physicians of all schools. It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonise with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

Prices reasonable. Pamphlet giving further particulars mailed free. Manufactured by the

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PROF. HORSFORD'S BAKING PREPARATIONS

Are made of Horsford's famous Cream Tartar Substitute, an acid phosphate in powdered form, of same strength and appearance as Cream Tartar. This Substitute restores to the flour the nutritious phosphates which are removed with the bran in the process of bolting, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

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Physicians who have not used Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and who wish to test it, will be furnished a sample and pamphlet on application to either of the above agents; and sample will be furnished free of charge, except the expense of packing and postage (fourpence), which amount should accompany the application.

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PURE CONCENTRATED MEDICINES,

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES, ETC.

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So-called Concentrations are in the market, called by the same name as our manufactures, that are made by triturating extracts etc., with sugar watered too etc.

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Send for printed matter on CON. TINCT. AVENA SATIVA in the Morphia or Opium Habit, and certificates from different members of the Medical Profession, citing cases under their charge, treated by it; also REVISED AND ENLARGED MANUAL; also Price Lists, to

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Also Roots and Barks, pressed, in one-lb. packets and Herbs and Flowers, pressed, in 8-oz., 4-oz and 1-oz. packets.

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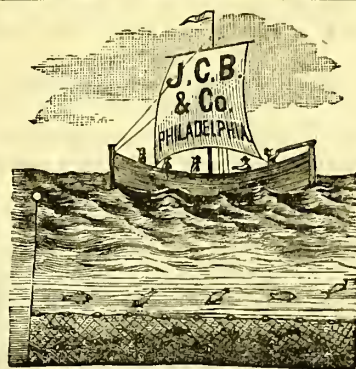
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REMEDY for Consumption
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is acknowledged wherever known;
and medical men would do well to
avail themselves of the opportunity
to test its merits, which can be done
by procuring a bottle from the
London Agents:

BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street,
who are also prepared to furnish samples to Physicians free on application.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

BARCLAY & SONS are also Agents in Great Britain for

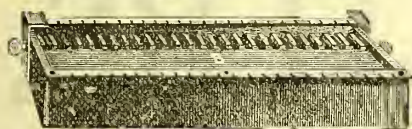
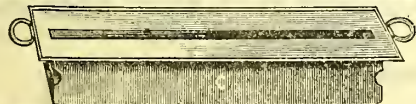
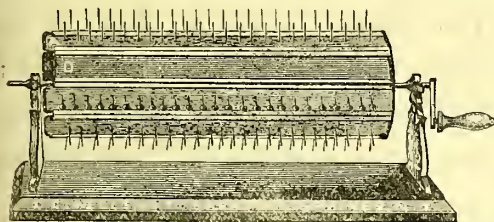
BARLETT'S PILE SUPPOSITORIES

an astringent and balsam combined in most convenient form for application directly to the seat of the disease, affording almost immediate relief, and performing the most astonishing cures. Boxes containing 14 Suppositories sent by mail on receipt of 4/6; to Chemists or Physicians, 3/6.

JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Proprietors, Philadelphia.

"THE PORCUPINE" PILL-COATING MACHINE

Patented by CHARLES C. WELLS, Saratoga Springs,
New York, U.S.A.



A.—Needle Bars. B.—Pick Up and Take Off.
C.—Solution Holder and Water Bath. D.—Drying Cylinder.

For particulars read Advertisement in July number of THE
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For Descriptive Circulars, send to
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MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Druggists,

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PROPRIETORS OF THE

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SOFT AND HARD. (9 SIZES.) ALL KINDS FILLED.

EMPTY (8 Sizes) For taking medicine free of taste, smell, in-
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RECTAL, 3 Sizes.

HORSE, 5 Sizes.

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DOG WORM.

CAPSULES FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.

Special Recipes Capsuled.

New kinds constantly added.

Sold by all Druggists. **SAMPLES FREE.**

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AMERICAN TRUSSES.



Under Patronage of the United States Government.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Awarded Two Premiums at Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.



The Improved Patent "CHAMPION" TRUSS is the most practical Truss made, and the most popular with dealers generally who have fitted and sold them.

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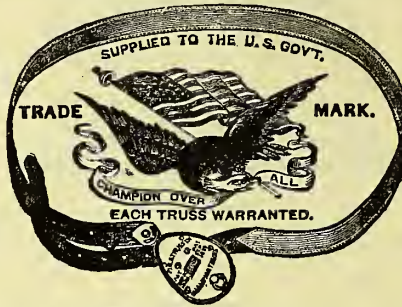
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Genuine bear our Firm Name Dates of Patents, and our Trade Mark, "Champion," on plate of each Truss.

Our line of genuine Hard Rubber Trusses, &c., is the most complete in the trade and our prices the lowest.

With the largest factory and facilities in America, if not in the world, exclusively for our full line of goods, we respectfully and confidently solicit orders and correspondence from all quarters of the globe.

TRUSS CO.,

Inventors and Sole Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED PATENT CHAMPION "TRUSS"

(Patented September 21, 1875, and September 21, 1880).

Also Manufacturers of the Adjustable Abdominal Supporter (the best in use), Spring and Elastic Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Belts, Shoulder Braces, and Suspensory Bandages.

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Our Preparation being duly Registered and Trade Marked under the Laws of Great Britain, and having been placed before the Public at great expense to us, we give notice that we shall fully protect our rights in every instance. Anyone making use of our Title, Labels, Bottles, or in any way attempting to trade on our reputation will be dealt with at once to the fullest extent of the law.

HOP BITTERS CO., London.

HOP BITTERS.

We guarantee the sale of Hop Bitters, and authorise you to do the same by your Customers. If at any time you are dissatisfied with them, please return what you have unsold in good condition, and we will remit you the amount paid for same.

HOP BITTERS CO.

COMMON NAMES.
White Hoarhound, Prassium.
6155557 2ndn.
Marrube Blanc.



PROPERTIES.

Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and diuretic. Useful in colds, asthma, and all pulmonary affections. Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint of hot water. Dose, a wineglassful.

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.

PEORIA,
ILLINOIS, U.S.A.,

Desire to call the attention of
Chemists to their line of

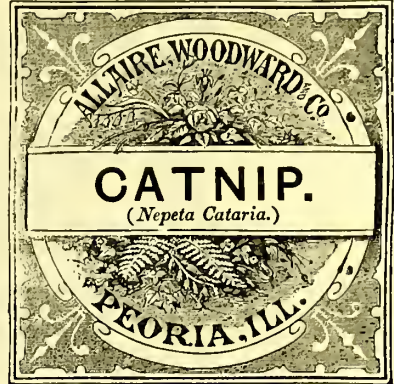
SUPERIOR

Choice Pressed Herbs,

&c., &c.

Style of Package is shown in
the accompanying Cuts.

COMMON NAMES.
Catnip, Catmint, Catwort, and Balmfield.
Catnip-Hint.
Herbe aux Chats Catalire.



PROPERTIES.

Tonic, diaphoretic, and carminative. Useful in flatulence, colic in children, and as an emmenagogue in amenorrhoea and dysmenorrhoea. Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint of hot water. Dose, a wineglassful.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Very little attention is generally paid by druggists to this class of goods, so that frequently (in fact it has become the rule) pressers never or seldom put their names on the packages, and, as a result, a large proportion of these goods in the market are short weight, old or inferior stock, not true to name, or otherwise objectionable.

If you wish to avoid all these serious objections, and at the same time secure a much handsomer package, having on it all the common or vulgar names, also the German and French names, the medicinal properties, formulas for the infusion and dose of the same, and also, in the case of Poisons, the antidote, you can easily do it by specifying our brand (A., W. & Co.) when ordering of your jobber. In case inferior goods are substituted, we shall be pleased to receive your orders direct.

We believe it is only necessary to call the attention of the intelligent and thinking portion of the trade to these facts to secure a hearty support in our effort to supply superior goods at ordinary prices.

Our position as large consumers of this class of goods in the manufacture of Fluid and Solid Extracts and Sugar-coated Pills enables us to secure the best quality, gathered expressly for us, at the very lowest possible price, so that to secure better goods you do not have to pay more money, but simply exercise a little care in ordering.

Our name is on every package. Accept no other as ours.

POISONS are put up in YELLOW PAPER, and in this class are included all goods which, though not strictly poisons, should be dispersed with caution, such as Tansy, Savin, Pennyroyal, &c. Roots and barks coming under this class have a cautionary label of yellow paper pasted on the front end. All other ounce packages are put in fine blue paper. The adoption of these styles by us, we trust, will reduce very materially the chances for mistakes in dispensing.

CAUTION.—During the past year nearly every presser of botanic goods in this country has adopted our style of putting them up, under the supposition that it is the wrapper which sells the goods. We are convinced, however, that it is the superior quality of the goods furnished which has given us the largest trade by far now done by any one house, and we trust that buyers will not be deceived by these external imitations.

PROPERTIES.
Emmenagogue, nervine, antispasmodic.
Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint of hot water. Dose, a wineglassful.



COMMON NAMES.

Motherwort, Cardiac.

Herzgesannkraut.

Agripaume.

ALLAIRE, WOODWARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fluid & Solid Extracts,

GELATINE AND SUGAR-
COATED PILLS,

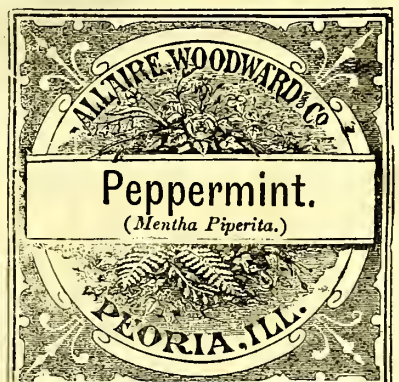
Pure Ground, Powdered, & Pressed
Botanic Goods,

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

These Goods may be obtained from

BASTIN, MCGREGOR & Co., Manchester, England.
A. J. WATT & Co., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
W. H. H. LANE, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
HAMMONS, LAW & Co., Melbourne.
A. COLE, Sydney, N.S.W.
SIMS & PARKES, Sydney, N.S.W.

PROPERTIES.
Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative,
and stomachic. Used in colic, hysteria, and
to check nausea. Infusion, 1 oz. in a pint
of hot water. Do not boil. Dose, a wine-
glassful repeated.



COMMON NAMES.

Peppermint.

Pfefferminze.

Menthe poivrée.

HIMROD'S CURE

FOR

ASTHMA,

HAY FEVER, CROUP, CATARRH, DIPHTHERIA & COLDS.

The attention of sufferers from Spasmodic Asthma is directed to the following
Extracts from some of the Press Memoirs of the late lamented

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

"An account states that the early hours of the morning had always been the most trying to the patient, and after one o'clock the difficulty of relieving the throat and chest became so great that recourse was had to an expedient which Lord Beaconsfield had before declared had given him the *greatest relief*, and a small quantity of Himrod's Powder was burned in a saucer in such a position that the fumes were inhaled by the sufferer."—*The "Daily News," London, Wednesday, April 20th, 1881.*

"The east winds, which have again set in, no doubt hastened the end. It seems that for the asthmatic affection his lordship derived the greatest comfort from Himrod's Powder, which was recommended to him by Sir Philip Rose. He last inhaled it at one o'clock this morning, and seemed to derive comfort from it. Nothing could be more dignified than the manner in which the noble patient bore his sufferings, and nothing more composed and tranquil than his end."—*The "Globe," London, Tuesday, April 19th, 1881.*

It is important to observe that Himrod's Cure was employed under the highest medical sanction, for the "Globe" (above quoted) further states—

"... Indeed, latterly, since his illness assumed a critical turn, he had submitted himself to the guidance of his physicians and friends, eating when he was more or less inclined to do so, and obeying the medical directions. From the very first he has been wonderfully patient and in good spirits, although conscious he could never recover, and ..."

"From the very first he has been wonderfully patient, and in good spirits, although conscious he could never recover, whilst awaiting his death with marked fortitude. It is understood he said the only real relief he had during the paroxysms of his illness was from an American remedy (Himrod's Powder), which was freely administered during his illness, being the last medicine given him."—*The "Echo," Tuesday, April 19th, 1881.*

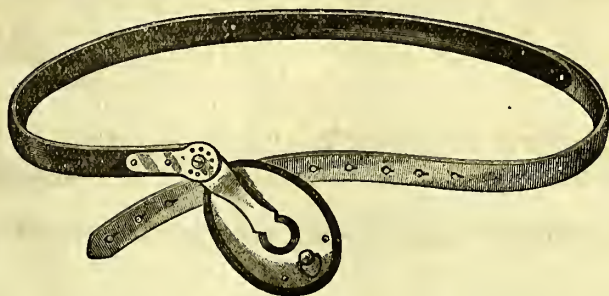
CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING FIRMS:—

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OR FROM

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THE CELLULOID TRUSS.



A FINE STEEL SPRING covered with the BEAUTIFUL CELLULOID, PADS of same material.
LIGHT, COOL, AND COMFORTABLE.

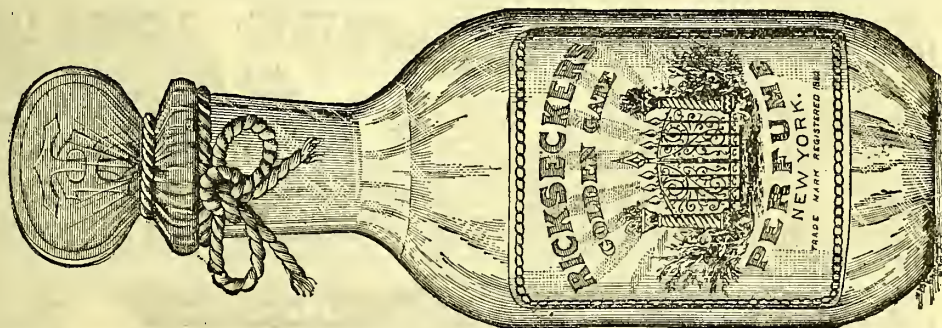
Will not rust or wear out. Well suited to warm climates.

ADOPTED BY U.S. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

MADE IN A VARIETY OF PATTERNS.

Acknowledged to be the best Truss now in use.

E. C. PENFIELD & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
PHILADELPHIA, U.S.A.



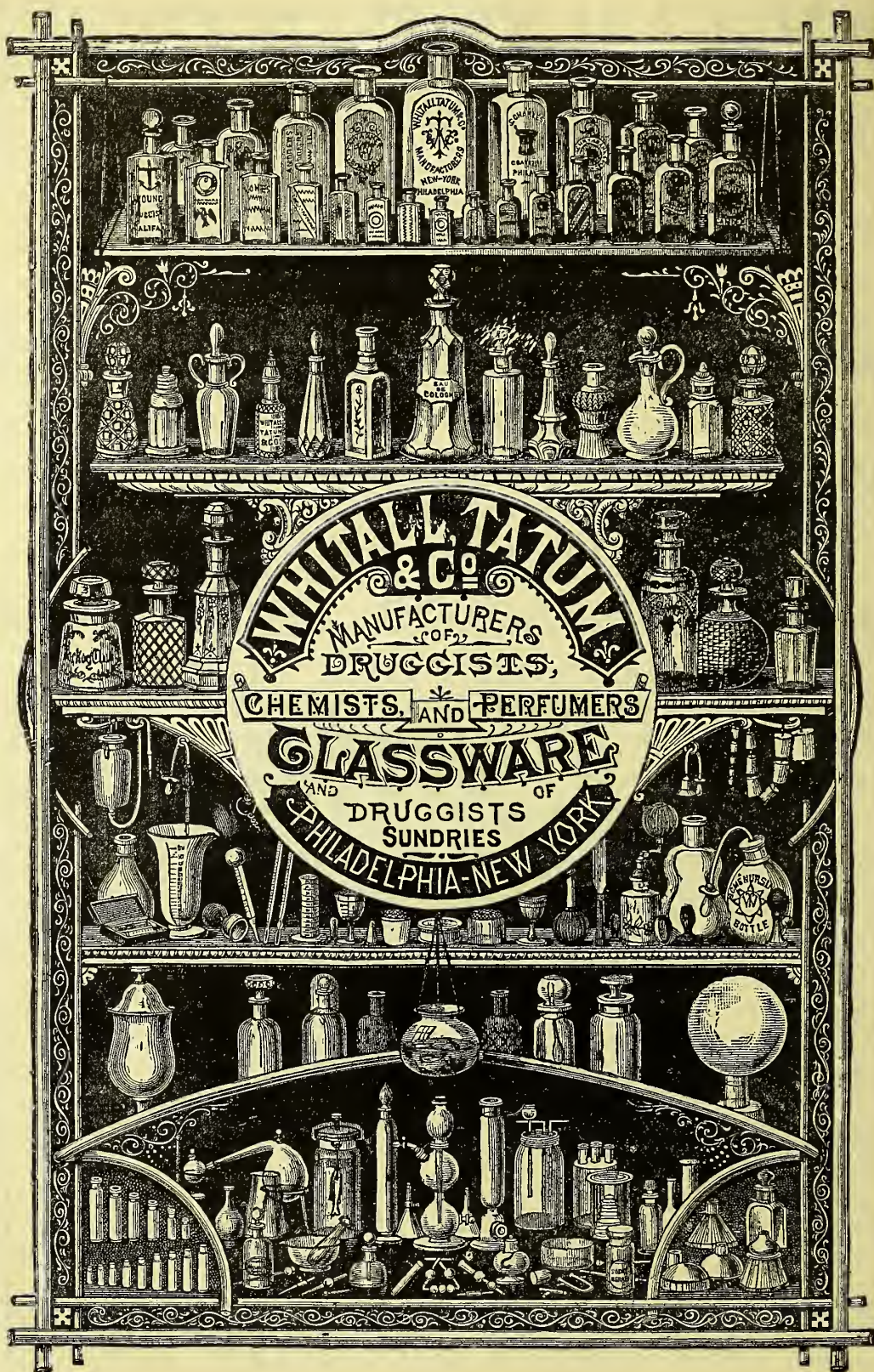
Certainly the Newest,
the most Stylish and the
Finest Combination of
costly Exotics. * Of rare
Permanency and most
excellent sale. * :: *

☼ The best value;
a liberal two ounces
Gold only in this new
bottle with trial vial
to each free * In neat
couplet boxes * A bit
of Gold Leaf in each
bottle. * :: *

32s. Dozen.

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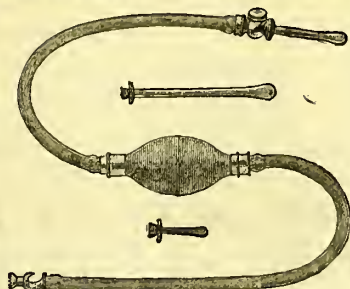
* A Perfume Beyond Compare *



DAVIDSON SYRINGES

Nos. 1 and 2,

**PURE BLOCK TIN
PIPES.**



No. 4,

**HARD RUBBER
PIPES.**

**UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT ENEMAS MADE.
A PERFECT INSTRUMENT** that can always be relied upon is the **CHEAPEST.**

With the DAVIDSON Syringes, absolute perfection in the purity of stock, and skill of construction, the objects aimed for, so that by their great durability they are much cheaper to use than any others.

WE COMPETE ON QUALITY ONLY.

The trade never have any bad stock of DAVIDSON Syringes, which is so often the case with the cheap, worthless syringes, such as rubber growing hard, pipes corroding, valves useless, &c., &c., and during the 25 years that we have made them, we do not recall a single complaint of their quality. The quality is specially desirable in countries where they are not the means of repairing, or where the climate effects the cheap adulterated rubber goods.

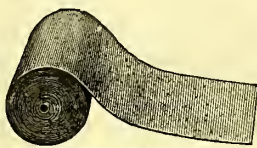
We have recently added a patent improvement to the Syringe in making the metal on the suction end of the tubing in the shape of a hook, so that the instrument can be hung up after use, and all the fluid allowed to drain out, which adds greatly to the durability of the Instrument.

These goods are exported to England, Germany, France, Holland, South America, Mexico, East Indies, &c.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN RUBBER BANDAGES.

DAVIDSON'S

60 FEET



DAVIDSON RUBBER CO.

BANDAGES.

LONG.

The advantages in these Bandages will at once suggest themselves to Physicians and Druggists.

They are made **60 feet long** in four widths ($1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$, and 3 inches), so that any length or width desired can be cut off, and it relieves the Druggists from the necessity of carrying in stock a line of Bandages of various lengths.

Many objections are found with Bandages that are made with tapes on the end, as the tapes, being non-elastic, and the limb so rigidly as to stop or impede the circulation.

With **Davidson Bandages** these objections are entirely removed, as they are secured in place by using diaper or safety pins, so that no part of the limb is bound by non-elastic material.

We give the following from the celebrated London Medical Journal, "THE LANCET," of March 25, 1882.

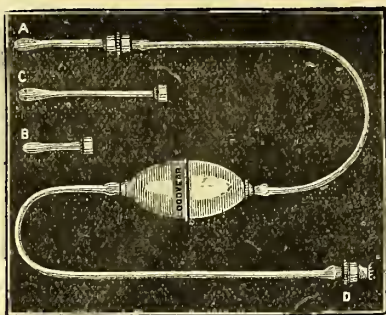
"DAVIDSON RUBBER CO. ELASTIC BANDAGE.—The Bandage seen by us is a very good article, pure, odourless, uniform, and with excellent smoothly-cut edges. It is prepared in lengths of 60 feet, from which any length can be cut. With it are sold small 'safety' pins for fastening the last turn, as it is objected to the tape usually fastened on to Martin's Bandages that it forms an in-elastic constrictor of the part, and in this objection there is some force. It is probably sufficient to say that this Bandage fully maintains the high character for rubber goods already won by this firm."

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DAVIDSON RUBBER CO.,

Manufacturers of Druggist, Surgical, and Fine Rubber Goods,

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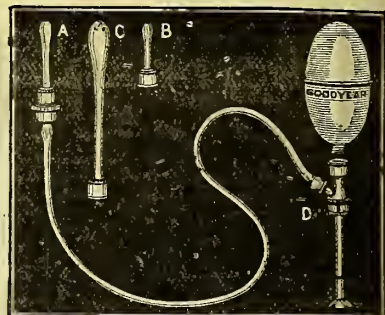


No. 5.

Its superior quality makes it the most desirable of all medium-priced Syringes.

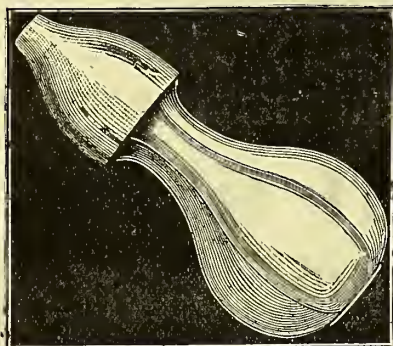
IMPROVED No. 7.

A first-class medium, with Bulb detachable.
Polished Wood Cases.



GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., New York, U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF SOFT RUBBER AND VULCANITE

SYRINGES AND ENEMAS.
LAWRENCE BROS., 48 Farringdon Street, E.C.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

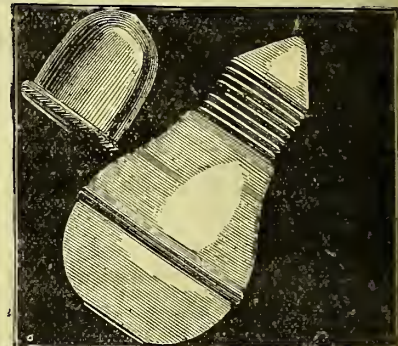


"LADIES'."

Is the simplest and most perfect Vaginal Syringe in the market.

"P.P.P."

A Soft Rubber Urethral Syringe; very useful, as the Solution can be carried safely in the pocket.



HENRY TROEMNER,

710 Market Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

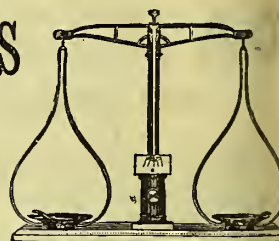
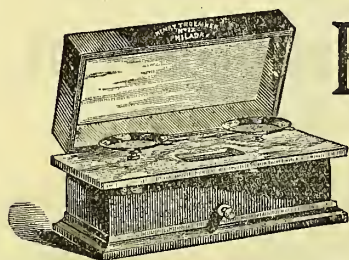
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Fine Scales & Weights

Druggists' Prescription Scales, Analytical and Assay Balances.

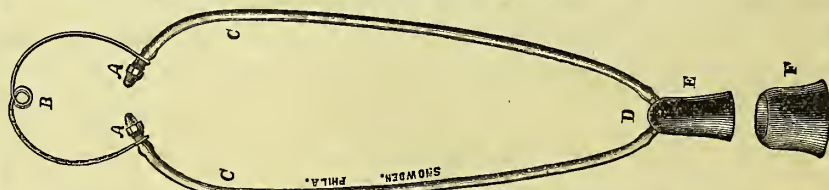
Illustrated Price List on application.

Sold by S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, London;
ROCKE, TOMPSITT & Co., Melbourne.



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Please note "caution," as inferior imitations have made their appearance.
CAUTION.
All genuine ones have "WM. SNOWDEN, Philadelphia," stamped on the Soft Rubber Cup or Bell (F).



This instrument is well known to the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, England, Germany, and Belgium.

WILLIAM SNOWDEN, Manufacturer and Importer of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES

Established 1821. No. 7 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
The Oldest Surgical Instrument Manufactory and Importing House in the United States.

Snowden's "Perfected" Atomiser, No. 1, for the Throat
" " " No. 2, " " and Ear
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Used in Philadelphia by Professors Gross, Pancoast, Da Costa, Drs. Lev Sajous, Seiler.

SURGEONS' PURE IRON-DYED SILK, as used and recommended by Professors Gross and Pancoast, and other leading surgeons. A sample card of 14 sizes sent gratis to any address.
European Orders for Silk will receive Prompt Attention if addressed to "ARTEMORBI," Bern, Switzerland.

DRUGGISTS make 140 per cent. profit acting as agents for and selling REGISTER'S LINIMENT. The best in the world. Write for particulars to F. REGISTER, Prop'r, 324 Sth. 5th St., Phila., Pa., U.S.A. A reliable druggist wanted in each town.

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IGNITING
MATCH CASE.



U. S. & Foreign Pat.

FRANCIS S. DANGERFIELD, Proprietor and Sole Manufacturer of the celebrated SELF-IGNITING MATCH CASES. Pronounced the ACME of PERFECTION. The fortunate possessor has only to push the slide, when a match presents itself lighted. Your clothes, walls, and furniture need no longer be injured or defaced. No Gent can afford to be without one. Sent by Mail or Express prepaid to any part of the World, on receipt of price (P.O. Order or N.Y. Draft): **SOLID BRANZA SILVER**, 3s. each; 1 doz., 16s. 8d.; **SOLID NICKEL SILVER**, 2s. each; 1 doz., 12s. 6d.; **SOLID OREIDE OF GOLD**, 1s. 6d. each; 1 doz., 10s. 5d.; **XX TIN**, 1s. each; 1 doz., 8s. A liberal discount on larger quantities. AUBURN, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

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Our Licorice is made in the most careful and scientific manner from sound Italian and Spanish Root, is handsome in appearance, of finest flavour, beautiful fracture, and entirely free from grittiness. The sizes are 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 16 sticks to the lb. (all sizes same price per lb.), put up in 5-lb. wooden boxes, actual weight guaranteed. Samples and Prices upon application. CORRESPONDENCE WITH JOBBING HOUSES SOLICITED.

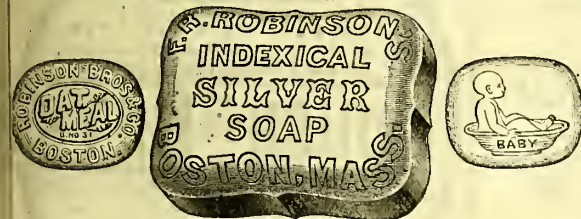
We have received the following Awards:

Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Exhibition of 1874, "for purity"; Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876, "for purity and general excellence of manufacture"; Paris Exposition, 1878, "for general excellence."

MELLOR & RITTENHOUSE

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Established 1862.

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**SILVER, PUMICE, SHAVING, DENTAL,
AND
FINE TOILET SOAPS.**

THE INDEXICAL SOAPS

are prepared from the choicest materials; all are boiled soaps, with lasting odours; they are durable, economical, and always mild and wholesome.

LARGE OVAL SOAPS.

Honey, Glycerine, White Glycerine, Brown Windsor, Turtle Oil, Oatmeal Glycerine, Almond Meal, Poncine, Zahater, Sunflower, Rice Flour, Baby, Palm Oil, Farina, Pure Almond, Bay Leaf, Musk Winsor, Tar Sand, Fun ice, &c.

GIANT SOAPS.

Honey, Glycerine, Pink Bath, Bee Bath, Oatmeal, Elder Flower. The Giants are half-pounds of the finest quality boiled and perfumed pure soap, and the cheapest toilet soaps to be obtained anywhere.

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Made expressly for cleaning and polishing Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Plated Jewellery, Pearls and Precious Stones, Gold Chains, &c., and for cleaning Window Glass, Mirrors, Marble, Tin, &c. It is much more convenient and effective than plate powders, and may be used even by inexperienced help with perfect safety, as it contains nothing that will injure the finest plate or jewellery, or even the most delicate skin. It is far superior to any other soap for cleaning fine House Paint, Statuary, &c. Made only by

Robinson Bros & Co.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR EUROPE.

CROWDEN & GARROD,

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REQUA & WETMORE,

130 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRUGGIST 10-CENT SPECIALTIES.

A full line of Druggist Goods to retail at SIX-PENCE.

We are also the Sole Makers of the famous Brand of R. B. CUBEB CIGARETTES that has had such an immense sale in America for the past four years.

For Sale in London by S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

We make **six** different Brands of Medicated Cigarettes all to retail at six-pence.

E. FOUGERA & CO.,

No. 30 NORTH WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.,

Importers of and Agents for the Principal
**FOREIGN MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
AND SPECIALTIES.**

AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

EISNER & MENDELSON,

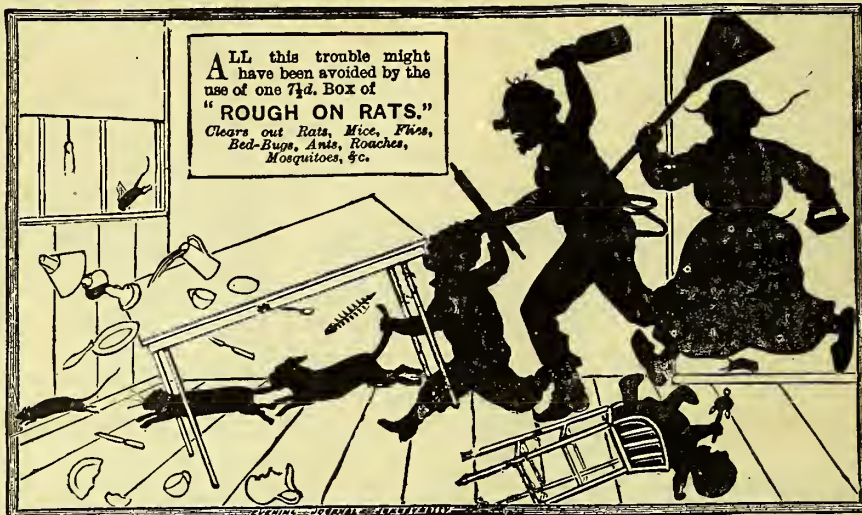
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ROOTS, DRUGS,
CHEMICALS & PATENT MEDICINES.**

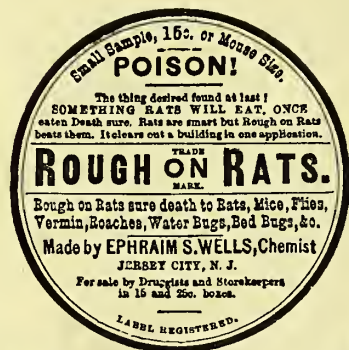
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Sole Agents for the U.S. for Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.
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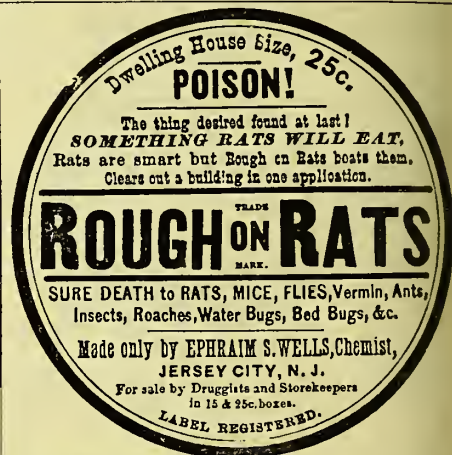


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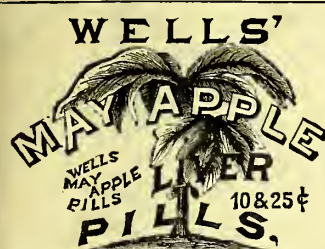
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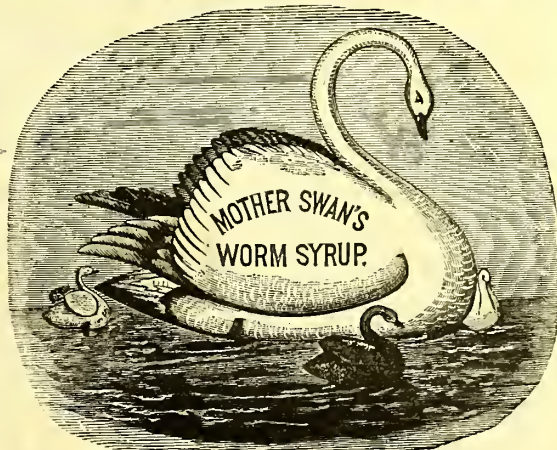
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PETROLEUM were
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 During the past year the importations
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 other Brands of Water
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THE ten years' grant of the right to manufacture this article in Great Britain, under a royalty, expired on the 31st ult., and the sole right has reverted to us, its original owners. In resuming the manufacture of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM and our direct connection with its sale, we cordially thank the Trade for keeping this article prominently on their lists, and assure them that every attention shall be given to their future commands. We particularly desire to be advised respecting supplies of SHOW CARDS and PRINTED MATTER for retailers. Our London address will be duly announced; meantime we will ask you to address any orders to us, Care of MR. JOHN M. RICHARDS, 92 and 93 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON, who will duly forward same to us.

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This is now the season the pelts are obtained, and I have endeavoured to get the musk-pods collected in a systematic manner, that I might prepare them for keeping, and be able to apply the demand that has arisen for them, for already I have a number of orders from parties who had them last year. Among my most important correspondence is the well-known house of A. FRICK & CO., Dunster House, Finsbury Lane, London, to whom I have determined to give the control of the article in Europe, and who have received some orders for trial by some of the largest manufacturers of toilet soaps in Great Britain.

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"PHŒNIX" BRAND,  SEASON
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Grained, and
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SYMES & Co., *Symes & Co.*
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It is now put up in bottles of only one size, each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. avoirdupois.
PRICE, 75/-; two bottles, 45/-; four bottles, 85/-. For 4 oz. (16 bottles, and upwards,
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Highly recommended in various forms of dyspepsia, having a direct action upon the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines as a sedative. It can be administered with marked and almost instantaneous effect in the irritative form of dyspepsia, more especially when *pyrosis* is a conspicuous symptom, and pain occurs an hour or more after food. In simple neuralgic gastric pain following eating, occurring in feeble subjects, it is especially indicated, and even in *carcinoma* it has been used with great success in alleviating pain and vomiting.

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| Emp. Plumbi. | Ferri et Ammon. Cit. | " Rhodos. | Aspirin's Wind Pills. | Pat. Tubes for Feeding | Cheshire Hunt Sance. |
| " Picis | " et Quinia Cit. | " Viola, &c. &c. | Tic Pills. [Warts, &c. | Stramontium Cigarettes. | De Tabley Sauce. [&c |
| " Roborans. | " Iodidm. | Viscus (Birdlime). | Painless Solvent for Corns. | Chemical Disinfectant. | Marking Ink, for Linen |

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Discovered to be a general Anæsthetic by
Dr. RICHARDSON in 1857.
1-lb. Bottles, 16s.; 8-oz., 8s. 6d.; 4-oz., 4s. 6d.; 2-oz., 2s. 6d.
COMPOUND ANÆSTHETIC ETHER.
For producing Local Anæsthesia.
In 4-oz., 10-oz., and 20-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 2s., 4s., and 7s.
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6-oz. and 16-oz. Stoppered Bottles, 3s. 6d. and 12s.
PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN.
First introduced as a Medicine by Dr. RICHARDSON.
ETHYLATE OF SODIUM
(Dr. RICHARDSON'S Formula), for removing Navi, &c. In 4-oz.
and 1-oz. Bottles, with elongated Stoppers for applying the
Caustic, 2s. 6d. and 4s.
STYPTIC COLLOID.
For promoting the Healing of Wounds by the first intention.
In 2-oz. and 4-oz. Bottles, with brush, 2s. 6d.
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CHARCOAL CAPSULES,
Containing pure Vegetable Ivory
Charcoal. In Boxes,
2s. 6d. each.

DENOVAL'S MEDICINAL CAPSULES

ARE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Attention is called to the following Articles:—

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| Peruvian Mixture Capsules | 12/ & 9/ | 8/ & 2/ |
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| Copaiba Capsules, No. 0..... | 7/ | 1/6 |
| " " No. 1..... | 6/6 | 1/3 |
| " " No. 2..... | 6/ | 1/ |
| Copaiba, Alum and Cubeb | 7/ | 3/ |
| Compound Ferruginous | 7/ | 2/ |
| Male Fern Oil | 12/ | 3/ |
| Cod Liver Oil | 6/ | 1/6 |
| Cubeb Oil Capsules | 25/ | 4/6 to 6/6 |
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| Denonal's Injection (to ensure a radical cure in two days)..... | 18/ | 2/9 |

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PRECIPITATED CHALK.

Guaranteed Finest and Purest Quality.

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Being the largest Manufacturers are prepared to execute orders on
the shortest notice.

Pure Chemicals of every description for Technical, Manufacturing, and Scientific Purposes, supplied to
all parts of the Globe.

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

LONESOME CHEMICAL WORKS, STREATHAM COMMON, S.W.,

Makers of all the Hypophosphites; also of Valerianic Acid and all Valerianates, Bisulphide of
Carbon, Chloride of Sulphur, Chlorate of Baryta, and Chemicals for Pyrotechnical
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All Coal Tar Products for the Manufacture of Aniline Dyes.

Refiners of Sulphur in Rock or Roll, Ground Sulphur, Washed Sulphur, Milk of
Sulphur, Precipitated Sulphur. Guaranteed Pure.

ESTABLISHED 1852.]

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

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ACID ACETIC FORT, 1.040.

Prime Quality and Guaranteed from Soda.

MANUFACTURED BY DUNN & COMPY.

(LATE OF PRINCES SQUARE, FINSBURY),

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

STIRLING CHEMICAL WORKS,
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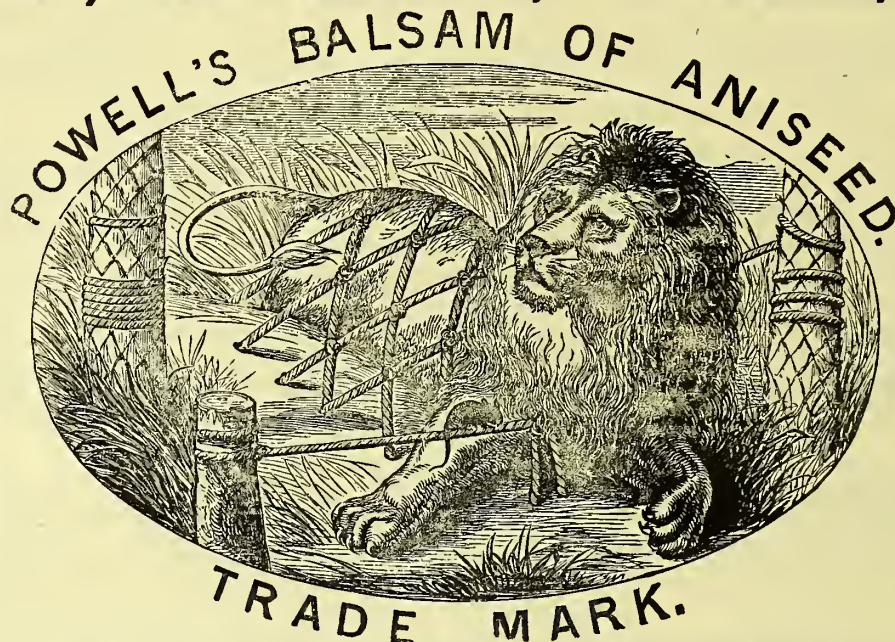
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PHOSPHATE OF SODA;

Also Chemical Manure Manufacturers.

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Counter Bills and Show Cards sent Free,
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on application through any of the
Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

The high character of this old Medicine as a sure remedy for **PULMONARY and BRONCHIAL DISORDERS**, is repeatedly confirmed by the gratifying letters Mr. POWELL receives from those who have experienced its great worth.

Prepared by **THOMAS POWELL**, 4 Albion Place, Blackfriars Road, London.

And sold by Chemists and Vendors of Medicine at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 3d. per bottle.

RELIEF FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES.

HAYMAN'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND



Is the most certain and **SPEEDY REMEDY** for all **DISORDERS** of the **CHEST and LUNGS**. In Asthma and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, &c., this Balsam gives instantaneous relief, and, if properly persevered with, scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefited by its use.

IT HAS A MOST PLEASANT TASTE.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.—"AMPORT FERS, ANDOVER, MAY 29, 1869.—Sir, I have for some years had your Balsam of Horehound for Mrs. B. Webster, and intended writing to tell you how much benefit she has derived. She was considered consumptive, but the Balsam has quite restored her, and she is now quite strong. I have recommended you dozens of customers, and all have been pleased with it.—I am, yours, &c., H. B. WEBSTER.

Mr. HORROX, Chemist, Mildenhall, writes to say:—"One of my customers says your Balsam is worth 8 pence a drop."

IN THE NURSERY it is invaluable, as children are fond of it and take it eagerly. Immediately it is taken coughing ceases, restlessness is gone, and refreshing sleep ensues. No lady who has once tried it would ever afterwards be without it.

Prepared only by **A. HAYMAN**, Chemist, Neath; and sold by all Chemists. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

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(COMPRESSED CHLORATE OF POTASH)

FOR SORE THROAT, ETC.

Also **AMMONIUM, BORAX, SODA, POTASH, &c.**, and various combinations in the **COMPRESSED FORM**.

These Pellets may be had in Boxes—put up in superior style—to retail at Sixpence and a Shilling each, or in ½-lb., 1-lb., 2-lb., 4-lb., and 7-lb. tins or boxes, through any Wholesale House, or direct from the Makers.

MERCHANTS & EXPORTERS WILL FIND THESE GOODS WELL WORTHY THEIR ATTENTION.

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"I consider your Horehound Honey the most wonderful remedy I have ever tried, possessing properties which are nothing short of marvellous for cure of sore throat and coughs.

"MARIE RÔZE."

"Your Honey is delicious.—Yours tru'y, ELLEN TERRY."

WHAT IT IS.

An uncompounded product of Nature secreted in the petals of horehound blossoms, and gathered by the honey bee.

IN the soft and equable climate of Southern California the mountain slopes, as they descend towards the Pacific Ocean, are often found to be one perpetual carpet of Horehound Flowers from spring until autumn. This plant blooms after nearly everything else has faded. It stands excessive droughts, and yields a profusion of flowers almost unequalled in the vegetable kingdom, which are reservoirs that yield this most wonderful remedy. These miniature laboratories stamp with faultless certainty this Horehound Honey with a colour and flavour peculiar to itself, and can be as easily distinguished as heather and clover honey can. It is tonic, stimulant, and laxative, affording speedy relief for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. Hoge's Horehound Honey cannot be honestly imitated.

We guarantee Hoge's Horehound Honey to sell. If you are not satisfied with it after stocking it, we will refund price paid us on its return to us.

Interesting Descriptive Pamphlets, profusely illustrated, showing the Method of Keeping Bees in California, also Hand Bills, supplied to customers gratis.

PUT UP IN 1s. 1½d. BOTTLES.

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DEALERS in ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH, and SWISS HONEY, in 1-lb., 2-lb., 7-lb., 14-lb., and 28-lb. jars or tins, and in original casks. Also dealers in BEESWAX.

Trade Notice.]



[Trade Notice.

ATKINSON & BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE.

Established by 90 years' experience as a safe and effective Medicine.

Sold universally by Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers.

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CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, The Great BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER.

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The Celebrated CURE FOR Scrofula, Scurvy, Blood and Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds.

Wholesale of all the Wholesale Houses, at 24s. and 108s. per dozen, less the usual discount.

Sole Proprietors, THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN.

Counter Bills and Posters, with Name and Address, also Show Cards, on application. Printed matter supplied in any Language for Foreign Agents.

CAUTION.—The Proprietors will take immediate proceedings against all persons pirating their Trade Mark, "Blood Mixture," Labels, Wrappers, &c., or Advertisements, or in any way infringing their rights.

W. F. SMITH'S TASTELESS DANDELION ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

Price, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Registered.] TARAX. AND PODOPH. [Registered.

A NON-MERCURIAL LIVER MEDICINE, specially useful to the habitually constipated, and safe for all ages.

Special caution needed against injurious imitations. Worthy of trade notice. Reliable, and rapidly increasing in public acceptance.

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W. F. SMITH, M.P.S.,
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To be had of the usual Houses at Home and Abroad.

THE RED CROSS CAPSULES, IN BOXES, 1/- EACH,

Are warranted to contain pure Balsam Copaiba, and are made with Flexible Gelatine; also

THE RED CROSS PACKET,

PRICE 4/6,

The greatest cure for Urinary Ailments.

These Medicines being advertised in over 500 Newspapers, Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers are advised to keep them in Stock. Registered at Stationers' Hall by the Proprietors,

G. TURLEY & CO.,
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Proprietors of Dr. Watson's Pulmonine Lozenges, in Boxes, 1/1½ each. PROPRIETARY CAPSULES, of any description, made to order for Druggists or Shippers.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS & OINTMENT

Have the Largest Sale of any Medicine in the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 New Oxford St. (late 533 Oxford St.), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot.

Chemists and Druggists selling "Holloway's Pills and Ointment" can, on application to the above address, or to the Wholesale House with whom they deal, be supplied free of charge with Handbills and Posters with their name and address printed at foot.

Wholesale Terms see List of "Proprietary Articles" in most Price Currents.

FINE HEALTHY CHILDREN!

GELDART'S GALACTAGOGUE, OR MILK PRODUCER, IN BOTTLES, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

THIS preparation is the greatest boon ever invented for Mothers and Wet Nurses. Its use produces a copious flow of rich nourishing milk, which thoroughly satisfies the infant, prevents rickets, promotes easy dentition, and lays the foundation of a strong, healthy constitution. It also prevents debility in the mother whilst suckling, and is a capital remedy for acidity, flatulence, indigestion, &c. If taken during pregnancy it promotes perfect gestation, and effectively prevents decay of the teeth, so common to mothers during this period.

Commands a Ready Sale wherever introduced.
Will keep good in any climate.

Chemists supplied with Handbills through any of the Wholesale Houses.

PREPARED BY

J. GELDART,
PHARMACIST, LIVERPOOL,
Proprietor of the Celebrated PARISIAN STARCH GLAZE,
and Sole Consignee for the United Kingdom of the world-renowned BRAND'S AMERICAN BITTERS.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

IMPORTANT CAUTIONS

From Lord Chancellor SELBORNE, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD,
and the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. PAGE WOOD, by whom the suit in Chancery was first heard, stated in his judgment that 'Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the Defendant Freeman was as deliberately untrue as the falsehood he had deposed to with reference to the use of his Chlorodyne in the Hospital.'

The VICE-CHANCELLOR also stated, 'that Chlorodyne was a fanciful name, and had application been made sooner, the Court would have given Dr. Browne protection.'

LORD CHANCELLOR SELBORNE coincided with the judgment of the Vice-Chancellor upon this point, and stated 'that had application been made at a proper time and place, the Court would have found means to restrain the Defendant from misrepresenting the decision of the Vice-Chancellor.'

LORD JUSTICE JAMES, on appeal, stated in his judgment, 'that the Defendant Freeman had made a deliberate misrepresentation of the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wood.'

It was proved in Court, on affidavit by Mrs. Forbes, of Paris, that the testimonial published in the *Times*, November 14th, 1865, speaking of the great efficacy of Chlorodyne in Cholera, referred to Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and that she never used any other, that she had written to the Defendant Freeman to that effect; notwithstanding which notice the Defendant publishes the said testimonial as referring to his medicine.

The Editor of the *Medical Times*, in his report on Chlorodyne, January 13th, 1866, gives information that the Chlorodyne referred to was the medicine introduced by a retired Army Medical Officer, which was Dr. J. Collis Browne; still this is published by the Defendant as testimony to his medicine.

Numerous affidavits from eminent Physicians and others were produced in Court, stating that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that when prescribing they mean no other.

The Defendant himself publishes that his compound is in effect and composition quite different to any other preparation; nevertheless he assumes the name, testimonials, &c., of Chlorodyne.

Technicalities in law prevent that protection which the public should justly have against such a course of conduct. It is now incumbent on all who purchase Chlorodyne to see that the name, 'Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne,' is engraved on the Government Stamp, as it is not sold otherwise. All other compounds under the name of Chlorodyne are spurious. All attempts at analysis have failed; hence the statement that the constituents of Chlorodyne are known is a misrepresentation.

ORIGINAL AND

FURTHER IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The subjoined list of eminent Firms concur with Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood's statement in Court, that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; and that when Chlorodyne, or the Original Chlorodyne, is ordered, they invariably supply Dr. J. Collis Browne's:—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Apothecaries' Hall, | London | Frazer & Green, | Glasgow | Morson, T., & Son, | London |
| Allen, Hanbury & Co., | " | Gale & Co., | London | Newbery & Sons, | London |
| Baiss Brothers, | " | Giles & Son, | Chifton | Oldham, G., & Co., | Dublin |
| Banks & Richards, | Birmingham | Goulding, Messrs. | Cork | Parsons & Richardson, | Leicester |
| Barron, Harvey & Co., | London | Gratton & Co., | Belfast | Peake, Allen & Co., | Dublin |
| Bell, John, & Co., | " | Grimwade, Ridley, | London | Raines & Co., | Liverpool |
| Bourne & Taylor, | " | Grindley & Son, | Chester | Raines & Co., | York |
| Corbyn & Co., | " | Hearon, Squire & Francis, | London | Raines, Blanshards & Co., | Edinburgh |
| Cox & Gould, | " | Hodgkinson, Tonge & Stead, | " | Sang & Barker, | " |
| Curling & Co., | " | Hopkins & Williams, | " | Sanger, J., & Sons, | London |
| Curtis & Co., | " | Hovenden, R., & Sons, | " | Sim, James, & Co., | Aberdeen |
| Davy, M'Murdo & Co., | " | Hunt & Co., | Exeter | Smeeton, W., | Leeds |
| Dobbin, W., & Co., | Belfast | Hunt, A., & Co., | " | Southall & Co., | Birmingham |
| Drew, Barron & Co., | London | Johnson, J. H. & S., | Liverpool | Sutton, W., & Co., | London |
| Drew, B., & Alexander, | " | Langton, W., & Co., | London | Tomlinson, Hayward & Co., | Lincoln |
| Dunn & Company, | " | Lynch & Co., | " | Treacher, Hodgkinson & Co., | " |
| Edwards, W., | " | Mander, Weaver, | Wolverhampton | Westrup, J. B., | Kensington |
| Evans, Gadd & Co., | Exeter | Marsden & Sons, | London | Westwood & Hopkins, | Lincoln |
| Evans, Lescher & Evans, | London | Maw & Son, | " | Woolley, James, | Manchester |
| Ferris & Co., | Bristol | Meggesson & Co., | " | Wyleys & Brown, | Coventry |
| Foulger, S., & Son, | London | Mackay, John, & Co., | Edinburgh | Yates & Co., | London |



ONLY GENUINE.

After these public statements in a Court of Equity, and subsequent confirmation by the trade at large, no Chemist can conscientiously use or sell any other compound for Chlorodyne without committing a breach of faith, unjust to patient and physician. The value of the remedy alone creates the great demand.

Sold in Bottles—is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Usual Discount to the Profession.

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmacist,
83 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, LONDON.

GOLD MEDAL, FOREIGN EXHIBITION, BOSTON, 1883.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

The ORIGINAL Article, as prepared by the Inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D.

For over 60 years in use as an excellent remedy in cases of

ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, GRAVEL, AND GOUT.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, in LARGE-SIZED Bottles (the 1s. size containing nearly

Double the quantity usually sold at that price), at **1/**, **2/6**, and **3/6** each.

CAUTION.—Observe that the Signature of the Inventor is on every label.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID CAMPHOR

Is a valuable remedy in cases of SLEEPLESSNESS and WEAK NERVES. Bottles, **1/** and **2/** each

SIR JAMES MURRAY & SON, Chemical Works, Temple Street, Dublin.

BARCLAY & SONS, 95 Farringdon Street, London.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE

The Original Preparation, as approved by the Medical Profession on account of its known composition and uniform strength.

Retail at 13½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Dispensing, 4 ozs., 4s. 6d., and 10 ozs. 11s., stamped.

LIQ. CHLORODYNII,

As originally introduced by A. P. Towle, and free from stamp duty for dispensing.

4 ozs., 4s.; ½ lb., 5s. 6d.; 1 lb., 10s.

TOWLE'S CHLORODYNE LOZENGES AND JUJUBES,

In 1, 2, and 4 lb. Bottles, at 3s. per lb., and 6d. and 1s. Boxes. Foiled, Lined and neatly got up for the counter, 4s. 6d. and 9s. per doz.

A. P. TOWLE, Chlorodyne Manufacturer,
75 BACK PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

Bills with name on application with instructions for forwarding.

TIKHEEL.

Six-ounce Bottles, one size only, Half-a-crown. Price 24s. dozen, subject to usual Patent Medicine Discount.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE.

Prepared only by

CLARKE, BLEASDALE, BELL & CO.,

YORK, ENGLAND,

And sold by all Wholesale Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors everywhere.

Price per gross, £11 8s., box free, cash with order, carriage paid. Export cases charged 5s. each, delivered f.o.b.

Remittance in full must accompany orders. For less quantity than 1 gross buyers will please write their Patent Medicine House or Wholesale Druggist.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR PARCELS OF FIVE GROSS AND TWENTY GROSS.

ONE DOSE of Tikheel will in fifteen minutes generally remove the most severe form of Neuralgia, the bottle will effect a cure.

Tikheel is a SAFE MEDICINE, thus differing from most advertised remedies.

The word "Tikheel" is stamped on every bottle, the label is pale buff colour, with the Trade Mark (the back of a watch) in pale yellow underlying the printed matter. Any infringements of label or imitations of the word "Tikheel" will be rigorously proceeded against, being protected by the Trade Mark Act, &c.

The Proprietors respectfully request perusal of the following genuine Testimonials, being a selection out of a very large number which are daily received:—

The Rev. A. ORLANDO CHERRINGTON, Vicar of Tivdale, Tipton, writes, March 27, 1883.

Gentlemen,—Your valuable preparation "Tikheel" has been effectual in curing three cases of Neuralgia in my parish, one of two years' standing, which extraction of teeth, &c., had no effect, various other remedies had been tried in vain; another of a very excruciating nature; and my own, which has been of frequent occurrence for some time.

From Mr. THOMAS CROSS.

The School, Poppleton, York.

Dear Sirs,—I have suffered a long time from Neuralgia, which periodically attacks a decayed tooth. Lately I have tried "Tikheel," which, after the third dose, entirely removed the pain, and now at an interval of two months I have only had one very slight attack. I have found local applications of no use whatever in the past, and remain, yours faithfully,

To Messrs. Bleasdale & Co., Chemists, York. THOS. CROSS.

The Editor of the "WHARFEDALE AND AIREDALE OBSERVER" sends the following unsolicited:—

Gentlemen,—Your "Tikheel" is indeed a most remarkable medicine. I am not one who places much faith in the efficacy of the numerous so-called remedies for Neuralgia, and I was therefore not very sanguine of obtaining relief from your "Tikheel," but having suffered severely for several weeks past from Neuralgia, I was induced to make a trial of the medicine. A quarter of an hour after taking the first dose the excruciating pain ceased and I have had no return of it since. I am certain this medicine only requires to be generally known in order to be widely used and appreciated.

From Mr. Councillor RAWLING, York.

5 Swinegate, York, July 17, 1882.

Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in giving testimony to the great benefit to be derived from your "Tikheel." I was very bad with Tic, but a dose of "Tikheel" cured me in half-an-hour. I cannot speak too highly of it.—Yours truly, FRANCIS RAWLING (Town Councillor).

From Mr. CHAS. HAIGH, Skep Maker, Buresfield Road, Huddersfield.

Gentlemen,—My wife having been a very great sufferer for some time from Tic and Neuralgia, and having tried a good many medicines without receiving any benefit, was induced by Mr. Bygott, Chemist, to try a bottle of "Tikheel." Strange to say, after taking three doses of the medicine she was completely cured, and has not had the least pain since.

You are at liberty to make any use of this testimonial you think proper, as I think every one should know there is such a certain and rapid cure for Neuralgia.

From Mr. THOS. HORROCKS, Temperance Lecturer, Darwen.

10 Melita Terrace, Darwen, February 1, 1883.

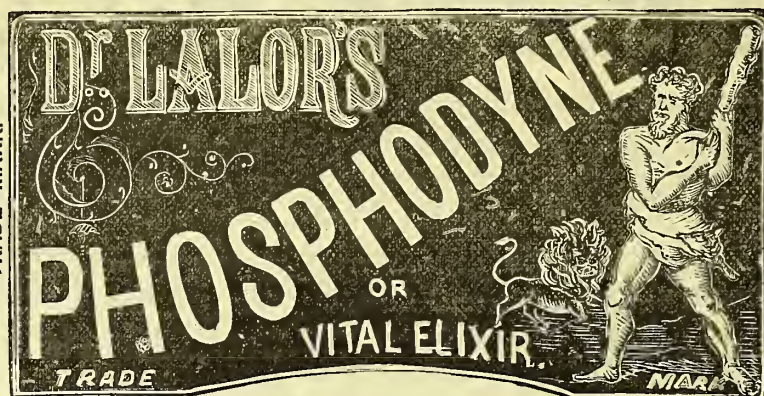
Gentlemen,—My daughter has been troubled very much with Neuralgia for the last six months, and having seen your advertisement in the paper, I purchased a bottle of your "Tikheel." I am glad to say the first dose gave her immediate relief, and after taking one small bottle, she was completely cured, and has not had an attack since.—Believe me, Gentlemen, yours gratefully, THOS. HORROCKS, Temperance Lecturer, Western Temperance League.

Messrs. Clarke, Bleasdale, Bell & Co., York.

Cards and print Counter Bills, on receipt of business card or label, for many Chemists who are now procuring Tikheel through the various wholesale houses. All communications to state to what London firm the bills are to be enclosed when ready.

SEE STAND AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, the contents of which comprise Samples of
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, PILLS & OINTMENT,

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
 Every Bottle of the GENUINE PHOSPHODYNE
 TRADE MARK.



Also a copy of the Certificate from

"THE REGISTER OF TRADE MARKS,"

Establishing the

Legitimacy of the Exhibitor's
 Claim to be the

**SOLE PATENTEE OF
 PHOSPHODYNE.**

Descriptive Circulars in English, Hindi-
 stani, Bengali, and Burmese may be had
 at the Stand.

Sold by all Chemists and Drug-
 gists throughout India.

The Genuine Phosphodyne is Manu-
 factured only at the

PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AUSTIN'S PATENT POCKET INHALERS

And Carbolate of Iodine for use therewith are in constantly increasing demand.

DR. HORACE DOBELL, in his recent work "On Loss of Weight, Blood Spitting, and Lung Disease," says (at page 124, 2nd edition),
 in reference to Antiseptic Inhalations.

"One of the best means of using these is Austin's Pocket Inhaler."

Prices 3/6, 5/6, 10/6. and 21/- each.

Extra Bottles of Carbolate of Iodine, 1/- and 2/- each. Extra Tubulettes, 1/- each, or 5/- per half dozen.

Sold Wholesale by S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON. See Price List. And may also be had of all the leading Patent Medicine
 Warehousemen.

W. G. CARR & SONS,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS of COD LIVER OIL,

BERWICK-ON-TWEED.



ESTABLISHED 1794.

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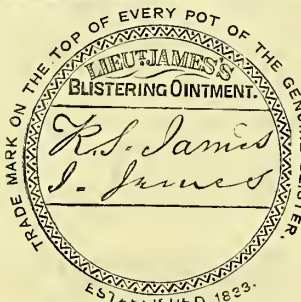
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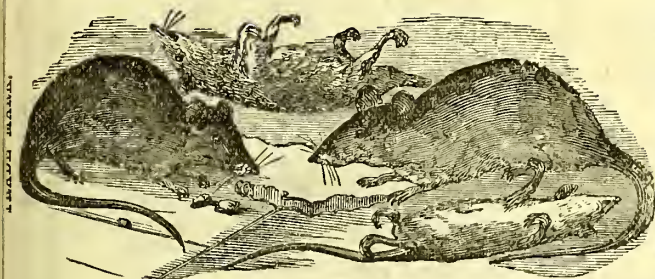
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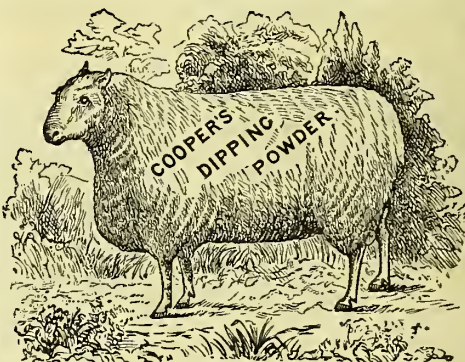
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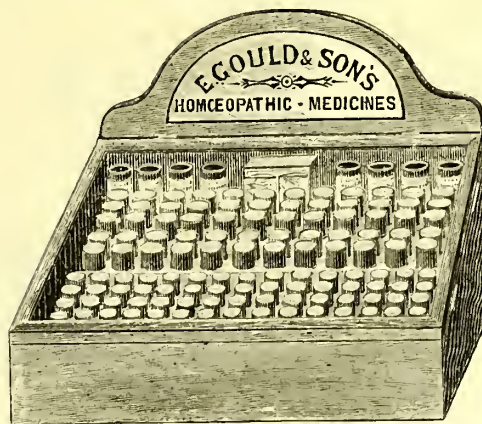
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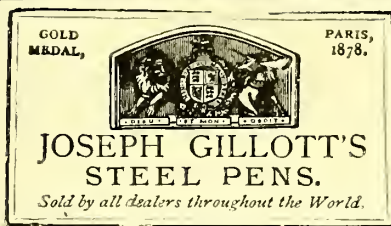


HEATHFIELD'S Quor Opii Sedativus,

By "BATTLE'S PROCESS,"

Prepared precisely as made in the laboratory, and under the superintendence of the late Richard Battley.
Procured from the principal Patent Medicine Dealers and Wholesale Druggists, or at

12 WILSON STREET, FINSBURY.



ACETIC ACID

SCOTT & CO., ESTABLISHED 1363. Stratford, London, E.

ALSO
Flowers of Sulphur (Sulph. Sub.) } "Crown"
Virgin Roll and Roe's Sulphur } Brand.
Sulphurous Acid and other Mineral Acids, &c.

LA BOURBOULE,

AN EMINENTLY RESTORATIVE MINERAL WATER.
Contains Chloride of Soda, Bicarbonates, Arsenics (28 millig. of arseniate of soda per litre).

Dose: Half a glass to three glasses per day before or during meals.
A generator for Weakly Children, and for Debility in Adults; also in Anæmia, at Degeneration, Affections of the Skin and Respiratory Organs, and Intermittent fever. Employed as a drink and in gargles for Bronchitis and Sore Throat, and as a lotion in Ringworm, Chaps, and Redness of the Skin.
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BEAUTY—WOMAN'S GREATEST CHARM. MORINA'S EMOLLIENT,

Prepared from the Recipe of the late Dr. ANDERSON, produces a lovely complexion. It is elegantly perfumed, without sediment, and perfectly tasteless. One of the best preparations before the public. Largely advertised and in great request. 4/6 each.
Sole Agents—Messrs. NEWBERRY, King Edward Street, Newgate Street, London.

SCHIEFFELIN'S

Are made of the best materials; perfectly protected; entirely and quickly soluble; coated while soft; not subjected to the injurious effects of heat in the process of manufacture. The mass is worked to the highest possible degree of uniform intermixture, and subdivided with scrupulous exactness. The coating is an inert, tasteless, and odourless compound, which is so transparent, colourless, and thin, that the distinctive colour of each pill is revealed through the coat. No sub-coating is used. The solubility of the coating is not impaired by age. All the official pills, as well as any others ordered by the Medical Profession, can be furnished in this form. They can be implicitly relied upon in every respect. The coating, while thoroughly protecting the pill, will not be found to in any way interfere with the action of the drug, and those who have found sugar or chalk-coated pills objectionable, owing to the liability of the coating becoming insoluble by age, will find our coating to dissolve as readily after many years as when first prepared. It, moreover, does not form a hard tough shell, as is the case with the ordinary gelatine coating. We claim and believe our Coated Pills to be nearer perfection than any similar goods that have been offered, and guarantee the pills to be as quickly effective as any uncoated pills that can be made.

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PILLS.

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IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.

THE DORIC CURES ARE XIX CENTURY MARVELS

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1. DORIC Eye Lotion, guaranteed to quickly cure red, sore eyes, and tids.

NUMBERS OF TESTIMONIALS.

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EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE TRADE.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO
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HIPOCRATES THE DORIAN
THE FATHER OF MEDICINE.

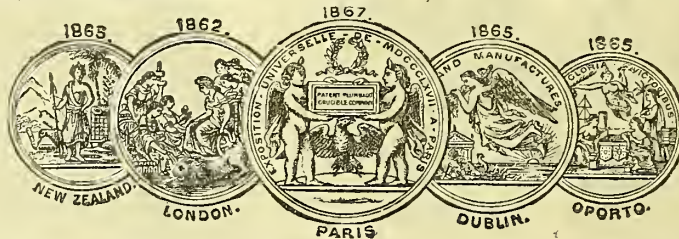
PARIS 1878—AWARD, THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES.
THE SALAMANDER BRAND OBTAINED THE SOLE AWARD FOR CRUCIBLES AT FRANKFORT, 1881 (GOLD MEDAL).

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PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876—MEDAL AWARDED.

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The only First-class Medals.
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BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND
(SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF MORGAN'S AND SALAMANDER CRUCIBLES).

SALAMANDER - CRUCIBLES,

Patented in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, United States, &c., &c.

ARE NOT AFFECTED BY MOISTURE OR FROST.

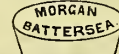
The only Plumbago Crucibles that require NO ANNEALING.

Each number contains about 2 lbs. English (thus, No. 25=50 lbs. capacity), and are so stamped.



| No. 50.. per doz. | £0 8 | No. 5.. per doz. | £0 15 | No. 25.. each | £0 6 3 | No. 90.. each | £1 2 6 |
|-------------------|--------|------------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| 40.. | 0 1 1 | 6.. | 0 10 | 33.. | 0 7 6 | 100.. | 1 5 0 |
| 30.. | 0 1 4 | 8.. | 1 4 0 | 35.. | 0 8 9 | 120.. | 1 10 0 |
| 20.. | 0 2 0 | 10.. | 1 10 0 | 40.. | 0 10 0 | 150.. | 1 17 6 |
| 10.. | 0 2 6 | 12.. | 1 16 0 | 45.. | 0 11 3 | 200.. | 2 10 0 |
| 1.. | 0 3 0 | 14.. | 2 2 0 | 50.. | 0 12 6 | 250.. | 3 2 6 |
| 2.. | 0 6 0 | 16.. | 2 8 0 | 55.. | 0 13 0 | 300.. | 3 13 0 |
| 3.. | 0 9 0 | 18.. | 2 14 0 | 60.. | 0 17 6 | 400.. | 5 0 0 |
| 4.. | 0 12 0 | 20.. | 3 0 0 | 80.. | 1 0 0 | 500.. | 6 5 0 |

SALAMANDER MUFFLES, to suit above Crucibles, 2d. per Number.



12-in. SALAMANDER COVERS, 1d. per No.

12-in. STIRRERS, 12s. per dozen.

STANDS, 1d. per No.

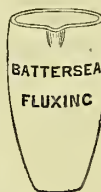
TRADE MARK.

FLUXING POTS.

IDENTICAL WITH THE FRENCH IN QUALITY, FORM, AND CAPACITY.

| No. | Height, inches. | Height, inches. | Diameter, inches. | Diameter, inches. | Per dozen Crucibles. |
|-----|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 0 | 2 | 1050 | 1 1/2 | 1033 | £0 0 4 |
| 1 | 2 1/4 | 1035 | 1 1/2 | 1031 | 0 0 6 |
| 2 | 2 1/2 | 1061 | 1 1/2 | 1035 | 0 0 8 |
| 3 | 2 3/4 | 1070 | 1 1/2 | 1042 | 0 0 10 |
| 4 | 3 | 1080 | 1 1/2 | 1046 | 0 1 0 |
| 5 | 3 1/4 | 1090 | 2 | 1059 | 0 1 2 |
| 6 | 3 1/2 | 1100 | 2 1/4 | 1065 | 0 1 4 |
| 7 | 3 3/4 | 1110 | 2 1/2 | 1082 | 0 1 6 |
| 8 | 4 | 1120 | 2 3/4 | 1088 | 0 1 10 |
| 9 | 4 1/4 | 1135 | 2 3/4 | 1074 | 0 2 4 |
| 10 | 4 1/2 | 1150 | 3 | 1080 | 0 2 8 |
| 12 | 4 3/4 | 1185 | 3 1/2 | 1090 | 0 4 9 |

COVERS TO FIT ALL SIZES.



All sizes upwards can be supplied but BATTERSEA
ROUND are found in use to be superior.

POROUS BATTERY CELLS.



FLAT, WITH EARS.

OUTSIDE MEASUREMENT.

PRICES PER DOZEN.

Mark **C**

ROUND.

All sizes made to order

| Diameter. | 3 | 4 | 4 1/2 | 5 | 5 1/2 | 6 | 6 1/2 | 7 | 7 1/2 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 in. | 1 1/2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 1/4 in. | 1 6 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 1/2 in. | 2 | 2 1/2 | 2 6 | 3 | 3 1/2 | 3 6 | 4 | 4 1/2 | 4 6 | 5 | — | — |
| 2 in. | — | 2 6 | 3 1/2 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 4 1/2 | 4 6 | 4 6 | 4 6 | 5 1/2 | — | — |
| 2 1/4 in. | — | — | 3 1/2 | 3 6 | 3 6 | 4 1/2 | 4 6 | 4 6 | 5 1/2 | 5 6 | 6 1/2 | — |
| 2 1/2 in. | — | — | — | 3 6 | 3 6 | 4 1/2 | 4 6 | 5 1/2 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 7 1/2 |
| 3 in. | — | — | — | — | — | 4 6 | 5 1/2 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 7 6 | 8 6 |
| 3 1/4 in. | — | — | — | — | — | 5 1/2 | 5 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 7 6 | 8 6 | 9 6 |

Mark **C**

FLAT.

All sizes made to order

| No. | Height. | Width. | Depth. | Price. | No. | Height. | Width. | Depth. | P. |
|-----|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----|---------|--------|--------|----|
| 1 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | No ear | 24 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 2 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 25 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 3 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 26 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 4 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 27 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 5 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 28 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 6 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 29 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 7 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 30 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 8 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 31 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 9 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 32 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 10 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 33 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 11 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 34 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 12 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 35 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 13 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 36 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 14 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 37 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 15 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 38 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 16 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 39 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 17 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 40 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 18 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 41 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 19 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 42 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 20 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 43 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 21 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 44 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 22 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 45 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |
| 23 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — | 46 | 4 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 1 1/2 | — |

All with ears, unless otherwise stated.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

AACHEN, July 23, 1880.
For several years past I have used Fire Clay Assay Furnaces, Muffles, and Crucibles made by the Patent Plumbago Crucible Co., Battersea Works, London, S.W., and am so thoroughly satisfied with them that I strongly recommend this manufacture to all laboratories, refiners, and smelting works.

(Signed) PROF. DR. DÜRRE.
Der Königl. Rheinisch-Westfälischen Polytechnischen Hochschule.

THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFICE OF THE ASSAYER,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 19 1877.

SIR,—I have tested and used the Assay Crucibles and Annealing Cups, and can with assurance recommend their superior quality and durability.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

O. D. MUNSON, Assayer.

NOTICE.—Care should be taken in all instances, when ordering, to specify the Crucibles, &c., manufactured by
THE MORGAN CRUCIBLE CO. (Sole Manufacturers of Morgan's) Battersea Works, LONDON, S.
and Salamander Crucibles

PRIZE MEDALS, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.



LONDON, 1862.



PARIS, 1875.



PHILADELPHIA, 1876.



PARIS, 1878.



SYDNEY, 1879.



MELBOURNE, 1880.

KILNER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BOTTLES,**VAN BOXES, CASES, &c.,***Respectfully invite attention to the following Goods that they supply:***DISPENSING BOTTLES.**

GREEN FLINT—Flats, Ovals, Octagons, Rounds, Direct Squares.

WHITE FLINT—Vials, tall, medium, and squat series—Round Shoulders, Octagon, Homœopathic, Wide Mouth.

BLUE GLASS—Poisons, octagon and flat.

“OUR BABIES’ BOTTLE,” in green and white glass.

“OUR DARLINGS’ BOTTLE,” in white glass.

All with white, brown, or black fittings.

FEEDING BOTTLES.**PERFUMERY BOTTLES.**

WHITE FLINT—Lubins, Essences, oval, flat, round, pyramid, and toilet; Eau de Luce, Lavenders, Panel Flats, Preston Salts, Watch Perfumes, Toilet Vinegars, Pomades—all kinds, Eau de Cologne.

CHEMISTS’ BOTTLES.

PALE GREEN—Panel Flats, Salines.

BLUE GLASS—Citrate of Magnesias.

WHITE FLINT—Kalies, Rounds—wide mouth; Marking Inks, Round Oils, Shop Rounds, Ether Rounds, Show Carboys, Syrups, &c., &c.

SUNDRIES.

GLASS—Measures, Conical, Cylindrical, Cup Bottom, Tumbler, Wine, and Minim, Funnels, Mortars and Pestles, Stirring Rods, Nipple Shells, Test Tubes, Eye Baths, Spirit Lamps, Sample Tubes, Tube Vials.

EARTHENWARE—White Covered Pots, ordinary, thin, tall, and thick; also labelled Cold Cream.

WHITE OPAL GLASS—Covered Pots, ordinary.

CORKS—A good selection of sizes and qualities.

PARCELS-POST BOXES—To suit all Bottles.

DISPENSING BOTTLES.**FEEDING BOTTLES.****PERFUMERY BOTTLES.****CHEMISTS’ BOTTLES.****SUNDRIES.****Also Wholesale Druggists’, Oil, Tap, Pickle, Sauce, Vinegar, Wine, Spirit, Beer, Mineral Water, Common, and other Bottles, Syphons, Van Boxes, Cases, &c.****NOTICE.—WE PUBLISH****FOR HOME TRADE,**

MONTHLY, a 12-page Circular, containing full particulars of our Goods, in which attention is invited to new kinds as they are added, and prominence given to goods in season.

QUARTERLY, Price List of Dispensing, Feeding, Perfumery, and Chemists’ Bottles and Sundries.

AT INTERVALS, Price Lists of other goods as mentioned above, in separate sections for different trades.

AT INTERVALS, Illustrated Catalogues of all our goods.

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QUARTERLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST (nearly 50 pages), full of information for Foreign Buyers.

FOR HOME TRADE.**FOR EXPORT TRADE.**

ORDERS FROM THE HOME OR FOREIGN TRADE WILL HAVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

KILNER BROTHERS,

No. 3 GT. NORTHERN GOODS STATION, KING’S CROSS, LONDON.

SIMCOCK'S SPECIALITIES!!**"GRAND DUCHESS" FEEDING BOTTLES**

With Boxwood or China Top Corks, and Glass Screw Stoppers, at all Prices.

Bent "Universal Feeder," 27/- per gross.

MEDICAL BOTTLES.

Pale Green or Flint Panelled ditto.

WHITE MOULDED VIALS.

Superior Willow Boxes.

Glass and Pewter Syringes.

2d., 3d., 4d. Tablets Coal Tar Soap.

Pale Green or Flint Panelled Saline Bottles.

Ditto, with Glass Screw Stoppers, Glass Plugs, or Boxwood too Co ks.

Opal Glass Covered Pots.

French Extracts, in 1-lb. Tins, as imported.

Elastic Stockings and Belts.

Enema Apparatus (all kinds).

Gold Paper Labels (to order).

THOS. W. SIMCOCK,

17 GUILDFORD STREET,

LEEDS,

Druggists' Sundryman, Medical Bottle Manufacturer,

PROPRIETOR OF THE CELEBRATED

"GRAND DUCHESS" FEEDING BOTTLES

Surgical Appliances, Trusses, &c.

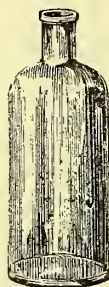
T. W. S. guarantees to sell goods as per margin, and sundries generally cheaper than any House in the Trade, and solicits a trial order, for which

PRICE LIST WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS BEST QUALITY ONLY.

"Special" Low Terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

**GLASS BOTTLES**

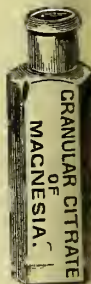
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. BEST QUALITY.

Prices as low as any in the Market. Send for Samples and New Illustrated Catalogue before purchasing.

SHIPPERS & WHOLESALE HOUSES LIBERALLY TREATED.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

E. YOULDON, East London Glass Bottle Warehouse, 36, 38, & 40 GREAT GARDEN ST., LONDON, E.

**FRENCH SCREW GLASS POTS & BOTTLES**

WITH METALLIC NICKELLED CAPSULES.

The above new method (first introduced by G. V. De Luca) excels all others for neatness and elegance, and is specially adapted for export. Made in various new designs. Specialité for Bottles for all kinds of Confectionery, Essences, Manufactures and Sundries. N.B.—Be ware of imitations sold at cheap prices, the capsules being a mixture of lead or tinned iron.

Manufacturer of the GLASS POMADE POTS WITH GLASS COVERS, in Opal White and White Flint in all sizes.

G. V. DE LUCA, French Flint Glass Manufacturer, 6 and 7 Long Lane, LONDON, E.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT AGENTS—S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON, 7 to 12 ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Illustrated Catalogue for Patent Screw Capsule on application.

8 ozs., 10 ozs., 12 ozs. Fluid, this is a pot.

**SHOP BOTTLES & JARS**

WITH VITRIFIED (burnt in) LABELS

(Black letters on a ground of pink or white enamel).

Narrow-mouthed and Wide-mouthed Bottles, well stoppered; Capped and Tube-stoppered Oil Bottles; Syrup Bottles, with Plug Stoppers of Dark Blue or White Opaque Glass; Lozenge Jars with Cut Glass Knobs; Cut Perfume Bottles, Round, Oval, and Square; Shop Jars of Best Porcelain, thoroughly Greaseproof. Labels Indestructible and of Elegant Appearance, forming an even surface with the Glass or Porcelain. PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. A Large Variety of Samples on Show at

H. POTHS & CO.,

4 SUGARLOAF COURT, 50 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.



Amongst others the following have been supplied with these Bottles and Jars:—Bradford & Co., Bridlington Quay; Birks, N. & W. H., Adel, S. A.; Büchner, M., 124 High Street, Whitechapel, London, E.; Brown, Alex., Dunoon, N. B.; Corry, T. C. S., Dr., Belfast; Cottingham, W., Lind; Croyden, E. H., Newcastle-under-Lyme; Davis, Hayn, High Harrogate; Donovan, Richard, Blackrock, near Dublin; Durrant, G. R., Hertford; J. Ralph, 552 Kingsland Road, London, N.; Hill, J. B., Auckland, N. Z.; Jenkins, J. T., Nottingham; Jones & Co., Christchurch, N. Z.; Loftbourn, Fleetwood; Pasmore, W. F., 820 Regent Street, London; Potts, Charles, Ilkeston; Proctor, Wm. & Son, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Roberts, D. F., Croydon, Surrey; Robinson, C. J., Streatham, London; Robinson, H. B., Baliden, near Leeds; Southern, J., Manchester, opposite the Assize Court; Taylor, 14, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.; Twinberrow, W., & Son, 80 Wigmore Street, London, W.; Waterall, Geo., & Sons, Nottingham.

SPECIALITIES IN BOTTLES, BOXES, &c.

AYRTON & SAUNDERS beg to draw the attention of the Trade to the following articles, which are of the best quality, and have a nice and distinctive appearance, and which, in the present close competition, present to Chemists and Druggists an opportunity of putting up and offering for sale for which the Bottles, Boxes, &c., are specially designed, and which will be in a style different to what are now found on the counters of the various stores, &c., throughout the country.



Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

CARBOLIC ACID BOTTLES.

Dark Blue Glass, Ribbed and Lettered, as fig. 6. 8 oz., 15/-; 10 oz., 18/-; 16 oz., 24/- per gross. We also supply Lahe's suitable for these, with full directions for use, price 1/3 and 1/9 per 100.

NEW CASTOR OIL BOTTLES.

Prices—2 oz., 12/-; 3 oz., 13/-; 4 oz., 14/-; 6 oz., 15/-; 8 oz., 18/-; 10 oz., 18/- per gross; these are Best Quality Quinine Tint Glass, three sides panelled, and one plain for label, as fig. 3; they are large-looking bottles, and easily filled.

NEW COD LIVER OIL BOTTLES.

Prices—4 oz., 12/-; 6 oz., 14/-; 8 oz., 14/-; 10 oz., 18/-; 12 oz., 21/-; 16 oz., 24/-; 20 oz., 30/- per gross. Best Quality Quinine Tint Glass, Lettered, as fig. 1; the 6 oz. and 8 oz. are made extra heavy, and the whole series are large and attractive looking bottles.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA BOTTLES.

Prices—4 oz., 24/-; 6 oz., 27/-; 8 oz., 30/-; 10 oz., 33/-; 12 oz., 36/-; 16 oz., 42/- per gross. Best Quality White Flint Glass, panelled three sides, and one plain for label, as fig. 4. Can be supplied fitted with Boxwood Top Corks or Screw Glass Plugs at the same price; these Bottles show off the contents well, and look much larger than the ordinary kind.

HAIR RESTORER BOTTLES.

Prices—6 oz., 13/-; 8 oz., 15/-; 10 oz., 18/- per gross. Dark Blue Glass, extra stout, panelled three sides, and lettered as fig. 5.

MALT EXTRACT BOTTLES.

Prices—6 oz., 30/-; 12 oz., 36/- per gross. These are fitted with Boxwood Topped Corks, as fig. 2, and can be supplied Dark Green or Amber.

We shall be glad to forward a Sample of any of the above on receipt of 6d. in Stamps to cover cost of packing and postage. Mixed Orders of any of the above, say 4 to 5 gross assorted, are delivered Carriage Paid. Special quotations given for Bottles of every description.

I-X-L SAFETY PARCELS POST BOXES,

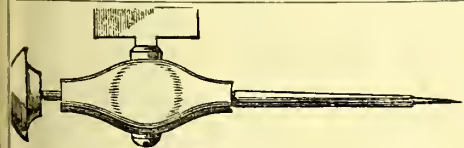
Made extra stout and edged with cloth, lined with Patent Corrugated Paper.

| Nos. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Size Inside | $4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | $5 \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | $5\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | $6 \times 2 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | $6\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ | $7\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8} \times 2$ | $7\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ | $7\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ | $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ |
| To Hold | 1 oz. | 14 oz. | 2 oz. | 3 oz. | 4 oz. | 6 oz. | 8 oz. | 10 oz. | 12 oz. | 16 oz. Bottles. |
| PRICE | 10/6 | 12/- | 13/- | 14/- | 16/- | 18/- | 20/- | 22/- | 24/- | 26/- per gross. |

The sizes given are length, width, and depth. Any size can be made to order.

"ORIENTAL" LOZENGE AND SEIDLITZ POWDER BOXES.

Square Cardboard Boxes, Hinged and Shouldered, Coloured Edges, covered with Picturesque Fancy Papers, New and Unique Designs only just produced, the most attractive Boxes made. Lozenge Boxes, Lined Tinfoil, 1 oz., 11/-; 1½ oz., 12/-; 2 oz., 14/-; 3 oz., 16/-; 4 oz., 18/- per gross. Seidlitz Powder Boxes, Extra Size, Lined Scarlet, 24/- per gross.



I-X-L SODA WATER TAP.

This Tap still retains its reputation as the BEST in the Market, and, owing to increased facilities for making, is now offered at a greatly reduced price, making it a line well worth pushing. Every tap warranted when sent out.

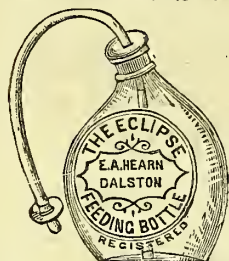
Retail, 2/6 each; Wholesale, 18/- per doz., or not less than 1 doz., 18/- per doz. Net.

All Goods delivered Free to any London, Liverpool, or Manchester House for enclosure. Special Quotations given to Wholesale Buyers.

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White Fittings, 30/ per gross.

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GLASS BOTTLES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, either PLAIN or STOPPERED, made in WHITE, BLUE, AMBER, ACTINIC GREEN, or any other colour required.

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Glass Tubes, easily fusible; Tubes for Steam Gauges, with and without enamel; Retorts, Beakers, Receivers, Funnel, &c.; all kinds of Chemical, Physical, and Pharmaceutical Instruments and Apparatus; Graduated Measures, Areometers, Saccharometers, Alcoholometers, Thermometers, Barometers; Glass Eyes of finest workmanship; Porcelain Goods for Laboratories, &c. *Illustrated Price Lists, on application, Post Free.*

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(PATENT ABSORBENT GAUZE AND
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**ABSORBENT
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TRUSS & BANDAGE MANUFACTURERS,

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AND

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| Ditto Mole Lined & Chamois Pad, 16s. and .. | 0 18 0 | Ditto Calf and Silk sewn .. | 1 10 0 |
| Ditto White or Red Roan .. | 1 0 0 | Ditto <i>Double</i> , Basil and Chamois, £2 2s. and .. | 2 8 0 |
| Ditto Calf Covered, Silk Sewn .. | 1 7 0 | Ditto " White or Red Roan .. | 2 14 0 |
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| FILE CIRCULAR, VERY LIGHT AND NARROW SPRING, imper- | | COLE'S EXPIRED PATENT TRUSSES, <i>Single</i> , covered best Doeskin | 36/, 48/ and 3 6 0 |
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MEDICAL PLAISTERS

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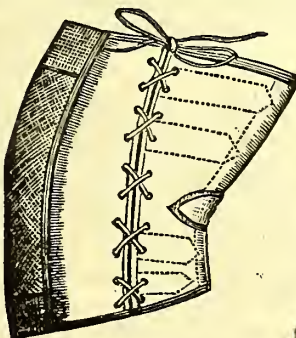
Is the best preventive and cure of Bronchitis, Asthma, Winter Cough Tight Breathing, and all Throat Complaints. 1s. 1½d. & 2s. 9d.
Mr. J. D. Fisher, Chemist, Blackpool, in ordering another supply says—"I have tried it myself, and have received great benefit from it. My customers speak highly of its virtues. Have sold the last, so be prompt, please."

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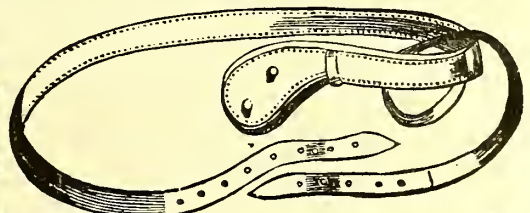
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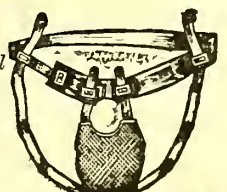


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BENZINE COLLAS

Which is acknowledged on all hands to be the most reliable Preparation for removing Grease, Oil, Tar, Wax, or Paint from every description of Wearing Apparel or Household Stuffs. It neither injures the colour or texture, nor leaves any odour or stain. It is neatly got up, and is a most saleable article. Observe the word "COLLAS" on label and cap.

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And of SUSPENSORY BANDAGES free from Waist Band,

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ABSOLUTE PHENOL, AT MODERATE PRICE.
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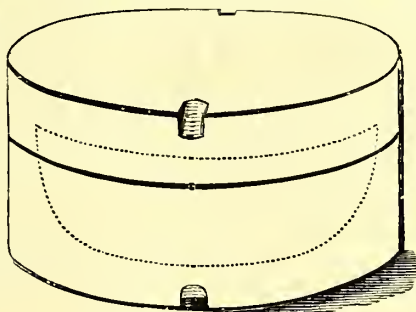
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EARTHENWARE COVERED POTS

ARE CLAIMED TO BE THE MOST PERFECT AND CONVENIENT YET OFFERED TO THE TRADE, AND POSSESS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:—

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2nd.—The Covers being made quite flat, labels can be affixed with ease, and without creasing.



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N.B.—William Toogood has opened Registers for "Principals requiring Assistants" and "Assistants requiring Situations," and will be pleased to insert applications.

THE ONLY PERFECT ENEMA OBTAINABLE.

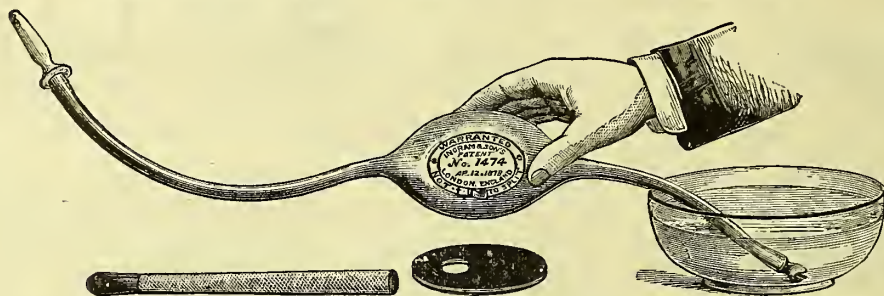
INGRAM'S IMPROVED HIGGINSON ENEMA AND SYRINGE APPARATUS

(BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT).

Made without Seams or Ribs by our Patent Process of dipping in a solution of India Rubber, thus adding great strength and durability.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED WITH NO. OF PATENT 1474

CAUTION.—The only
Enema made without
Ribs.



All Imitations may be
detected by the Ribs on the
Surface, and are always
liable to split.

WARRANTED NOT TO SPLIT.

A.—Metal Pin Valve.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is perfectly smooth on the surface, will not become hard or sticky, will not leak, and will not admit air while injecting or refilling. Specially prepared to resist the heat of tropical countries.

The great superiority of INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA over all others has given rise to VARIOUS IMITATIONS, and it has become imperative that the Patentees should, in order to PREVENT DECEPTION, explain the PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE OF THEIR ENEMA and the MODE OF MANUFACTURE OF IMITATIONS thereof, as they have UNDENIABLE PROOF that INFERIOR ENEMAS are positively BEING SOLD as their "ADVERTISED" PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is made by a NEW PATENT PROCESS, viz. : By repeated dipping in a solution of India Rubber until the required substance is attained. This process adds greatly to its STRENGTH and DURABILITY, and, at the same time, dispenses WITH ALL SEAMS, which, as is well known, are weak points in an Enema. This improved mode of manufacture (the result of long study and experience) enables the Patentees to produce a PERFECT ENEMA WITHOUT SEAMS, thus overcoming the great fault to be found in ALL other Enemas, viz. : SPLITTING AND LEAKING, which has always been a source of trouble.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA is fitted with IMPROVED VALVES, which prevent the admission of air with the fluid and CAN at any time BE REPAIRED, if necessary.

CAUTION.—Imitations of INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA are made of several pieces of Sheet India Rubber, which are cemented together and shaped in a mould, THUS PRODUCING RIBS ON THE SURFACE, and ENEMAS SO MANUFACTURED ARE ALWAYS LIABLE TO SPLIT AND LEAK AT THE SEAMS, AND THUS TO BECOME QUITE USELESS.

INGRAM'S IMPROVED PATENT SEAMLESS ENEMA may be distinguished from ALL IMITATIONS by its ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM RIBS OF ANY DESCRIPTION on its surface, and by having an IMPROVED METAL PIN VALVE at the suction end A ; and it is acknowledged to be the ONLY PERFECT ENEMA OBTAINABLE.

Patented in England, No. 1474, April 12, 1878; in France, No. 126,909, October 11, 1878; and in America, No. 212,939, March 4, 1879.

To be obtained of all Surgical Instrument Makers, Druggists' Sundriesmen, Chemists and Druggists, in the three following qualities:—

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 A VERDICT UNIVERSALLY AND CONTINUOUSLY SUSTAINED.

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Our operations are conducted wholly to serve the best interest of the medical practitioner, to strengthen the intelligence of the dispensing Pharmacist and Druggist, to comfort the patient, and not to serve commercial ends by producing or abetting a class of spurious medicinal (?) agents, that should be suppressed by every dealer who has an honest regard for the progress and morale of Medicine and Pharmacy.

Since the establishment of our industry, extended and enriched by an original and universally recognised class of articles, never before attempted in this or any other civilised country, our only aim and ambition has been and always will be to excel in making the very highest quality, in the most acceptable and practical form at exceedingly reasonable rates. That we have succeeded in proven by the brainless self-styled competitors, who not only unblushingly plagiarise our descriptive and literary matter, but who pirate our styles, labels and trade-marks, and who thrive and exist through inferred deception.

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Pharmacists and Druggists are cautioned against purchasing colourable or fraudulent imitations; the number of imitators is increasing, and with them a class of preparations that are in no sense what is claimed for them by unscrupulous solicitors and makers of being "just as good and the same thing."

When trade-marks, labels, and packages of a reputable manufacturer are pirated and imitated in any manner, it is *prima-facie* evidence that the genuine article is entitled to and has received the confidence of the purchaser and consumer: every dealer understands that the composition of an imitation cannot be the same as the original preparation. IMITATIONS ARE MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE PURPOSE OF DECEPTION.

Benson's Capcine Plasters have merited their immense sale through the highly beneficial and powerful curative action of incorporated alkaloidal and medicinal concentrations, found in no other preparation.

To prevent imposition see that the word "CAPCINE" is cut in the PLASTER, and that our special trade-marked Stamp is boxed.

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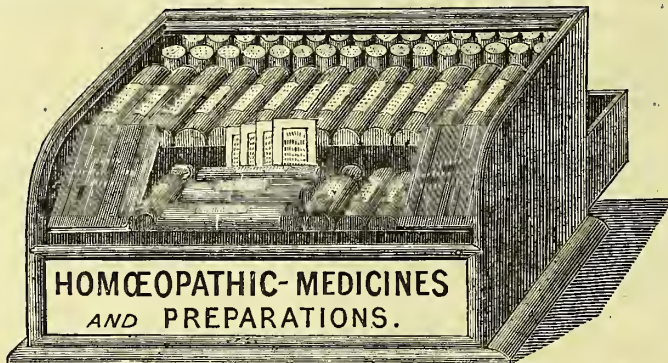
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